The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 352. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BALLOT BOXES CUT.

Hopkins-Swift Evidence Is Probably Tampered With.

TALLY SHEETS ARE GONE

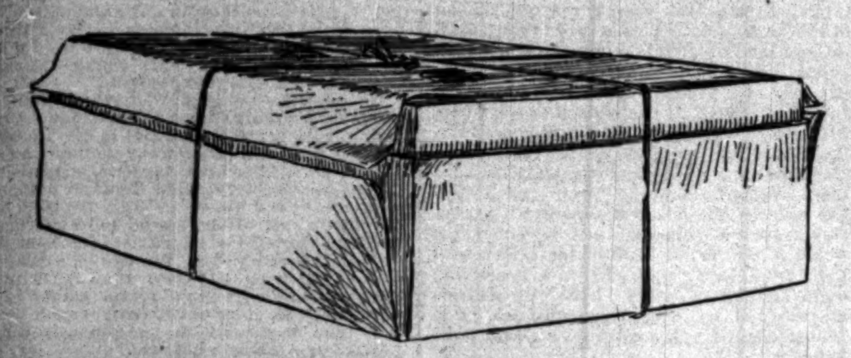
Election Commissioners Dumfounded by a Discovery.

TAYLOR CAN'T EXPLAIN IT.

He Says Two Others Knew the Vault Combination.

REPUBLICAN VOTE IS AFFECTED.

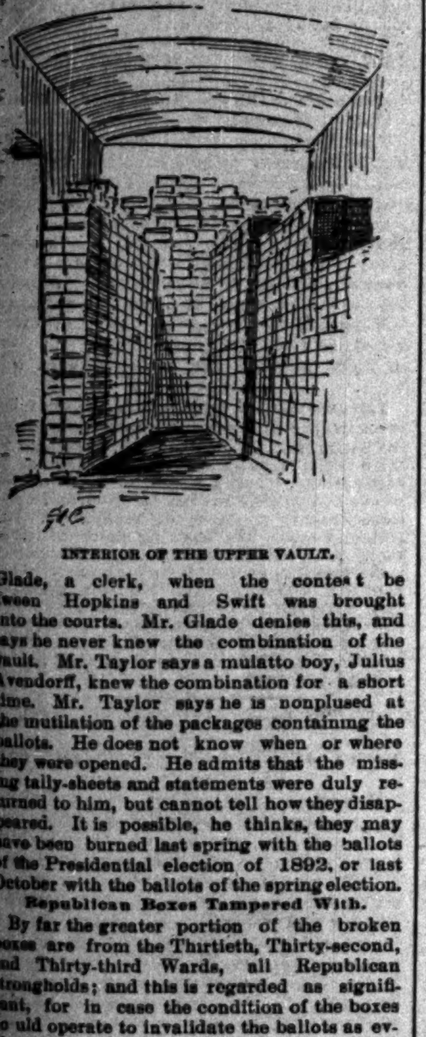
One hundred and ten boxes or packages containing ballots cast in the special election for Mayor last December have been found in such condition as to warrant the belief that the ballots have been tampered with since they left the hands of the judges of election. All of the tally sheets and statements of votes cast at that election have disappeared from the vaults of the Election Commissioners. Whether this almost complete destruction of the election records will prove a bar to the contest started by George B. Swift for the Mayoralty chair remains to be seen. Everybody was too surprised last night to venture an opinion.



TELESCOPE BOXES CONTAINING BALLOTS, SHOWING WHERE THEY WERE CUT.

This startling discovery was made yesterday when the records of the office were checked up preparatory to transfering them from the custody of Chief Clerk Taylor to his successor, Henry L. Hertz. Nothing wrong was found until the examining clerks struck the boxes containing the ballots of the Hopkins-Swift election. Then it was discovered that many of the packages had been tampered with. Seals were broken, wrappers cut, sides and tops burst open, and ample opportunity given for any sort of manipulation of the contents of the boxes.

Question as to the responsibility of the outrage immediately arose. All ballots are in the custody of the clerk of the Election Board and are kept in a vault of which he alone is supposed to know the combination. Mr. Taylor says the combination of the vault was made known to Fred P. Glade, a clerk, when the contest between Hopkins and Swift was brought into the courts. Mr. Glade denies this, and says he never knew the combination of the vault. Mr. Taylor says a mulatto boy, Julius Avendorff, knew the combination for a short time. Mr. Taylor says he is nonplused at the mutilation of the packages containing the ballots. He does not know when or where they were opened. He admits that the missing tally-sheets and statements were duly returned to him, but cannot tell how they disappeared. It is possible, he thinks, they may have been burned last spring with the ballots of the Presidential election of 1892, or last October with the ballots of the spring election.



INTERIOR OF THE UPPER VAULT.

Republican Boxes Tampered With.

By far the greater portion of the broken boxes are from the Thirtieth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Wards, all Republican strongholds; and this is regarded as significant, for in case the condition of the boxes should operate to invalidate the ballots as evidence in court in a contest the effect would be to throw out of the count some heavy Republican majorities.

The examination of the boxes was conducted under the supervision of the Election Commissioners and in the presence of Judge Carter of the County Court and William A. Taylor and Henry L. Hertz, who is Taylor's successor as chief clerk. It was 9 o'clock last night when it was completed. Everybody concerned seemed dazed at the result and no one would say what the next step in the matter would be. That an investigation by the Commissioners and the County Court would follow was admitted, but what line it would take and who would be affected thereby were subjects on which none of the officials would talk.

George B. Swift dropped into the Election Commissioners' office after the Council adjourned and discussed the discovery with the members. Mr. Swift said so far as he was concerned he would instruct his attorney to proceed with the contest, and, if possible, have the boxes brought into court and see what has happened to their contents.

Mayor Speaks of Swift's Police.

Mayor Hopkins was at the Council meeting last night, but he did not visit the Election Commissioners. He has been troubled with a bad throat for the last nine years, and Sunday discovered it was necessary for him to go to New York to have it treated. He was to leave last night or this morning. This is his Honor's comment:

"Jack the Ripper must have been at work from what I hear. The police under Acting-Mayor Swift were on guard at the office of the Election Commissioners the night the ballots were returned, but it appears now that then it was the cutting was done. It certainly could not have been done after the boxes were put in the vaults, as the ballots were piled under all the rest, and it would have taken a great lot of work to get at them. I have nothing to say about the affair, but, of course, I am as anxious to hear the truth about it as anybody. The work appears to have been done in the Republican wards. In some of them I did not get any votes at all. There certainly could have been no advantage to me to have the ballots tampered with in these wards. I cannot see that there is any chance for charges against the Democrats for the work, but I myself am making none against any person. But I think it would be interesting to hear the whole truth about the affair.

Swift Is in a Hole.

When George B. Swift, on whose contest for the Mayor's chair the day's development may be all important, learned that all the tally sheets had been abstracted he said: "Well, I don't know where I am now. The tally sheets which furnished the record on which Hopkins was declared Mayor are gone. There is no check on the ballots. With 100 or more boxes cut and opened there is no assurance as to what number of votes have been abstracted or placed in them. There was a difference of something like 1,000 votes on the apparent face of the returns. With those 100 ballot boxes tampered with how is any one to know to what extent the ballots have been multiplied or thrown away? The ballots are discredited. What is the good of counting them?"

Boxes That Are Not Approved.

Following is a list of the wards and precincts in which the Commissioners refused to approve the condition of the boxes, together with a brief statement of the manner in which they were damaged:

First Ward—Fourth Precinct, seals torn off box; Seventeenth Precinct, top of box broken; Nineteenth Precinct, box not sealed.

Second Ward—Sixth Precinct, box broken on both sides and seals cut.

Third Ward—Seventh and Eighth Precincts, not sealed; Eleventh and Nineteenth Precincts, one side broken; Twentieth Precinct, not sealed.

Fourth Ward—Sixth Precinct, not sealed; Tenth and Twelfth Precincts, missing; unsealed packages found.

Fifth Ward—Second Precinct, box broken on top; Eighth Precinct, not sealed on one side.

Sixth Ward—Third Precinct, no box returned; unsealed package found supposed to contain missing ballots; Fifth Precinct, not sealed; Sixteenth Precinct, both sides cut; Twenty-second and Twenty-seventh Precincts, both burst open on one side; Twenty-eighth Precinct, not sealed.

Seventh Ward—Second Precinct, not sealed; Fourteenth Precinct, not sealed and top broken; Eighteenth Precinct, top broken.

Ninth Ward—Third Precinct, box missing; sealed package found; Tenth Precinct, top box broken in; Seventeenth Precinct, torn on one side.

Tenth Ward—Eleventh Precinct, not sealed on one side.

Eleventh Ward—First and Second Precincts, tops broken in; Seventeenth Precinct, bottom burst; Twenty-third Precinct, unsealed empty box tied with string. Package found supposed to contain ballots.

Thirteenth Ward—Sixteenth Precinct, seal broken and both sides box broken in.

Fourteenth Ward—Tenth Precinct, one side not sealed; Twenty-sixth Precinct, missing, package found supposed to contain ballots.

In the Fifteenth Ward.

Fifteenth Ward—First Precinct, not sealed; Twentieth Precinct, seal broken and bottom of box broken.

Sixteenth Ward—Ninth Precinct, top broken in; Eleventh Precinct, top broken in; Twenty-fourth Precinct, top broken in.

Eighteenth Ward—Third Precinct, not sealed; Tenth Precinct, missing, package found supposed to contain ballots.

Ninth Ward—Second Precinct, not sealed; Fifth Precinct, missing, unsealed package found supposed to contain ballots; Seventh Precinct, not sealed; Eleventh Precinct, broken on top, seal off one side.

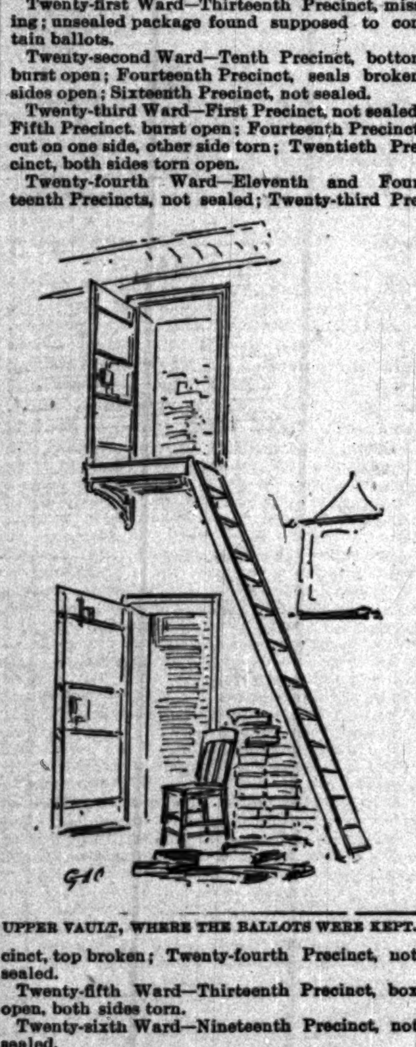
Twentieth Ward—Sixth Precinct, one side torn.

Twenty-first Ward—Thirteenth Precinct, missing; unsealed package found supposed to contain ballots.

Twenty-second Ward—Tenth Precinct, bottom burst open; Fourteenth Precinct, seals broken, sides open; Sixteenth Precinct, not sealed.

Twenty-third Ward—First Precinct, not sealed; Fifth Precinct, burst open; Fourteenth Precinct, cut on one side, other side torn; Twentieth Precinct, both sides torn open.

Twenty-fourth Ward—Eleventh and Fourteenth Precincts, not sealed; Twenty-third Precinct, top broken; Twenty-fourth Precinct, not sealed.



UPPER VAULT, WHERE THE BALLOTS WERE KEPT.

Twenty-fifth Ward—Thirteenth Precinct, box open, both sides torn.

Twenty-sixth Ward—Nineteenth Precinct, not sealed.

Twenty-ninth Ward—Fifth Precinct, both sides torn open; Fifteenth Precinct, not sealed.

In the Thirtieth Ward.

Thirtieth Ward—Third Precinct, seal cut on one side; Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Precincts, cut on both sides; Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Precincts, cut on one side; Eighteenth Precinct, sealed on one side only; Nineteenth and Twenty-second Precincts, cut on one side; Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Precincts, not sealed; Thirtieth Precinct, one side sealed; Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth Precincts, cut on both sides; Fortieth Precinct, partly cut on one side; Forty-first Precinct, cut on one side.

Thirty-first Ward—Some boxes defaced, but no evidence that any were cut.

Thirty-second Ward—Third Precinct, seal cut on one side; Fifth Precinct, cut on both sides; Eleventh Precinct, cut on one side; Twelfth Precinct, cut on one side; Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Precincts, cut on both sides; Seventeenth Precinct, not sealed; Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Precincts, cut on both sides; Twenty-seventh Precinct, cut on one side; Twenty-fifth Precinct, cut on one side and torn on the other; Twenty-sixth Precinct, cut on one side; Twenty-ninth Precinct, cut on both sides.

Thirty-third Ward—First Precinct, seal cut on one side of box; Second Precinct, seal cut on both sides; Fourth Precinct, seal cut on both sides; Fifth Precinct, seal cut on both sides; Sixth Precinct, box missing, substitute package other than the regular package, supposed to con-

[Continued on seventh page.]

MORE LIVES IN PERIL.

ANOTHER GRIPCAR ACCIDENT IN WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL.

Broken Grip Causes a Collision—Train Slides Back and Is Caught by the One Behind It and a Car Is Thrown Horizontally Across the Tracks—Panic of the Passengers—Ordinances to Prevent the Accidents Introduced in the Council—What Mr. Yerkes Has to Say.

One hundred and fifty people were put in peril of their lives and at least 10,000 were late to their dinners last night because of the failure of the West Chicago Street railway company to put safety appliances in the Washington street tunnel. It was a case of another broken grip.

At 6:10 o'clock, when traffic was at its height, Milwaukee avenue grip car No. 918 entered the tunnel from the east, pulling two cars, on which people were packed in swarms. Half-way up the western ascent the grip broke. As the cars started to slip back the conductors, who were not at their posts of duty, hurried to their brakes and ground them down into the wheels. They were not sufficient, however, to hold the heavily loaded train and it continued to slip slowly backwards down into the tunnel. Passengers on the grip jumped off, and there was great excitement inside the closed cars.

Just beginning to ascend the steep grade at the time was a Madison street train. The gripman saw his danger and tried to stop his car. Then, seeing that the Milwaukee train could not be stopped, he again went forward with the idea of catching the descending train before it gained much impetus.

One-quarter of the way up the open ascent the two struck, though the shock was slight. The Madison street gripman threw on the full strength of his lever, but the lead ahead was too great. Both trains slipped, the Milwaukee giving the other a blow which threw its front wheels off the tracks. The upper train, still pushing against the disabled grip, forced it backward until it stood horizontally across the rails.

People Are Frightened.

Before the first contact all the people had left the Madison street grip and by this time the tunnel was filled with excited and frightened people. The wrecking wagon came clanging down into the tunnel and with jackscrews the derailed grip was lifted into place, the Milwaukee train being meanwhile blocked to prevent slipping further.

The work of repairing the damage occupied fifteen minutes, the Madison street grip, after its passengers had left it, having sufficient strength to force the Milwaukee train to the top of the incline.

Meanwhile, the loop was crowded with trains, all of them packed with people, impatient to get home. It was fully three-quarters of an hour before traffic was running smoothly.

That no passenger was injured is more of an accident than the breaking of the grip. Their escape was due to the fact that there was considerable distance between the two trains, and to the additional circumstance that the Milwaukee avenue grip did not break at the steepest part of the incline.

Claim Agent Rodman of the road was early and actively at work, as is his custom. Other officials of the road, while the loop was still packed with trains, denied that any accident had taken place, though one was found later who said that a grip car, the number of which he did not remember, had missed catching the cable after leaving the tunnel. It happened many times a day, he said, though he failed to explain why traffic should be entirely blocked for twenty minutes by so usual a circumstance. Claim Agent Rodman was busy for some time also consulting with the officials at the Armitage avenue barns, to which the broken grip car was taken. He had not heard of any accident in the tunnel, however.

Stories of Witnesses.

Fire Marshal Campion, who was on duty at the engine house, No. 49 West Washington street, was called out and into the street by the uproar in the tunnel.

"I saw the people come walking up out of the tunnel. Then the Madison street train pushed the Milwaukee avenue train, both empty, up out of the tunnel. Several passengers told me the grip on the Milwaukee avenue train broke, and it was evident from its disabled condition that such was the fact."

Will Brown, one of the drivers for the Waifs' Mission Express company, went down into the tunnel at the first sign of the accident.

"I saw the Madison street grip lying across the track," he said. "The crew of the wrecking wagon came down and lifted it back with jackscrews. Then the Madison street grip pushed the train ahead up out of the tunnel."

"The number of the Milwaukee grip that was broken in the tunnel," said a man on duty at the Armitage avenue shops of the company, "was 918." Then he was warned by another workman and denied all knowledge of the accident.

ORDINANCES TO STOP THE SLAUGHTER.

Aldermen Seek to Prevent the Accidents in the Tunnels.

There were three ordinances introduced in the Council last night looking toward the prevention of street car and more especially "tunnel" accidents. One was introduced by Ald. Madden and provided that hereafter no street car shall be permitted to enter the mouth of any tunnel within the limits of the City of Chicago until after the car which has preceded it has passed the bottom of the down-grade, and that no car on the up-grade shall commence the ascent until the car which has preceded it has cleared the mouth of the tunnel. A penalty for violation of not less than $5 nor more than $100 for each offense is provided in the ordinance.

Ald. Gallagher introduced an ordinance providing that the street railway companies operating within the City of Chicago whose line or lines enter and traverse any tunnel or tunnels shall cause the conductor on any car carrying passengers in the tunnel to assume control of the brake while going through the tunnel.

Ald. Campbell introduced an order providing for a committee of seven to be appointed whose duty it shall be to investigate the new system of cogs and brakes used in the Van Buren street tunnel, and to report the findings to the Council.

Ald. Madden's Ordinance.

These three ordinances were referred to the Judiciary committee. They are as follows, the first being Ald. Madden's:

WHEREAS, A number of accidents have occurred in the La Salle and Washington street tunnels through which the lives of many of our citizens have been lost; and,

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the City Council, in its official capacity, to do whatever it can for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens of Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed that a recurrence of these tunnel accidents can be prevented by judicious handling of the street cars;

Therefore, Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Sec. 1. That hereafter no street car shall be permitted to enter the mouth of any tunnel within the limits of the City of Chicago until after the car which has preceded it has passed the bottom of the down grade, and that no car on the up grade shall commence the ascent until the car which has preceded it has cleared the mouth of the tunnel.

Sec. 2. For any violation of the provisions of this ordinance a fine of not less than $5 or more than $100 shall be imposed for each offense upon the company owning and operating the cars.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after the date of its passage.

Ald. Gallagher's Idea.

The following ordinance was introduced by Ald. Gallagher:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago that on and after the passage of this ordinance each and every street railway company operating street railways within the corporate limits of the City of Chicago whose line or lines enter and traverse any tunnel or tunnels in said city, shall order and cause each and every car conductor on any car carrying passengers and entering and traversing any tunnel in said city, on the arrival of such car at the beginning of the decline leading to any tunnel, to assume control of the brake of such car as is under his management, and to continue at such brake and in control of the same during the passage of such car into, through, and exit from such tunnel, and until its arrival at the top of the incline leading from the same and during the passage of such car over and along such incline and decline and through such tunnel; and said street railway companies shall cause and order their several conductors to refrain from all work save the control and management of said brake or brakes as aforesaid, under a penalty of twenty-five ($25) dollars for each and every violation of the provisions of this ordinance by any street railway company operating within this city through its agents, servants, or employés.

Ald. Campbell's Remedy.

Ald. Campbell introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The recent accident which occurred in the Washington street tunnel whereby the lives of two of our citizens were sacrificed has filled with horror and alarm the intramural traveling public, and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of this Council as the representative of the people to place all safeguards about its citizens' lives and property, and

WHEREAS, It is well known an accident of a similar nature was prevented in the Van Buren street tunnel by the use of a new system of cogs and brakes, therefore be it

Resolved, That there be a committee of seven appointed by his Honor the Mayor, which shall consist of three from the West and two each from the North and South Sides, together with the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works, who will at once confer with the officials of the North and West Division street railroad systems looking to an immediate adoption of a plan whereby such calamities cannot occur; also, said committee shall investigate the system as in use in the Van Buren street tunnel, and report its findings to the Council.

WHAT MR. YERKES SAYS OF TUNNELS.

Thinks the Plans Suggested in the Ordinances Are Not Practicable.

Mr. Yerkes, when asked last night what he thought of the tunnel ordinances, said it would be impossible to operate the roads through the tunnels if the companies were restricted to having only one train at a time going each way in the tunnel, and if that part of an ordinance was enforced it would be necessary for the company to use the bridges and draw the trains over the river from the North and West Sides by horse power and to give up the use of the tunnels altogether.

"Mr. Madden's intentions are all right," said Mr. Yerkes, "but the object expected cannot be attained by an ordinance of that kind. The accident in the Washington street tunnel is to be deplored deeply. It was dreadful."

"Would not a block or signal system have prevented it?"

"I am positive it would not. If a block system had been in operation and that train had started down the grade, the gripman losing control at the top, the chances are before it reached the bottom, at the velocity sure to be attained, it would have jumped the track. The result would have been infinitely worse. The way that trains in going through the tunnel are now treated reduces chances of accident to a minimum. This is shown by the fact that over 3,000,000 trains have passed through the Washington street tunnel each way since its opening, and this was the first runaway train we have had.

"The cogs in the Van Buren street tunnel have been placed there as another preventive, and while that system might work 999 times out of 1,000, yet it is not sure at all times and forever. It will be utterly impossible to operate the trains through the tunnels if we are to be allowed to run only one train each way at a time within the closure. We will be obliged to use the bridges and horses to draw the trains between the cables on each side of the river. I hardly think Ald. Madden fully understands the case. He lives on the South Side and is not well posted. However, we will confer willingly with the city officials and if any feasible plan can be suggested by which the roads can be operated more safely than at present we will adopt it."

SUDDEN WEDDING OF MISS WICKES.

Pullman's Vice-President Gains a Son-in-Law Without Being Consulted.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The marriage of George O. Ford of this city and Miss Florence Lillian Wickes, daughter of T. H. Wickes, Vice-President of the Pullman Palace Car company of Chicago, was solemnized in Trinity Church at 5 p. m., the Rev. W. H. Wooton officiating. The bride was in the city visiting the family of the groom, and it is said all arrangements for the marriage were made today. The announcement created quite a sensation in society circles this evening. The wedding was almost as much of a surprise to the parents of the groom as it will be to the bride's. The affair was planned quietly in Chicago a week ago, and Miss Wickes at once came to Janesville to visit Miss Kittie Ford, the sister of her husband. There were three witnesses to the ceremony—Mrs. Abbie A. Ford, the mother of the groom, who was told of the plan at the last moment; Miss Kittie Ford, and Walter L. Fifield, city editor of a society weekly. The couple returned to the Ford home and greeted the surprised father of the groom at supper time. The only attempt to interfere with the ceremony was made by an acquaintance of the young people, who learned of the plan and telegraphed to Chicago warning Mr. Wickes, supposing he was there. The message was unsigned. Some one in reply telegraphed O. C. Ford: "Is Florence there?" Mr. Ford, who knew nothing of what was in the wind, responded: "She is here and all right," and nothing further was heard. George Ford, the groom, is a clerk of the Ford Milling company and is also manager of an ice rink. He is a slender, good-looking, smooth-faced youth of 20, who never has allowed business cares to wrinkle his brow, but who is popular in Janesville social circles. He met his bride two years ago while visiting in Chicago and says their marriage was decided upon some time ago. The consent of the bride's parents was not asked and no chance for the parental interdict was given. The absence of the bride's father in Europe made this easier. Young Ford visited Chicago ten days ago and the coming of his bride-elect to Janesville was but a day or two later. For a time the couple will remain in Janesville. The father of the groom is manager of the Ford Milling company property. He formerly owned the plant, but the business depression resulted in the foreclosure of mortgages a year ago and the mill was sold. The groom's mother is a poetess of considerable local note, while the sister, who acted as witness, was the center of considerable interest a few weeks ago as plaintiff in a divorce suit, securing a legal separation from John F. Parker, traveling representative of a Chicago stove-house.

Child of John McCaffery.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Marion Hooper of Baltimore, one of the first-discovered children of John McCaffery, the eccentric Chicago capitalist who died six months ago leaving an estate of $600,000 to his unknown children, has returned from Hancock, Md., where she spent several days last week hunting up evidence in the case. Mrs. Hooper says she has the strongest kind of evidence in support of her claim.

LOOP WILL BE BUILT.

ALL THE ELEVATED RAILROADS WILL JOIN IN ITS USE.

An Agreement Reached in New York Saturday by the Representatives of the Four Roads—C. T. Yerkes Is Satisfied That It Will Be a Good Thing—Work of Construction Will Be Commenced as Soon as Arrangements Are All Completed and Ordinance Is Passed.

That the Union Terminal road will be built is as sure as a thing can be without being an absolute certainty. The "ifs" that are in the way are the objections of a few property-holders, which promise to disappear, and the chance that something might happen to the ordinance in the Council. C. T. Yerkes, the head of the loop construction movement and representing the Northwestern and Lake Street "L"; R. Somers Hayes of the Metropolitan "L," and W. W. Gurley of the South Side "L," returned from New York yesterday and say that an agreement has been reached whereby the four Chicago elevated roads, existing and projected, will use the down-town loop in common, thus giving people in the heart of the city a chance to get home without walking a long distance to get a good start.

Dispatches published Sunday morning reported that meeting after meeting in New York between the representatives of the interested lines had resulted only in showing that there were many obstacles in the way of the acceptance of the loop plan by all the elevated roads. The outlook at the time of the writing of the dispatches was that no agreement would be reached until this week, if at all. An agreement was reached, however, late Saturday and was kept unannounced until yesterday, when the persons acting in the matter reached Chicago.

R. Somers Hayes of the Construction company of the Metropolitan road said yesterday: "Yes, we have reached an agreement. The Metropolitan road will use the loop of the Union company and will pay therefor a rental to be fixed definitely when the entire frontage is secured and the ordinance passed. If our road were to be equipped with steam engines there would be ten miles of it in operation in a month. Electrical equipment takes longer to prepare and it will be a little longer than the time mentioned before we will carry passengers."

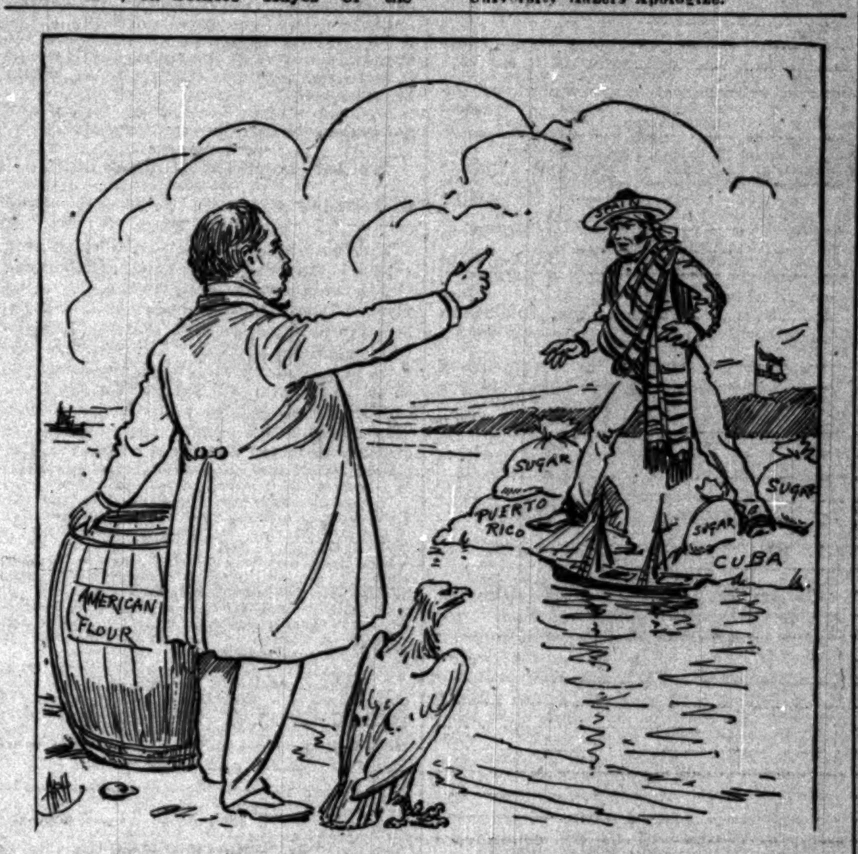
Charles T. Yerkes said last night: "The parties interested in the several elevated companies have come together and have arranged with the Union Terminal company for the use of the track which it will build after the signatures to the petition have been secured and the City Council has passed the ordinance. The companies using the track will pay the Union company rental. Many signatures have been obtained and many others have been promised. I have no doubt, now that the companies have joined hands, that the signatures will be forthcoming at once. The unanimity of action on the part of the companies will have its effect. It is a significant fact that we have been waited upon by property-owners who have told us they are so convinced of the great benefit to property that will result from the loop that if we were not willing to construct it they would be willing to pay us to do it. Others were so convinced that it would be a detriment that they were almost willing to pay us to not build, but we have not met any one who offered to put his hand in his pocket to pay us to keep off the street."

"Was any one anxious to pay you to come on their street?"

"Yes, two people—one who owns property on Wabash avenue and another who owns on the same avenue and on Van Buren street. Signatures and ordinance secured, work will be begun at once and pushed rapidly to completion. If it be built and all the connections are made after the manner proposed it will be the finest system of terminals in the world. It is because that idea so impressed itself on me that I was willing to enter into the plan of the building of the union loop. There has been no consideration of any other street than Wabash avenue for the east line of the system."

The down-town loop to be constructed by the Union company will be utilized by the Lake Street, the Northwestern, the South Side Rapid Transit, and the Metropolitan Elevated railroads in common. The company for the building and the operating of the loop was incorporated Nov. 29, with Mr. Yerkes as the acknowledged sponsor. The loop will run north on Wabash avenue from Harrison street to Lake street, west on Lake to Market street, where connection will be made with the present structure of the Lake Street Elevated, running as far south as Madison street, the line being extended south on Market street to Van Buren street, east on Van Buren street to Pacific avenue, south on Pacific avenue to Harrison street, and east on Harrison street to Wabash avenue.

The Northwestern Elevated railroad has determined upon its point of crossing the Chicago River. The road will run down Franklin street to Michigan, which is two blocks north of the river, turn east on Michigan to Wells street, making a curve at that point around the Chicago and Northwestern Depot property, crossing by the Wells street bridge into Fifth avenue, of which Wells street is the northern continuation, and running south to Lake street, where the line will be joined with the loop.



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND REBUKES SPANISH INSOLENCE
"See here, if you don't take our flour we won't take your sugar."

Sometimes Live Men Tell No Tales.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Last night a young man named Connors, a bartender at the Monongahela House, was dumped on the doorstep of the hotel by unknown persons who drove up in a hack. Connors' face was pounded almost out of shape and his jaw frightfully shattered. Connors cannot talk.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair and warmer, southerly winds.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.
1 Swift-Hopkins Ballot Boxes Cut
Another Accident in the Tunnel.
Loop Agreement Reached by the Roads.
Brief Setback to Ald. Kerr.
2 Uncle Sam Gives Spain a Hint.
Gold Reserve Is Being Reduced.
3 Vest and Palmer Have Another Scheme.
Pooling Bill to Be Fought in the Senate.
University Hazers Apologize.
4 Decline in Grain Prices in Chicago.
Boom in Alley Elevated Railway Stock.
Chicago Man for Insurance President.
5 Society and Amusements.
Fayerweather Will Again in Jeopardy.
Contractor G. I. Leveille Disappears.
8 Sailors Take Their Case to Court.
A Woman Escapes Jury Service.
Doll Bazaar Opens at Battery D.
9 Meadowcrofts Admitted to Bail.
East-Bound Shipments Unsatisfactory.
Lincoln's Tomb Must Be Repaired.
11 Hard Blow at Springer and Carlisle.
Craig Defeats Ted Pritchard.
Labor Federation Elects McBride.
12 Expert Will Go Over Kern's Records.
December Grand Jury Begins Work.

SAY HE DID NOT SHOOT HIMSELF.

Evidence Brought Out That Some One Else Shot Huntington in Council Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 17.—C. A. Cromwell of Minneapolis and F. N. Hayden of Chicago, Fidelity agents, who were shot yesterday by Bank Clerk Huntington, who then suicided, are no worse today and will probably recover. Startling developments were made in the afternoon, which resulted in Huntington's victims employing an attorney to look out for their interests during the inquest. The new feature was the suggestion given color by friends of the dead bank clerk that he did not commit suicide, but was shot by some one in the room at the time Huntington began to shoot. This theory was advanced when it was learned that the bullet in Huntington's brain was much smaller than the ones fired into the two bond company examiners and that the wound in his head was not powder-burned, as it was thought would be the case if the revolver had been held in his own hand. There was no other evidence to bear out the theory.

MORE ELECTRIC LIGHT FURNISHED.

Mutual Electric Light and Power Company Begins Operations.

The Mutual Electric Light and Power company began to operate last night its new plant at Eighty-ninth and Ada streets in Brainerd. Heretofore, by a temporary arrangement, power has been secured from the Hyde Park Electric Light company. The Mutual company's ordinance permits it to operate in all city territory west of State street and south of Thirty-ninth. It plans to cover all that ground in the near future. Nearly all its lights now are south of Sixtieth street.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

John Cronin was hanged at Hartford, Conn., for the murder of Albert Skinner.

Ex-Banker John B. Koetting's trial at Milwaukee was set yesterday for next Monday.

Sidney R. Miller of Bloomfield, Pa., fell off a train and under the wheels and lost one foot.

John and "Gen." Kennedy were hanged for the murder of James L. Lowry at Jasper, Tenn.

Del Swartz and Milburn Rockwell were bound over for trial for the murder of Albert Johnson at Colon, Mich.

The Rev. G. B. Allison was yesterday expelled from the South Georgia Methodist Conference for immoral conduct.

Dr. Vales of Quebec, one of the house physicians at Beauport insane asylum, was knocked senseless Sunday night by a maniac. He may die.

Harry Wells and Charles Rowe, the two Philadelphia lumber swindlers, were arrested in Atlanta, Ga., Friday and will be taken there for trial.

In a Boston tenement house yesterday James Murphy shot his wife and beat her with an Indian club and an ax. He then cut his throat. Both will die.

Chief of Police Pratt and Detectives Sheets and Ferguson, who have been in jail for ten days at Salt Lake, Utah, for contempt in refusing to answer questions, are released.

Miss Annie Maud Brewer of Lynn, Mass., who fatally shot her former lover, Gideon Latimer Thursday, was rearraigned yesterday charged with murder. She pleaded not guilty.

The Danville (Va.) *Register*, Roanoke (Va.) *Times*, and Vicksburg (Miss.) *Commercial-Herald* have abandoned the Southern Associated Press and will hereafter be served by the Associated Press.

The Lake Erie, Alliance and Southern railroad, which runs from Alliance to Bergholz in Southern Ohio, nearly forty miles, will be sold at Sheriff's sale in Alliance Jan. 3. The foreclosure is under a mortgage to Henry B. Payne, made Oct. 1, 1880.

Judge Burns cut down the judgment given to John Shvenin against the estate of his daughter, the late Countess Cassell, for services rendered from $60,743 to $20,000. The plaintiff must accept this sum in full settlement of his claim or submit to a new trial.

LAST EDITION.

NO CASH FOR KERR.

Democrats in Council Block Police Investigation.

SETBACK WILL BE BRIEF.

Appropriation of $3,000 Voted Down After Warm Fight.

TO BE REVIVED THURSDAY.

Finance Committee to Report to a Special Meeting.

TO REVISE THE MUNICIPAL CODE.

The Democratic minority in the City Council last night defeated for the time being the appropriation of $3,000 with which to carry on the investigation of the Police Department by the subcommittee of the Police committee, of which Ald. Kerr is Chairman. There was a long and heated discussion on Ald. Kerr's resolution, which provided for the appropriation with which to employ attorneys, clerks, and stenographers necessary for the successful prosecution of the work.

The resolution was as follows:

WHEREAS, The Committee on Police of this Council has by resolution thereof been authorized and directed to make an investigation of various matters pertaining to the Police Department and various charges against police officers; and

WHEREAS, Such investigation will require the expenditure of money for stenographers' fees and for other purposes; now therefore be it

Resolved, That there is hereby appropriated out of funds in the city treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $3,000 for the purpose of aiding in such investigation, which sum is hereby set apart for such purpose to be paid out by the City Controller on the order of said committee as it shall direct.

Defeated by Strict Party Vote.

The question came up on a motion by Ald. Kent to suspend the rules. It was a strictly party vote. The yeas and nays were:

Yeas—Epstean, Best, Ballard, Smith, Marrenner, Madden, Hepburn, Cooke, Bidwill, Engel, Kent, Watson, Campbell, Kahler, Stanwood, Kamerling, Keats, Lammers, Schermann, Hage, Ehlert, Muelhoefer, Schoendorf, Larson, Peck, Currier, Kleinecke, Chapman, Finkler, Butler, Sayle, Utesch, Merchant, Francis, Noble, Kerr, Mann, Sheppard, Howell, O'Neill (Thirty-fourth Ward), Chadwick—41.

Nays—Coughlin, Wall, Deist, Reed, Martin, O'Neil (Sixth), Morrison, Slepicka, Rohde, Dorman, Knowles, Ryan, Kunz, O'Connor, Brennan, Mahony, Gallagher, Powers, McGillen, Brachtendorf, Kelly, Schlake, Bigane, Mulcahy—24.

Absent—Gosselin (Dem.), Conway (Rep.), Carey (Dem.).

Not having secured the necessary two-thirds majority the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance. Ald. Madden gave notice that the Committee on Finance will meet Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A special meeting of the City Council will be held Thursday, at which time the matter will be reported back from the Finance committee.

In introducing the order Ald. Kerr explained that the Council had directed by resolution a Committee on Police to make certain investigations in regard to the actions of the police force of this city, and that in order to carry out the instructions of the Council it would be necessary to expend money, and in order that the Council might know the position of the committee they had introduced the resolution asking for the appropriation of $3,000.

Ald. Coughlin then said: "I am heartily in favor of the police investigation, although it might look singular coming from the direction that it does, but I don't think that the City of Chicago can afford $3,000 at this stage of the proceedings to pay the expenses of a Police Investigating committee. We have employés now in the city government clamoring for their money, and I hope that the resolution will not pass."

Kent Favors the Resolution.

Ald. Kent replied: "I am in favor of the passage of the resolution. The Finance committee, by unanimous vote, agreed that the investigation of the police force was necessary. The Council, by unanimous vote, ordered the investigation. The question has been thoroughly discussed many times by the press and the public and many charges have been made. Either they are true or they are not true. If they are true it is due to this Council and the public that they should know exactly what is wrong in the department, and what proceedings have taken place that are not in accord with common decency and are illegal. If the charges made are wrong it is due to the police force that they be vindicated.

Now, if the Council was in earnest when it ordered this investigation; if it did not intend it to be a farce, it is due to the committee that it be given sufficient funds to conduct the investigation in a proper manner. I do not believe that an investigation intended as a farce will satisfy this Council or satisfy the public. I believe if the police force will be investigated the various charges that have been made will be thoroughly gone into regardless of politics, and I say, Mr. Chairman, further, that the investigation should extend back, not only to this administration, but to the administrations that have preceded this, both Republican and Democratic. Let us know whether the police force are the servants of the public, working in the interest of the public, or whether they are working in the interest of certain interests. It has been openly charged many times that they were. Now, if that be true, we should know it. If it is untrue, then the public are entitled to know it. Now, it is well known that an investigation of the character described cannot be made without the expenditure of money. It is necessary that an attorney, and a competent attorney at that, be employed, who will be capable of transacting the business required of him by the committee. I am in favor of the appropriation of the Finance committee, and I believe the rules should be suspended."

Stops at the Money Question.

Ald. Powers then spoke and said: "Now, I do not wish to oppose anything that may block the great reform movement that has been started in this Council, at the same time I will say now that I am opposed to appropriating $3,000 for any campaign purposes. If the gentlemen that are about to investigate the police force will promise that within thirty days, or 1st of February, they will bring in a report, I will vote for this $3,000. If the gentlemen are in good faith and want to investigate the police force, I, as a member of this Council, will give them all the assistance in my power, and I believe they can do it in five or six weeks."

Ald. Gallagher said: "I want to state that I was in favor of the investigation when the resolution was brought on here for passage. I voted for its passage on the ground that it was not to cost the City of Chicago any money, and I supposed that when the resolution was referred to the Police committee it would be handled upon the same grounds, in the same manner, and upon the same terms as every other resolution that is referred to a committee in this Council. It appears now that there are some members of this committee who are very enthusiastic to investigate the police. So am I if it can be done with no great expense to the city. Now then, if the Police committee find that they cannot do it without $3,000 a report from that committee should be furnished to the Council, asking for the money. No such report has been presented here; on the contrary, a member of this Council presents a resolution asking for $3,000. Now, I think, in justice to the Committee on Police, who have this matter in hand, that the resolution ought to be referred back to the Committee on Police, and I so make the motion."

Ald. Kent replied: "I agree with Ald. Powers that the committee should report at as early a date as possible. Mr. Chairman, if the charges made in the press are not true and the report is kept back until one or two weeks previous to the election, then, I say, it is a benefit to the party in power. I would have no objection to provide that the committee shall report by the 1st day of February. If it is found at that time that the report of the committee will justify a continuance we can continue it. If not, they can be discharged. The Council cannot at this time, in justice to itself and the public, stultify itself by refusing to make the appropriation of the money asked for. It certainly is apparent that the investigation cannot be conducted without expense. Now, I do not anticipate that we shall find disclosures in the Chicago police force. The policemen of the City of Chicago, as a whole, are entitled to the respect and the admiration of the people, but they have been placed under a cloud and that cloud should be removed."

Discussion Waxes Warm.

The discussion continued as follows:

Ald. O'Neill—If I understand this resolution it is that the committee that has been appointed by this Council for the investigation of the police force does not ask for this $3,000—only to have it set aside for that purpose. It may be that this committee will be able to report even before Feb. 1. The most of the committee, and I believe the committee unanimously, believe we have got one of the finest police forces in the United States, but we want to prove to our families it is all right. The newspapers have given our wives to understand there is something wrong and they remain at home uneasy, and we want to prove to them that our police force is all right. The committee will agree to report progress from time to time. I have full confidence in our police force, and as a member of that force I want to prove to the citizens of this community that they are all right.

Ald. Powers—I don't know where those gentlemen are going to spend the great amount of money they ask. It seems to me the Civic Federation ought to join in this matter and use some of this money that they have collected for the purpose of investigating and bringing about those great reforms that they have started here. I do not believe the city should at the present time be asked to pay out any money.

Wants More Democrats.

Ald. Dorman—On the Police committee there are five Republicans and two Democrats. I think there ought to be four Republicans and four Democrats on this committee; therefore, I for one, am opposed to it.

Ald. Ryan—If the committee would do everything openly and above board, then I would be willing to appropriate the necessary funds.

Ald. Noble—At the time the resolutions were introduced in the Council here in regard to the investigation of the Police Department objections were raised by different members of the Council to a reference of that resolution or the appointment of a special committee for the purpose of investigating the Police Department, and insisted that it should go to the regular Committee on Police of the City Council. The resolution went to the Finance committee and came back to the City Council, recommended and admitted by all to go to the Committee on Police for investigation. That committee in its wisdom saw fit to appoint a subcommittee of seven of its members. I notice the papers from day to day, and I have heard no contradiction of the statement, say his Honor the Mayor is in favor of an investigation of the Police Department if the regular Committee on Police carried on the investigation. I judge by the action of his Honor, and also by the Chief of Police in the last month, that there is no objection raised by either of them for a fair and impartial investigation of the Police Department of this city. The Mayor and the Chief of Police cannot afford, if they were so disposed, to take any other position than the position that I understand they have taken to aid, so far as in their power lies, the investigation of this department, and it meets with their hearty approval, so far as I have been able to learn. When the report came back there was an opportunity for the Mayor to have expressed his dissatisfaction by vetoing it if he saw fit. In the absence of a veto I take it for granted that he approved, as the papers all state, of an investigation of the Police Department.

Now, I want to state that, as one member of that committee, not of the subcommittee, and as a member of the City Council and as a Republican, so far as I am concerned I want this investigation carried on impartially, and whenever it is brought to the notice of this City Council that politics is entering into it to the extent of preventing a fair and impartial investigation, then I shall vote and work against a further continuance of that investigation. I don't understand that this investigation is intended to reflect upon this administration. If the faults that are charged against the Police Department are true this administration is but a small part to blame for such complaints. If the complaints are true they have existed and have extended back through several administrations, including Republican as well as Democratic, and if there are Republican members of the police force who are guilty of receiving bribes or any other charge, I am in favor of disciplining those members of the department just as much as though the man happened to be a Democrat. It should be carried on fairly and impartially and with open doors. There should be no star chamber, as is intimated there will be, by the gentleman from the Fifteenth. The newspapers should have access to that committee. They should be present at the investigation. The press, irrespective of party, I believe, will keep the members of this subcommittee from doing anything other than their duty in investigating impartially.

Ald. Campbell—The question of party sinks into insignificance compared with the welfare of the City of Chicago. The report has gone out that the police are corrupt, used for various reasons outside of their proper sphere under the law, and for their fair name as a body it is the duty of this Council to investigate those charges. I for one would not vote for an investigation that included this administration. If these things exist they have taken root long since and they should go back at least eight years in their investigation, and then they will cover two Republican and Democratic administrations.

Amendment Is Offered.

Ald. Gallagher then offered the following amendment:

That the investigating committee shall consist of four Republicans and four Democrats, members of the Council, and each party shall be allowed to select their representatives on this committee.

The discussion continued:

Ald. Mann—When the resolution was first introduced in the Council the Alderman from the Nineteenth Ward and the Alderman from the Fifth Ward worked themselves into hysterical fits because it was proposed to adopt the plan of having a special committee, and the Aldermen insisted that the Police committee of the Council was capable of making an investigation. Now the Alderman from the Nineteenth desires to have it understood that he wants a special committee.

Ald. Madden—The good name of the Police Department of the City of Chicago seems to be at stake. They have done services sufficient for the City of Chicago to entitle them to either a vindication or conviction. The time has come when the public wants either one or the other. If I understand the functions of the City Council it is that they are the representatives of the public. I certainly trust that their duties will be so performed as to indicate that they are what their name indicates. There seems to be a question among the Democratic members of the Council as to how this investigation should proceed. They believe, if what they say comes from their hearts, that the Police committee should ask for the money now needed to conduct this investigation. They profess, some of them, to say that this committee now undertaking the investigation is a special committee and they profess to say that if the work is to be done by the Police committee as a whole they will then interpose no objection to the passage of the measure seeking the appropriation. If this be true I for one member of the Council would be glad to see an opportunity given to the gentlemen to withdraw their objections, and as one member of the Police committee and as one member of the City Council I stand here ready to volunteer my services to investigate to the fullest extent any charge that may be made against the Police Department, and I will guarantee that so far as in my power lies I will give a true and impartial verdict according to the evidence submitted before that committee. This I say in order that the gentlemen may have an opportunity to vote conscientiously for this appropriation. I believe it ought to be made, and if only upon condition that the full Police committee shall make the investigation, let the appropriation be made. This I say in the name of Chicago, in the name of the standing of the Police Department, in the name of the respectability which should surround this Council, that you name the full Police committee and give them the appropriation.

Ald. Kerr—Second the motion.

O'Connor Grows Facetious.

Ald. O'Connor—I am in favor of investigation, but, Mr. Chairman, I say we ought to have as much time for the investigation as the investigation needs. I am about to vote for the original motion—that a committee be appointed to investigate the actions and methods of the Aldermen of this Council. [Applause and laughter.] That the press and the people claim there is fraud and injustice perpetrated by the police force. I will challenge any Alderman in the Council to stand up and make the accusation against any of the police officers. Here is a Police Board established for the purpose of impartially trying those men, and I say right here that we have not got a man in the Council who will stand up and make this accusation. It has been charged by the press and by the people that there is a lot of boodlers in this Council, and I am in favor of investigating their actions. [Loud and continued applause and laughter.]

Ald. O'Neill—Right you are.

Ald. McGillen—I think, Mr. Chairman, the last few minutes have furnished us a foretaste of the outcome of this entire affair. Whereas, it is charged in the press, and believed by some people, the police force of Chicago have been remiss in certain sections and parts in the performance of their duty—an unmanly thing to do, and whereas, it is well founded there were names of officers and where they are stationed, wherein they were remiss in their duty; if a preamble to any action were ever based on a veto on a gauzy affair, so transparently partly visible to the naked eye, this will be; whereas, the press of Chicago, previous to the municipal or local election, its parallel has never been found in the civilized world. This Council has more serious duties than picking up those post-election or anti-election accusations for the purpose of another election and giving out $6,000. For what is there a basis for the claim of the expenditure of $3,000 of the people's money? For what is it needed? How will it be used? Has anybody said? To go before a committee which is charged to administer an oath, which it is doubtful has authority or power to demand or command the presence of a citizen as a witness. No doubt their answer exists. The compulsory attendance of anybody as a witness is no more than the snap of your finger; let them by innuendos and insinuations pass upon an officer's acts. Is it uniform to sustain by such work insinuations smirching a man's character? He can't compel witnesses for his defense to attend there and tell the truth. It is an entire farce—Lexow committee, late of New York. [Laughter.] Why, in Chicago, where the term of the Chief of Police hardly will average the two years of his appointed term, where, with the tab constantly kept on the police force, nobody believes there is any substantial scandal, it goes without saying that a body of 3,000 men, clothed with the power and authority, sometimes abuse power and authority; that some of them will be remiss in their duty. There is a proper tribunal provided, and this Council has a right to take that authority from that tribunal and bring it before this body. But make your accusations specifically, definitely, and correctly. This is a squandering of $3,000. That is my objection, Mr. Chairman, that this city cannot afford it.

Ald. Kerr then moved to suspend the rules for the passage of the order and asked for the yeas and nays.

Ald. Ryan moved that the resolutions amended be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The original motion for the suspension of the rules was decided to be in order, and the roll-call resulted as given above.

Ald. O'Neill introduced a resolution calling on the Mayor to report to the Council by what authority the "Police Commission" had been appointed and what was the necessity for it.

HOPES TO BE A SECOND LEXOW.

Ald. Kerr Prophesies Great Success for His Committee.

Ald. Kerr has great hopes for the success of his committee. He is sure it will do as much towards cleansing the Chicago police force as the Lexow committee has done in that of New York. He says $3,000 is necessary probably as a starter only. That if the Council will not give more there will be no trouble in raising the necessary funds from outside sources. The chief items of expense will be attorneys' fees, hire of clerks, stenographers, and detectives. Of these, of course, attorneys' fees will be the largest. There is considerable gossip as to who will be the committee's lawyers.

"We have made no positive selection yet," said Ald. Kerr yesterday, "but we are considering several lawyers and they are all good ones. I can say that the man we expect to have for senior counsel is a man in whom all the people have the utmost confidence. I think that the lawyers will not charge us so much as they would in a murder trial, for it is possible for a lawyer to make a great reputation for himself in this investigation. In New York the people have elected Mr. Goff Recorder at $15,000 a year—the best office in New York. They would nominate him for President if they could."

Not So Bad as New York.

"Do you think there is as much rottenness in the Chicago police as there is in New York?"

"No, I do not believe there is nearly so much. You see while in New York there were political interests involved, neither the real Democrats nor the real Republicans were interested in the corruption that has existed; it was nothing but Tammany, and Tammany is the rottenest organization in the world. Then you see that crowd has been in control for so many years that their crooked methods were more perfected than they are here. Here we have been having constant change of administration. But if these people who are coming to me offering to testify can prove half what they say there is good reason for an investigation. We will take up the election day outrages first. I think that consideration of them will occupy at least thirty days. I believe the people want to know the story of what was done election day. What testimony the Union League and Marquette clubs have gathered so far has been all kept under their hats; ours will be published from day to day and the people will have a chance to know all about it.

"The resolution gives us the power of subpœna so far as police and city officials go, and our summons to other witnesses will be issued in the form of requests, as those of the Lexow committee were. The New-Yorkers tell me that the only witnesses who were of any value to them were those who volunteered to testify and who did not have to be subpœnaed. Our committee will be made up the same as the one in New York—five Republicans and two Democrats. There has never yet been a division on a vote or a split in the New York committee. It has always been unanimous on every question."

Resolutions That Give Authority.

The resolution which provided for the investigating committee was adopted by the Council Nov. 19. Just after the election two resolutions, one by Ald. Kerr, were introduced in the Council calling for an investigating committee. One of these resolutions provided for an appropriation of $3,000. The other made no appropriation. Both of these were referred to the Finance committee, which, Nov. 19, reported a substitute resolution, which was adopted. This is the resolution:

Whereas, It has been publicly charged that some of the present police officers of this city have been guilty of arresting peaceable citizens and taking them many miles away from the place of arrest and past different police stations in order to lock them up at a distant police station, contrary to the express rules of the Police Department, and for the sole purpose of preventing such citizens from exercising their rights as voters at the polls election day; and,

Whereas, It has also been publicly charged that some of the present police officials have been acting in collusion with various disreputable and criminal classes in this city, and have been receiving pay for permitting such classes to openly and flauntingly carry on their unlawful and criminal occupations, thereby making the Police Department the defender and protector of crime instead of the preserver of law and order; and,

Whereas, It has been publicly charged that at the election held Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1894, some of the police officers, disregarding their duties as guardians of the peace, in some cases wantonly clubbed inoffensive citizens and pulled them out of the voters' line while waiting for a chance to vote, and in other cases stood indifferently by while thugs were pounding and clubbing peaceable voters, and in other ways misconducted themselves; and,

Whereas, Such charges, whether true or false, have a strong tendency, if uncontradicted, to destroy the efficiency of the Police Department and to discredit and bring disgrace upon all police officers, whether innocent or guilty, whether faithful or faithless; and,

Whereas, If such charges be true it is highly desirable that they be proven and the persons found guilty be summarily discharged from the Police Department, and if such charges be untrue that they should be so proven in order to relieve the Police Department of the present odium; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the City Council of the City of Chicago, that it shall be the duty of the Committee on Police of the City Council to make a thorough investigation of all complaints, whether oral or written, relating to the conduct of the Police Department, or any police officers, and of such other matters as shall be brought before such committee concerning improper conduct or failure in the performance of duty on the part of any such police officials and report such evidence, or such portion of it as they may deem proper, taken by them, with their recommendations from time to time to this Council. And for the purpose of aiding such investigation any police officer or other official of this city shall appear before such committee whenever requested and testify under oath.

Such committee shall have the power to employ a stenographer if necessary.

GET READY TO EXAMINE POLICEMEN.

Police Commission Gets a New Secretary, Stenographer, and Rooms to Work In.

Permanent quarters have been selected for the Police Commission. The rooms heretofore occupied by the Street and Alley Cleaning Department on the first floor of the City Hall were placed yesterday at its disposal by Mayor Hopkins. The Commissioners will take possession today. At the request of the Commissioners Chief Brennan detailed Augustus F. Campbell, Secretary of the Police Department, as Secretary of the commission.

"We had several reasons for wanting Mr. Campbell," said Mr. Rubens. "He is familiar with the workings of the Police Department; he was strongly recommended by Peter Newton, head of the local Civil Service Examining Board for the Federal appointments, and by Supt. Montgomery of the railway mail service. Mr. Campbell was for years in the United States postal service and is familiar with the workings of the United States civil service rules."

Chief Brennan also detailed Stenographer Collier to work in this department.

All officers who desire to remain on the force will be required to come into the office of the Commissioner and fill out an application blank. "The men must do this in person and in the presence of at least one of the Commissioners," said John W. Ela last night. "The manner in which the officers fill out these blanks will be considered a sort of preliminary examination. If the blanks are not filled out to our satisfaction the applicant will be rejected at once and not permitted to take the civil service examination. We have not yet determined where we will hold the examinations. It may be in some of the public schools or it may be in Battery D. We want to examine as many as possible at one time. In order to prevent those examined at the first examination from posting those who will be taken in at the second we will have a different set of questions each time. The Captains, Lieutenants, and Sergeants will be subjected to a much severer examination than the patrolmen. The examinations will be both verbal and written. The rules regarding the physical condition of the applicants will be rigidly enforced. We hope to be ready to examine the first batch within the next week."

The commission will meet in its new quarters in the City Hall this afternoon.

TO REVISE THE MUNICIPAL CODE.

Commission Named by the Subcommittee to Do the Work.

The Committee on Judiciary, to which were referred the resolutions of Ald. O'Neill and Gallagher two weeks ago providing for a revision of the municipal code and other legislation to be asked for from the next Legislature, submitted a report. The report was the work of a subcommittee, which was concurred in by the committee of the whole at the meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon. The report, which makes little change in either of the resolutions, is as follows:

Whereas, The General Assembly of this State is now about to again convene; and

Whereas, A committee appointed by the last Legislature is now engaged in making a revision of the laws of this State for submission to the General Assembly; and

Whereas, It is believed that various changes should be made in the laws of our State in reference to city and town government; and

Whereas, The City Council of the City of Chicago is in favor of any changes in the law which will be conducive to honesty and economy in municipal government; and

Whereas, It is desirable to have a commission appointed of gentlemen familiar with the present code, its uses and abuses, for the purpose of recommending to the General Assembly and to the Legislative Committee on Revision, such changes and amendments as in their judgment would tend towards better Municipal Government; and,

Whereas, The gentlemen hereafter named have signified their willingness to accept appointment to the commission hereby provided for; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the City Council of the City of Chicago that John P. Wilson, Murray F. Tuley, Francis A. Adams, John S. Miller, and the present City Corporation Counsel, John Mayo Palmer, gentlemen eminently fitted for the above named purpose by their experience, ability, and familiarity with municipal matters, be and they are hereby named as an honorary commission to make such recommendations as they may deem fit in accordance with the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, Further, that the sum of $300 be and the same is hereby appropriated and set apart, to be paid out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, for the necessary expenses of said commission, for clerk hire, stenographic work, and other necessary disbursements in the prosecution of its work.

Ald. Coughlin introduced an ordinance granting a franchise to the Citizens' Light and Power company to lay electric wires for a term of twenty-five years in or under the streets, alleys, and sidewalks, by and with the consent of the adjacent property-owners, in the district bounded as follows: On the north by Jackson street, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Taylor street, and on the west by the South Branch of the Chicago River. The franchise grants power to lay, operate, and maintain within the territory named a line or lines of electrical conductors for the purpose of furnishing light, heat, and power. The ordinance provides the work shall be done under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; that no work shall be done except between the hours of 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.; the work to begin at once, and all streets, alleys, or sidewalks torn up shall be restored, the company giving sufficient bond for this purpose before the permit is issued. The ordinance also provides that the company shall deposit a bond of $25,000 with the Controller, and shall also pay to the city yearly 3 per cent of the gross receipts of the company.

An order was introduced by Ald. Gallagher requiring the Commissioner of Public Works to furnish the Council, at its next meeting, answers to the subjoined queries:

First—Can or cannot estimation for special assessment work be made on a basis of from 10 to 12 per cent of the actual cost of such work: and, if not, is the cause directly referable to fluctuations in the price of materials used in improvements of this description of a phenomenal character?

Second—Would or would not the cost of any special assessment improvement of any description, as ascertainable, when the work is done, by figures, in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, be a proper and practically a sure guide (irrespective of all rebates) to a fair estimate of the cost of a similar work. If not, why not?

Third—Is there any good or sufficient reason for collecting special assessments from property-holders so assessed before a final statement is made to such property-holders of the total cost of the improvements for which such assessment is made?

Ald. Gallagher introduced an order, which was passed, requiring that hereafter in making estimates for the cost for improvements made by special assessment not exceeding 50 cents shall be included in such estimates as fees to Commissioners for making such assessments. The Commissioner's fees heretofore were $2.

Mayor Hopkins returned without his approval an order passed Dec. 10, 1894, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to issue a permit for two lampposts on the west side of Michigan avenue, from Madison to Monroe street, "the same to be erected free of cost to the city and property, except as to gas consumed in same after erected."

FORCED TO TRY BLIXT FOR MURDER.

He Surprises the Court at Minneapolis by Pleading Not Guilty.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 17.—Claus A. Blixt, the self-confessed murderer of Catherine Ging, was arraigned in the District Court this morning and pleaded not guilty. The State had expected a plea of guilty. Blixt refused to see the attorneys appointed by the court to undertake his case. It was set for trial Jan. 7. The defense will be on the plea of temporary insanity, brought on by the use of alcoholic stimulants given by another for the purpose of provoking the deed. Mr. O'Dell claims to have medical testimony which will bear out this theory. It will be Blixt's aim to have Hayward tried first and convicted, if possible, and this will let him off with perhaps a second or, as the attorney believes, third degree murder.

It is alleged evidence has been discovered that Harry Hayward is the Western agent of a green goods combination whose headquarters are at New York, with a principal branch at Chicago.

This afternoon Harry Hayward was brought from St. Paul to plead. A continuance was granted to Saturday. He was then lodged in the county jail in a cage directly below that occupied by Blixt.

MRS. GOUGAR BRINGS HER SUIT.

To Test the Constitutional Right of Women in Indiana to Vote.

Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—This evening the suit of Mrs. Helen Gougar, President of the Indiana Woman Suffrage Association, was filed in the Superior Court of this county. Last November Mrs. Gougar presented herself at the precinct in the Fifth Ward and demanded the right to vote. The board refused. The suit is brought to test the constitutional authority to refuse women the right to a ballot. Samuel Saylor of Huntington is the attorney for Mrs. Gougar, but she announces an intention of making an argument before the court when the case comes up in January.

GIVES SPAIN A HINT.

UNCLE SAM TAKES TIME TO REBUKE INSOLENCE.

That Country Is Told Emphatically That It Must End the Imposition of Discriminating Duties or the President Will Take His Powers in Hand and Retaliate—Bluefields Trouble Ended in a Checkmate for Great Britain—Socialists Raise a Row in the Reichstag.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 17.—The treaty between Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru has been signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the countries named. According to its conditions Colombia subscribes to the arbitration agreement signed between Peru and Ecuador Aug. 1, 1887, but the three nations stipulate that Spain shall be the arbitrator to decide the matter. The question to be decided is the ownership of a disputed portion of the Amazonic region between the Huallaga and Ucayali Rivers and their tributaries on the south, between the Putumazo and Couqueta to the north.

UNCLE SAM GIVES SPAIN A HINT.

Must Stop Exacting Discriminating Duties on American Goods.

Madrid, Dec. 17.—Mr. Taylor, the United States Minister, today had an important conference with Señor Groizard, Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to the imposition of excessive duties upon imports into Cuba from the United States. He informed the Señor that he had been directed by his government to inform the Government of Spain that if it persisted in exacting these discriminating duties the action could be regarded by the President only as inviting the exercise by him of the power of retaliation conferred by the act of 1890. This threat has caused a commotion in ministerial circles.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—The action of the State Department indicated in the cablegram from Madrid in warning the Spanish Government of its intention to resort to retaliation should Spain continue its present policy with respect to American exports to Cuba will doubtless have the effect to bring at once to a focus the long-drawn-out negotiations which have been in progress with results very unsatisfactory to that government. None of our foreign relations has of late given us so much trouble as those with Spain. For several years this government has been urging the claims of American exports for the remission of heavy fines and excessive taxes amounting to $5,000,000.

Imposed in Violation.

These taxes and fines were imposed by the Cuban customs officers in direct violation of all treaties and absolutely without any other warrant than existing necessity for funds. The Spanish Government practically admitted the justice of our claims, but failed to make any restitution. Then there was the old Mora claim against Spain—a veteran of many years—already admitted by the Spanish Government, but impossible of collection. Efforts have been made to get the first class of claims before an arbitration, but these efforts have so far failed because of the insistence of the Spanish Government that the Mora claim, already decided in our favor, should be included in matters submitted to the tribunal. And while these matters were languishing under the delays peculiar to Spanish diplomacy there followed the last action by the Spanish Government which promises to precipitate a tariff war—unless Spain comes to terms. This was the imposition of the maximum tariff on American exports to Cuba, probably in retaliation for the cancellation of the reciprocity agreement entered into under the terms of the McKinley act. The Spanish Government has two tariff schedules—one the minimum tariff permitted to countries with which Spain is upon amicable trade relations, and the other the maximum tariff imposed upon countries which do not yield to Spanish demands in the matter of dues. The maximum tariff being imposed upon American exports had the effect to almost altogether cut them off—and so exactly fulfilled its purpose. We had supplied for years the Spanish West Indies with flour, but the duty upon this product was prohibitory.

Canadians Get the Cream.

To make the situation more unbearable the Canadians were favored with the minimum tariff and in an incredibly short space of time assumed the entire flour trade with Cuba which had so long been enjoyed by our own millers. Having reasoned in vain with the Spanish Minister at Washington and through Minister Taylor with the Spanish Foreign Office, Secretary Gresham, in casting about for a remedy, hit upon the act of Aug. 30, 1890. This act, while intended primarily to provide for the inspection of meats for exportation and prevent the importation of harmful articles of food, also included in its fifth section a grant of power to the President probably unequaled in extent by any legislation in the history of Congress. Plainly stated, it authorized an actual embargo to be declared at the discretion of the President.

The Secretary of State has refrained from the assertion of the power conferred by this law as long as there was reasonable expectation that the Spanish Government would yield to ordinary methods of diplomacy. He was induced to do so from consideration of the great difficulties that government was having in meeting the demands of the Cuban sugar planters and merchants, who are represented by our consular agents in Cuba to be in most deplorable financial straits. And also because of the difficulties that it has experienced in reorganizing the Cabinet as the result of the latest upheaval. But our commerce is being menaced in a new quarter—namely: in Germany—where the government has begun the imposition of a system of most galling restrictions upon American imports that can scarcely be longer tolerated, and it is felt to be necessary to begin the assertion of the reserve power of retaliation lodged in the President.

GREAT BRITAIN GIVEN A HARD CHECK.

Bluefields Affairs Are Settled by the Mosquito Indians Themselves.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Whatever may have been the plans of Great Britain in regard to the restoration of ex-Chief Clarence to power at Bluefields, they have probably been effectually checkmated by the action of the Mosquito Indians themselves. The State Department received an important cable today from Minister Baker at Managua. This dispatch says the Mosquito Indians have formally relinquished all rights and privileges given them under the Managua treaty of 1860 and have incorporated, so to speak, under the Nicaraguan Government, agreeing to support the new laws and regulations for the Mosquito Reservation and declaring allegiance to the Nicaraguan Government.

In the opinion of Secretary Gresham and other State Department officials this definitely settles the Bluefields troubles. It is equivalent to annuling the Managua treaty, which gave Great Britain a protectorate over the Mosquito Indians until such time as they might, of their own accord, decide to incorporate with the Nicaraguan Government. A State Department official remarked tonight: "Great Britain has no longer a single claim to a voice in the management of affairs on the Mosquito coast."

Secretary Gresham is feeling jubilant over the information he received from Minister Baker, but it remains to be seen when all the correspondence on the subject is made public whether he is entitled to any credit for what now appears to be the action of the Nicaraguan authorities alone in circumventing the British Government. It also remains to be seen how Great Britain will accept the action of the Mosquito Indians in causing a practical abrogation of the Managua treaty. The administration authorities have been positive in the stand they have taken against any interference with the new government at Bluefields, and it is to be supposed the State Department will continue to adhere to this policy.

Notwithstanding Great Britain's disclaimer of any intention of restoring Clarence to power considerable uneasiness has been manifested by the authorities here for the last several weeks. Late advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the effect that preparations were being made for Clarence's restoration have tended to aggravate this feeling of concern.

Secretary Herbert declined to say this evening whether he had received anything from Capt. Sumner of the Columbia confirmatory of the press cables from Kingston. There is reliable information, however, from another source, to the effect that a dispatch was received at the Navy Department Saturday from Capt. Sumner, which fully confirms all the statements made in the cable dispatch this morning. Having received assurances from the State Department that Great Britain had officially stated no such purpose was in view as declared in Capt. Sumner's dispatch, the naval authorities were forced to conclude that Capt. Sumner had misinterpreted what he thought to be significant movements on the part of the British representatives at Kingston.

This, however, is only the official view of the matter. Privately a number of officials express the belief that Great Britain has been up to some trickery and that had it not been for the action of the Mosquito Indians in incorporating with the Nicaraguan Government some important developments in the direction of interference with the local government at Bluefields by the British authorities might have been looked for at an early date.

It is improbable that the diplomatic correspondence relative to Bluefields will be sent to Congress before the holiday recess. This delay is caused by no unwillingness on the part of the State Department to furnish the information, but because of the great volume of the correspondence, which covers a period of two years and will probably make the largest diplomatic document sent to Congress in many years.

SOCIALISTIC ROW IN THE REICHSTAG.

Anti-Revolutionary Bill Reading Stirs Up a Big Rumpus.

Berlin, Dec. 17.—Dr. Nieberling, the Imperial Secretary of Justice, introduced the anti-revolutionary bill in the Reichstag today. In so doing he said it was not intended to upset public opinion, nor was it a disguised anti-Socialist law, but it was directed against excesses of a criminal nature and against the work of revolutionists, who were seeking to undermine the State. The Secretary of Justice then proceeded, among Socialistic interruptions, to refer to several inflammatory pamphlets which have recently appeared. The interruptions of the Socialists were so frequent and of such an exciting nature that the President of the Reichstag, Herr von Levetzow, was compelled several times to call them to order. Dr. Nieberling then produced a revolutionary broad-sheet, which he asserted was intended for circulation in the barracks of the soldiers. He added:

The aim of our opponents can only be obtained by overthrowing all order, and I trust the majority of the House will support the government against this enemy which denies everything sacred to the people. [Applause.]

Herr Singer moved the adjournment of the Reichstag, expressing doubt as to whether a sufficient number of Deputies were present to enable a vote to be taken. After roll-call it was found that Herr Singer's point was well taken and that there was not a sufficient number present. Consequently Herr Levetzow adjourned the debate on the anti-revolutionary bill until Jan. 8.

JAPS CRUCIFIED AT PORT ARTHUR.

Sight of the Mutilated Bodies Incensed the Invading Army to Madness.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Japanese Legation today received another telegram from Mr. Matsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding the reported atrocities by the Chinese soldiers at the fall of Port Arthur. This dispatch says the government is not yet in possession of the full facts in the case, but has ascertained the following circumstances:

Many of the Chinese soldiers, both at Port Arthur and those who came in from outlying fortifications taken by the Japanese soldiers, discarded their uniforms and it is now known to be certainly the case that almost all of those Chinese in plain clothes who were killed were soldiers in disguise. The Chinese inhabitants (presumably the majority) of Port Arthur left before the engagement, though a few remained, having been armed and ordered to resist the Japanese and fire upon them. This they did, and in the confusion of the fight it was impossible to distinguish them from the Chinese soldiers. The Japanese army entering Port Arthur was greatly excited by the sight of fearfully mutilated bodies of their comrades, some of whom had been burned alive and some crucified. Notwithstanding this the discipline of the army was maintained. A number of Chinese prisoners were taken and were kindly treated. The wounded who could be moved are on their way to Tokio and will arrive in a few days.

London, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin says that Gen. Sung has an army of 20,000 men at Newchwang, including 6,000 who escaped from Port Arthur. Gen. Sung originally tried to save Port Arthur, but finding his attempt useless, went north and is now awaiting a Japanese attack upon Newchwang. It is likely this attack will be delayed until the second Japanese army from the south joins the first army from the west.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S CASKET SEALED.

Ready to Be Taken on Board the Blenheim for the Canadian Grave.

London, Dec. 17.—Contrary to the statements published the remains of Sir John Thompson were not sealed in the casket yesterday and Miss Thompson took her last look at her father at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the coffin was sealed in the presence of Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, and Senator Sanford. Miss Thompson, Mrs. Sanford, and Misses Sanford will sail for New York from Liverpool Wednesday on the Majestic. A large case five feet square, hermetically sealed, arrived at the Palace Hotel today from Windsor containing a wreath from the Queen. Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, the groom in waiting, this morning telegraphed to Senator Sanford saying the Queen was sending a special wreath for the state funeral of Sir John Thompson and expressing the wish that the Senator take charge of it. The date of the departure of the remains of the Canadian Premier from England for Canada depends upon the amount of coaling which the cruiser Blenheim, detailed to take the remains across the Atlantic, will require. The remains will be met at Portsmouth by the Roman Catholic Bishop and by the local clergy and will probably be conveyed on board the warship by the admiralty yacht Enchantress.

THEY MOURN THE DEATH OF STEVENSON

London Newspapers Devote Columns of Space to Praise Him.

London, Dec. 17.—The death of Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, attracts great attention here. The English newspapers devote columns of space to obituary notices. The *all Mall Gazette* this afternoon says he was a notable man in English letters. The *St. James' Gazette* asserts that "his death will be felt like a personal sorrow by tens of thousands in England and America. His loss is irreparable."

Auckland, New Zealand, Dec. 17.—Further advices have reached here from Apia, Samoa, giving details of the death of Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson died the evening of Dec. 3. He was talking with his wife, feeling as well as usual, when he suddenly said to her: "I have a strange pain in my head." Afterwards he fell back insensible. Within two hours he died. The cause of death was sudden paralysis of the brain, accompanied by collapse of the lungs. Mrs. Stevenson and all her relatives were present at the closing scene. The funeral took place Dec. 4. The grave was dug on the summit of Pala Hill, which stands on Mr. Stevenson's estate. The coffin was carried up the mountain with great difficulty by the faithful Samoan servants, who so dearly loved their employer. To allow for the passage of the coffin and its bearers, it was necessary to cut a track through the forest, which covers the whole slope of the hill. An obelisk will be erected over the grave. It is said Mr. Stevenson was haunted by a fear that his popularity as a writer was waning. He left three unfinished works.

HE WANTS THE POWERS TO RECONVENE

Representative Harmer of Pennsylvania Interested in Armenia.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—Representative Harmer of Pennsylvania has introduced a resolution authorizing the President and Secretary of State to use their good offices towards the reconvening of the powers signing the Berlin agreement of 1878, whereby joint protection was assured the Armenians as against the Circassians and Kurds of Turkey.

London, Dec. 18.—A public indignation meeting to protest against the Armenian atrocities was held in St. Martin's Hall tonight. Francis Seymour Stevenson, member of Parliament and Chairman of the Anglo-Armenian Association, presided. He was supported by the Rev. Mr. De Baronian, Arch-President of the Armenian congregations in England; Canons Maccoll and Gore, and Messrs. Dodd, Channing, Naorroji, and Schwann, all of whom are members of the House of Commons; the Rev. Newman Hall, and others. The following letter was ready:

Hawarden Castle, Dec. 14.—Dear Mr. Stevenson: The terrible statements concerning the Armenians have riveted the attention of the world. I heartily wish well to your every effort for bringing out the truth. Should the allegations be sustained it will prompt the civilized world anew to ask how long these things are to be endured. I will not anticipate the result of the examination, but I feel morally certain that the administration will not rest without a most thorough examination into the matter, in which, under the Cyprus convention, we have a separate, deep, and painful interest. It is my present duty to hope that the Ottoman Government for its own honor will cordially concur in this searching examination.

Gladstone.

The reading of the ex-Prime Minister's letter was greeted with prolonged applause. Numerous addresses were made.

EX-PREMIER GIOLITTI IS WATCHED.

Political Crisis in Italy Is Approaching a Serious Point.

Rome, Dec. 17.—The political crisis continues to absorb public attention. Ex-Premier Giolitti has gone into the country, where he is followed and watched by detectives. There is no doubt that the news of the proroguing of Parliament has created a bad impression throughout Italy. It is interpreted as indicating that Premier Crispi intends to remain in power in spite of the opposition.

London, Dec. 18.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Rome says troops continue to arrive in the city. Many members of the Chamber of Deputies have gone home to spend the holidays. Signori Zanardelli, Brin, and Cavalloti and the Marquis di Rudini held an informal conference today and agreed that it would be best to conform to the mandate of the meeting held Sunday by each preserving entire freedom of action. Each will address the electors by speech or manifesto. It is probable that Parliament will be closed until January.

A dispatch from Rome says the Pope views the situation gravely. His Holiness has been heard to say he fears that Giolitti scandals are only the forerunners of still sadder events.

A Vienna dispatch says its is stated in Rome that Prime Minister Crispi's resignation is expected at any moment. His standing with King Humbert has been entirely shaken. It is believed he will not long survive his fall, being of an apoplectic nature.

SEVERAL AMERICANS ARE MURDERED.

Foreign Residents in Guatemala Are Frightened Because of Atrocities.

Guatemala, Dec. 17.—All foreign residents here are frightened since the official beating given the American Argall by consent of President Barrios, in spite of the protests of the American Minister and Consul. It is rumored this is not the only affair of this kind, and that several Americans have been murdered by the authorities on the Atlantic coast because they refused to work on the railroad out of Port Barrios, where they were not paid. These cases are not published because even the witnesses were killed.

Canada's Cattle Stopped.

Antwerp, Dec. 17.—In consequence of pleuropneumonia having been detected in cattle landed at this port from Canada Dec. 6 the importation of cattle from Canada into Belgium has been prohibited.

Cholera and Yellow-Fever Rage.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 17.—Advices received here by the Brazilian Minister to Argentina tell of ten deaths from cholera in a single day in the State of Rio Janeiro and say that yellow-fever is increasing in the capital.

Trouble at Apia.

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 17.—Advices received here are to the effect that the rebels at Ana and Atna have notified the authorities at Apia of their intention to resume hostilities.

SAY THE SCHOOLS MIGHT BE WORSE.

Members of the Board of Education Answer Mrs. C. D. Bradley.

The report of Mrs. C. D. Bradley of the Twenty-fourth Ward Council of the Civic Federation on the condition of the Sheldon, Hoyne, Ogden, and Kinzie public school buildings, published in The Sunday Tribune, attracted close attention of members and employés of the Board of Education. Supt. Lane said: "This report takes no account of the fact that some of these schools are the oldest in the city and were erected soon after the great fire. They are unavoidably behind the times in some respects, particularly in the matter of playgrounds. When these schools were erected they were eight-room or twelve-room buildings, and the ground secured was ample for playgrounds. But since that time the population increased, the schoolhouses were enlarged, and the ground all occupied with the buildings. To make things worse tall business blocks have in some cases been built around them so as to almost completely shut out the light. These things are unpleasant, but they do not admit of improvement. As to the other complaints made by Mrs. Bradley I think you will find they are exaggerated. There is a good deal of old-fashioned appurtenances in those buildings, it is true. But the board does not put in new fittings for the simple reason that they are always hoping to secure larger sites and erect new buildings, and they are reluctant to waste money trying to make the old buildings as good as new ones."

Thomas Brenan, Chairman of the Committee on School Management, said he had not read Mrs. Bradley's report, but on being informed of the nature of it said he was not inclined to credit the statements. If things were as bad as represented of course they ought to be remedied at once, but they would have been reported and remedied long ago.

Joseph W. Errant, another member of this committee, and Daniel R. Cameron, a member of the Buildings and Grounds committee, expressed themselves in the same manner.

T. J. Waters, the Chief Engineer of the Board, said he thought Mrs. Bradley's report was wide of the facts. It was his business to inspect the appliances in the buildings and he had a minute acquaintance with everything in them. It was useless for any one to tell him that the toilet-rooms of these schools were filthy, that there was no running water in them, and that there was a lack of artificial light. It was contemplated at no distant day to completely refit some of the buildings. But even now the sanitary condition was as good as in most dwelling-houses and was good enough.

PANA MURDER STILL A MYSTERY.

Harry Cummings Arrested on Suspicion at East St. Louis.

Pana, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The murder of the young man found near here Saturday remains a mystery. The Coroner's jury adjourned to meet again tomorrow. The Chief of Police of East St. Louis wired the officials here that an Italian bearing the description of the one seen here in company with the murdered boy was arrested at that place. He gave his name as Harry Cummings.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton Business College. 315 Wabash avenue.

WHERE GOLD IS GOING

MANY DOMESTIC NOTE-HOLDERS SEEM TO BE CASHING IN.

The Reserve Is Now Reduced to $93,206,427, and Events Indicate Two Important Points: That Carlisle's Proposed Currency Plan Is Causing a Drain and New York Bankers' Vaults Are Being Replenished from the National Reserve—Shipments for Tomorrow.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Why, and how, and where is the gold reserve going? From Secretary Carlisle down it has become a troublesome question. There is every reason to believe that the present drain of gold differs widely from ones which have preceded it and that it is the inevitable result of Mr. Carlisle's proposed radical change in the currency system. There seems to be no question that the gold being taken out of the Treasury so rapidly is not all of it to supply the ordinary export demand created by favorable rates of exchange.

The figures given out at the Treasury today made the gold reserve $96,501,427, but just as the Treasury was closing dispatches were received from New York showing that today's withdrawals amounted to $3,295,000 ($2,000,000 for export), reducing the reserve therefore to $93,206,427. The exports of merchandise for the eleven months ending Dec. 1 exceeded the imports by $130,004,786. During November alone the excess of exports was nearly $30,000,000, and the excess of coin and bullion brought into this country over that sent out was nearly $1,500,000. Of the amount of gold withdrawn today only $2,000,000 was for export, leaving a balance of nearly $1,300,000 to be accounted for. The fact is dawning on Mr. Cleveland's financial advisers that the genuine foreign demand for gold accounts for only a part of the present run on the reserve.

Fear of Carlisle's Plan.

That gold continues to go abroad when exports of merchandise exceed the imports by $30,000,000 in a month shows simply that domestic noteholders are cashing in, and this can be caused only by fear of the results should the Carlisle plan for an alleged reform in the currency go through Congress.

Treasury officials are forced to admit confidentially that foreign capital which has been invested here has already taken the alarm and is being withdrawn in large amounts, not to return until a guarantee is received that some wiser plan than that now proposed will be adopted to make such changes as are necessary in the currency system.

The movement of gold, whatever its cause, is sufficiently alarming, and will undoubtedly have its effects on the debate in the House, but that body will putter away its time over a dozen different financial vagaries, and refuse to give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to meet the drain of gold by the issue of low rate bonds. There seems to be a feeling that Bill Springer's ill advised attempt to rush the currency bill through the House without allowing adequate time for debate has added to the feeling of alarm among foreign investors, more particularly as the Carlisle plan has been so unanimously condemned by American bankers.

Another Theory of the Case.

In addition to all these theories there is another which is being generally advanced. When the last issue of bonds was made guarantees were received by the Treasury from the syndicate of bankers interested that the necessary gold would be supplied from their own coffers, the Treasury store being left undisturbed. It was hinted at that time, however, that when the bankers had the bonds it would not be long before they would discover they needed more gold in their own vaults, and would at once proceed to recoup themselves at the expense of the Treasury, their pledge being taken to refer only to the short period of time preceding the actual issue of bonds. Under this theory it would follow that the banks are simply laying the foundation for another bond issue on substantially the same terms as the last one, which proved immensely profitable to the syndicate. While this is undoubtedly true to a certain extent, the opinion among the subordinates at the Treasury inclines to the belief that Mr. Carlisle's hasty and evidently ill-advised scheme to destroy the national bank currency is at the bottom of the raid on the Treasury gold.

NEW YORK BANKERS SAY BUT LITTLE

Seem to Want the Course of Gold to Their Vaults to Be Obscure.

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Regarding the prospects for gold exports it was difficult to obtain definite opinions today. From now to the end of the year it is likely the demand for exchange will be brisk, as considerable interest has to be remitted and a good many settlements made. The current week, however, is likely to show a larger demand than next week, and by Jan. 1 it would be reasonable to expect a lessening. One house said it did not expect to see so much gold go this week as went last week.

The question of gold withdrawals has become confused, presumably with purpose by the banks, that the course of the gold back to their vaults from the Subtreasury may not be easily traced. It is a fact that some of the banks loaned gold to bond-buyers, and these loans are now in course of repayment. The foreign houses are drawing more than they really need because so much of the coin is underweight. It would be reasonable to expect that gold shipments this week might be less than $3,000,000. Lazard Frères will ship $750,000 gold tomorrow and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will ship $1,000,000, making a total thus far engaged for export $1,750,000.

WHAT DEBS' COUNSEL WILL DO.

Motion to Be Made Before Judge Woods in Procedure for Appeal.

By agreement of counsel the motion for quashing the conspiracy cases against Eugene V. Debs and others, which was to have been argued today, has been postponed until Jan. 4. The trial of the cases before the jury is set for four days later—Jan. 8. Attorneys Darrow and Gregory have nearly decided upon the procedure of appeal from the jail sentence of Judge Woods in the contempt cases. Mr. Darrow yesterday telegraphed Judge Woods asking if he could be in Chicago Wednesday or Thursday of this week to hear a motion in the matter. If Judge Woods is unable to come to Chicago Mr. Darrow, accompanied by one of the government attorneys, will go to Indianapolis to present the matter. It is probable proceedings will be by habeas corpus before some United States Judge if Judge Woods does not wish to sit on a subject growing out of his own court. Should it be thought best to take the case on appeal to the Supreme Court Judge Woods will be asked to grant a supersedeas staying the jail sentence until the Supreme Court shall have passed upon the constitutionality of the act of 1890, under which the government injunction was issued.

You can call an A. D. T. Messenger and send a "Want" ad. to The Tribune without extra charge.

Open Evenings
Until Christmas Eve.
TOYS
For Girls
And Boys.
REVELL'S,
Wabash av. and Adams st.

STIRS UP THE SUGAR.

BOURBONS WILL NOT LET THE DEAD POPGUN BILL REST.

Vest and Palmer Are to Make Another Effort to Secure Passage of the Measure—Republicans Prepared to Block the Sly Game—Hearing to Be Given on the Labor Arbitration Bill—Earnest Work Being Done for a New Chicago Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Another effort will be made to revive the popgun sugar bill. Senator Vest of Missouri is supposed to be the prime mover in the scheme, and Senator Palmer is one of his lieutenants. They are not satisfied with the recent vote in the Senate, and are laying their plans to spring the sugar bill at the first favorable opportunity. Senator Palmer said today they had no hopes of passing it, but that they wished to make the attempt at any rate and see what would come of it. The fact of the matter is that certain persons have an object in keeping the sugar question before the public, and that object is unquestionably the influence exercised by threatened legislation on sugar stock. Mr. Vest and Mr. Palmer, with the others in the scheme, have been led to believe that certain Republicans have weakened and are now ready to vote to take off the differential so as to clear their records. As a matter of fact, the Republicans are all in favor of depriving the trust of the protection it has under the present bill, but they have decided to adhere to the policy that the people insist on a cessation of tariff legislation, and are entitled to a rest however meritorious the proposed legislation might be. As a matter of fact, the bill reported by the Senate Finance committee provides only for a straight duty of 40 per cent on sugar. It would not reduce the price in the retail stores a particle, as the protection now on refined sugar is only one-eighth of a cent per pound except in the case of the bounty-giving countries, where an additional tenth is charged, although this latter is only intended to make compensation for the lower price in those countries owing to the bounty. The Republican managers are much more inclined to remove the one-tenth discriminating duty against Germany and the other bounty-giving countries in order to give some relief to the meat interests of the country, which are undoubtedly made the victims of this discriminating policy, but the Republican leaders cannot secure from the Democrats the slightest guarantee that if they will allow action on the sugar bill it will not be coupled with action of a radical character on bituminous coal, iron ore, barbed wire, and alcohol for the arts. They are firmly convinced that to let down the bars at all would be the signal for a disastrous tariff agitation which would wholly destroy the effect of the recent Republican victory at the polls. Yet in spite of all this Senator Vest is keeping the sugar question well to the front, and, with the assistance of such irreconcilable reformers as Wilson in the House, will keep up a guerrilla warfare on the tariff until the close of the present session.

⁂

There will be an important meeting Wednesday of the House Committee on Labor, of which Congressman McGann of Chicago is the Chairman. Mr. McGann returned from Chicago today and was busily engaged in his committee room making arrangements for Wednesday's gathering, which will comprise some of the leading labor people of the United States. Commissioner Wright will be heard first in advocacy of an arbitration bill along the lines of the recommendations made by the commission composed of Messrs. Kernan, Worthington, and himself. It was found impossible to frame a satisfactory measure out of the Springer bill and other bills now before the Labor committee, and consequently the Commissioner of Labor assumed the task of preparing a bill which is expected to be satisfactory not only to his colleagues on the commission but to Congress as well. Ample time will be afforded all who may desire it to answer any suggestions which may be made in the proposition of the Labor Commissioner, and among those who have signified their intention of being present are Chiefs Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Clark of the Railroad Conductors, and Sargent, representing railroad firemen. Ida Wells, who has been given considerable prominence of late by reason of her agitation of the subject of negro lynchings in the South, is also desirous of appearing before the committee and she will probably be in attendance Wednesday whether she is heard or not. Chairman McGann did not quite understand why she wished to put in an appearance, but he concluded to grant the request of her advance agent and give the Labor committee an opportunity of deciding whether she had anything to say which would interest them.

⁂

An effort will be made before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds at its meeting Thursday to advance the case of the Chicago building from the calendar and secure its consideration by the House. There was a conference among the members of the Chicago delegation today at which this course was agreed upon, and it was determined to go before the committee and urge upon it the advisability of making a special case of the public building matter of Chicago. Attention was called to the fact that if Chicago had to take its chances with other public building bills now on the calendar of the House it would be wellnigh impossible to reach it in the regular course of business even if the Committee on Rules would grant a couple of days for consideration of bills of this character. Consequently Chairman Bankhead and his associates will be urged to give Chicago precedence over all the other public building measures. It was urged, furthermore, that if the present House failed to give Chicago what it needed in this respect the Republicans would set a good example as soon as they came into power by pushing such proposition through the House at the very first opportunity.

⁂

Gen. Schofield was interrogated this afternoon regarding a story to the effect that the Sioux Indians at Pine Ridge Agency were getting restless and that an uprising was feared. "While there are no United States troops at either Pine Ridge or Rosebud Agencies," replied the General of the army, "there are troops sufficient to quell any disturbance within easy distance of these places, which are now tenanted by the Sioux Indians. In addition to the agent and necessary employés on the reservation there is a capable and sufficiently strong force of Indian police to prevent any lawlessness. I have not heard either from the Secretary of War or through the Interior Department that there is any apprehension of danger at these agencies, nor do I believe an uprising is contemplated by the Indians, particularly at this season of the year. If there had been disturbance of any kind or any apprehension of trouble the commanding officer at the nearest post, Fort Niobrara, whould have been communicated with and the War Department would have heard from him pretty promptly."

⁂

Geronimo and the Apaches who have been domiciled at Mount Vernon barracks since their depredations in Arizona were ended formed an animated topic of discussion for Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma in the House this afternoon. During the closing hours of the last session of Congress these Apaches were ordered removed from Mount Vernon barracks, the intention being to distribute them throughout the Indian reservations in the West, but instead of doing this the War Department sent them down into Oklahoma, ostensibly for the purpose of engaging in farming. While the military appropriation bill was under discussion an item for the further support of these Indians came up in the regular course of discussion and this furnished a text for Delegate Flynn. He paid his respects to the administration generally and the War Department in particular, characterizing the conduct of affairs as not only extravagant but foolish. In support of this he cited the abandonment of Fort Supply, upon which the government had expended upwards of half a million dollars in the last ten years, and he did not forget to criticise Secretary Lamont for superseding cavalry as Indian chasers with infantrymen. "Not content with dismantling our fort and taking away proper support and protection against Indian invasion," said Delegate Flynn, "the Secretary of War caps the climax by sending among my people Geronimo and his band of bloodthirsty Apaches." Despite the opposition of the boyish-appearing Delegate from Oklahoma, the appropriation to teach Geronimo farming was adopted.

⁂

In the list of pensioners to whom certificates were issued today by the Interior Department were the following Illinoisans: Original—Ransom D. Nokes, Chicago; John C. Jones, Greenup; Joseph Castles, Walnut; John W. Darland, Literberry; Ellery S. Maxfield, Albany; George W. Moller, Owanaco; Louis Holsworth (deceased), Chicago; Joseph W. Willis, Aurora. Additional—Gabriel Casseli, Clayton; Benjamin B. Lewis, Sullivan; Jasper Florey, Decatur; John W. Hamilton, Quincy. Renewal and reissue—John W. Dorris, Benton. Increase—George W. Knight, Chicago; Miles Kehoe, Jacksonville. Reissue—Caleb J. Sullivan (deceased), Canton. Original widows, etc.—Amelia Hipple, Dixon; Abbie Bugdole, Chicago; Margaret Vinyard, Edwardsville; Mary J. Lundy, Creal Springs; Anna A. Snow, Iuka; Mary R. Robinson, Tower Hill.

⁂

Mr. Goldzier introduced a resolution today providing for the appointment of a commission composed of medical officers of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments respectively for the investigation of the antitoxine treatment of diphtheria. After being chosen by the Secretaries of departments named, these officers are to proceed to the proper places for the necessary study and research of this subject, the results of which will be embodied in a report to Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service.

⁂

It is proposed to place statues of Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman on the plaza upon which the east of the Capitol Building fronts, and Greenough's statue of Washington will have company if this idea is carried out. At present the marble representation of the father of his country is the only piece of statuary on this plaza, and it is the plan to give him for companions Grant on his left and Sherman on his right. To carry out the ideas regarding Gen. Grant it is proposed to set aside $60,000 for the statue and pedestal upon which it will rest.

⁂

Out of fifty-four fourth-class Postmasters appointed today the following were for Western places: Illinois—Clarence, F. P. Willis; Latham, Thomas Gasaway; Woosung, E. J. McGrath. Kansas—Calvert, William Modlin; Moray, O. C. Hardy. Michigan—Ashland, G. A. Pollard; Biteley, J. B. Nason; Paines, A. B. Paine. Wisconsin—Cochrane, Peter Schnug; Ella, Henry Buchanan; Salona, Eugene Madoche.

⁂

Congressman Durborow wants Congress to appropriate $600,000 for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River between the hill formerly occupied by the naval observatory and Arlington. But he wants the District of Columbia to bear half this expenditure, and the bridge is to be used only by pedestrians and vehicles. No tramways or other means of transporting passengers are to be used on the proposed structure.

⁂

Col. George R. Davis put in an appearance at the Arlington this evening, but declined to make known the object of his visit at this time. While here, however, he will have a talk with Secretary Gresham in relation to the claims of the French exhibiters at the Columbian Exposition.

⁂

Owing to the crowded condition of the docket in the Northern District of Ohio an additional Judge has been asked for, to be located at Toledo.

FORESTRY BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

Mr. Wells' Charges of Rascality Prove to Have No Effect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—At the opening of the session of the House today Mr. Herman (Rep., Ore.) presented a preamble and resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was an obstacle to the construction of an inter-oceanic canal, and that it should be abrogated. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Fifteen of the sixteen pension bills favorably reported from the Friday night session were then passed without objection in exactly four minutes.

Mr. McRae, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, moved to pass, under a suspension of the rules, the bill to protect public forest reservations. Mr. Wells (Dem., Wis.) charged that rascality was behind the bill and predicted that those who were pushing it through with whip and spur would live to regret their action. The vote resulted 159 to 53, and the bill was passed.

The bill to protect forest reservations, passed in the House today, provides that no public forest reservation shall be established except to improve and protect the forest within the reservation, or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water-flow. It gives the Secretary of the Interior authority to make regulations for protection against fire and depredation. It also gives him authority to prescribe regulations under which dead or matured trees may be removed, as may be necessary to preserve the remaining timber. Under this authority he is empowered to sell such timber in limited quantities to each purchaser. He is also authorized to make a detail of troops for the protection of reservations. The bill further provides for the restoration of agriculture and mineral land forest reservations to the public domain.

Mr. Springer of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, then presented the report of the majority on the Carlisle banking bill and it was ordered printed, together with the minority report to be presented by Walker (Rep., Mass.).

Mr. Outhwaite, Chairman of the Military Affairs committee, called up the army appropriation bill and explained its provisions. The bill carried $23,299,808—$168,616 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and $1,305,874 less than the estimates. Three propositions in the bill were new, all being recommended by the Secretary of War. One reduced the number of Majors in the Pay Department to twenty, a reduction of five. The second reduced the number of Captains in the Subsistence Department by four, and the third transferred the military prison at Fort Leavenworth to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.) sought to have the section transferring the Fort Leavenworth military prison to the Department of Justice stricken out on a point of order, but he was overruled. The bill was passed without amendment.

Mr. Springer, in accordance with the notice given earlier in the day, at this point announced he would tomorrow immediately after the call of committees for reports call up the banking bill either by virtue of a special order or of its privilege. Then, at 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

OFFICE IS GIVEN A MICHIGAN MAN.

Thomas O'Hara of Benton Harbor Made Consul at San Juan del Norte.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—President Cleveland today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Charles D. Clark of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee, vice David M. Key, retired.

Humphrey B. Hamilton of New Mexico, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

Thomas O'Hara of Michigan, to be Consul of the United States at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.

[Charles Dickens Clark was appointed to succeed Judge D. M. Key as United States District Judge instead of ex-Gov. James D. Porter, who failed of confirmation last session. He was born in Van Buren County Oct. 7, 1847. He enlisted in the Confederate army when 17. He is a graduate of Lebanon, Tenn., Law School in 1873. He is the law partner of Foster V. Brown, the recently elected Congressman from this district.]

[Thomas O'Hara lives in Benton Harbor, Mich. He has had a life of schooling that well fits him for this office. He was born March 9, 1856, in Leroy, N. Y., and is the oldest of a family of nine children. His parents are of Irish birth. In 1871 he left home to seek his fortune, and first shipped as cabin boy on the propeller H. E. Paine. He sailed on passenger steamers on the lakes for eleven years, serving as cabin boy, porter, steward, and clerk. He was married in 1877 to Miss May Barrett, and has a family of three children. After marriage he studied law with N. A. Hamilton, and was admitted to the bar in 1880, two years later was elected Clerk of Berrien County, and reëlected for a second term. In 1887 he was elected Circuit Court Judge from the Second Judicial District, and held this office till 1893. He is an earnest, hard worker in every case that falls into his court. He formed a law business partnership here about a year ago with S. H. Kelly.]

Miller's Trial at Omaha Begun.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The trial of George Miller, the Union Pacific yard clerk who was dismissed several months ago, has begun in the Union Pacific headquarters. There was a strong indisposition manifested to take up the hearing, it is understood, because Union Pacific officials feared it would be shown they had been heavily gambling.

BARRIERS IN THE WAY

POOLING BILL TO STRIKE SNAGS IN THE SENATE.

Palmer Says It Will Be Severely Scrutinized Before It Is Passed, and Also Avers the Opposition to It Is Growing—The Nicaragua Bill Proving a Serious Obstruction to the Railway Combine—Turpie and Peffer Fight the Canal Scheme—Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—"The pooling bill will not go through the Senate without the severest scrutiny. It is too radical a departure from our previous legislation in regard to railroads to permit its being rushed through without ample time for consideration. I am not sure of my position on the measure yet, but I will insist on careful scrutiny, as I said before. There is considerable opposition developing to the bill as it passed the House, especially with reference to the matter of appeals to the court. The bill cannot get a place until after the holidays in any event, and if the opposition takes very definite form it will not pass at all."

In this way Senator Palmer this afternoon indicated to THE TRIBUNE correspondent the fact which is now becoming evident, that the friends of the pooling bill are to have their fight all over again in the Senate. Individual members of that body are, as a rule, averse to talking about the measure until it has been considered by the committee, but there is an understanding that some of the Western and Southern Senators will oppose the measure. Senator Cullom said this evening he had received no notification of a meeting of the Inter-State Commerce committee. Its regular day is Wednesday, but it seldom if ever meets. While Senator Butler is Chairman of the committee, the fate of the measure is largely in the hands of the omnipotent Gorman, who favors the bill, and who during its passage through the House was in frequent consultation with Representative-elect Cowan of Baltimore, the representative of the railroad lobby whose presence on the floor excited general comment.

There is a nucleus of opposition to the bill in the Senate which is liable to grow day by day, and Senator Palmer's frank declaration that the pooling bill is too radical a departure from previous railroad legislation to pass unchallenged is the keynote to the situation. No one expects the measure to be taken up for thirty days or so, and in this time the opposition may concentrate its forces sufficiently to prevent a vote, a matter which can easily be arranged.

The debate over the Nicaragua Canal scheme has taken on a complexion which may make enemies for the pooling bill. If the enemies of the canal combine to prevent a vote it will result in blocking the pooling bill and other measures, leaving the Senate with a record confined almost exclusively to appropriation bills and administrative measures. With such men as Gorman, Brice, Smith, and Camden on the committee there can be but little doubt of the result there, but of the prospects in the House there may be some question. The sponsors of the bill, it should be noted, express absolute confidence of its passage, provided its head is kept above water until after the January Senatorial elections in the various States are disposed of. Until they are out of the way—and that in Illinois is among the number—the pooling bill will be kept in the background.

TURPIE AND PEFFER FIGHT THE CANAL.

They Deliver Earnest Speeches Against the Nicaraguan Project.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Senate was called to order today by Vice-President Stevenson. A communication from Secretary Gresham, relative to the continuation of the Bureau of American Republics, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Blanchard (Dem., La.) presented petitions praying for the passage by the Senate of a land grant forfeiture bill. Mr. Barry, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, said that work is being done in committee on the bill.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) presented a resolution calling upon Secretary Carlisle for a copy of the income tax regulation, which was passed.

The bill for a National University was then taken up and advocated by Mr. Kyle, after which the bill was again placed on the calendar.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Nicaraguan Canal bill and Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kas.) addressed the Senate. He did not believe the country was in a condition to buy the canal and issue bonds for its payment. The Constitution did not authorize the lending of money for the purpose of forwarding a private enterprise, which was what was proposed to be done by the present bill. It would be better for the government to build the canal.

Mr. Squire of Washington followed with a hearty indorsement of the canal project.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) offered an amendment to the bill, which was ordered printed. The amendment provides that before any provisions of the act are enforced the President is to appoint three competent engineers, two of them from the engineer corps and one from civil life, not interested in the company, to make a survey and estimate of the expense of the construction of the canal on the route proposed.

Turpie Against the Canal.

Mr. Turpie proceeded to address the Senate on the pending bill, saying he was heartily in favor of the construction of this canal or any other navigable highway through the isthmus. He did not regard the pending bill, however, as furnishing any means of the accomplishment of this enterprise as tending to promote the prosecution or completion of the canal. He regarded it, whether designed or undesigned, as one of these measures which will assuredly lead to another failure. He entertained grave doubts respecting its constitutionality and knew of no authority in Congress to indorse or guarantee the payment to any corporation, public or private. He argued that there was but one precedent for the step proposed in the pending bill, and that was in the case of the Pacific railroads. Regarding security for the debt incurred thereby Mr. Turpie said there was nothing but a right of way 100 feet wide, some ties, and some tracks on the ties — a very slim security. But it was a full and ample one if it be compared for one moment with the guarantee of the pending bill. After detailing the original understanding that the government should not be asked to guarantee the maritime company's indebtedness Mr. Turpie asked, with some display of feeling, with what fairness can this company now come to Congress and ask a subvention to the extent of $70,000,000.

Without rising from his seat Senator Morgan interjected the remark that the company "Had not come here making such a request," to which Mr. Turpie replied: "Then they have a peculiar way of staying away." Mr. Turpie ridiculed the talk of selling the company's bonds in England and declared its entire assets could not be sold in London for $50. He said the failure of the Panama Canal scheme had sealed the doom of all isthmian canal building. The tropical climate was, he said, fatal to all such enterprises. There were no difficulties in the way of construction offered by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Referring to the numerous surveys for a route made from time to time Mr. Turpie laid particular stress on that of 1851 by Cornelius Vanderbilt and his associates, any one of whom, he asserted, could have completed the canal. Yet the enterprise had to be abandoned.

Pending the conclusion of his remarks the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:07 p. m. adjourned.

NOMINEES CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Promotions of Army Officers and Others Are Officially Sanctioned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Senate executive session this evening confirmed the following nominations:

John B. Jackson of New Jersey, formerly Second Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin, Germany, to be Secretary of the embassy at that place.

Postmaster—John M. Johnson, Sumner, Ia.

Also a large number of promotions in the army, the most important of which were:

Brig.-Gen. Alexander McD. McCook to be Major-General; Col. James W. Forsythe, Seventh Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General; Col. Michael R. Morgan, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, to be Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Brigadier-General; Lieut.-Col. I. Sawtelle, Deputy Quartermaster-General, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Colonel; Maj. James W. Scully, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut.-Col. John W. Barringer, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Colonel; Lieut.-Col. Edward V. Sumner, Eighth Cavalry, to be Colonel; Lieut.-Col. R. T. Frank, Second Artillery, to be Colonel; Maj. Marcus H. Miller, Fourth Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut.-Col. Dangerfield Parker, Thirteenth Infantry, to be Colonel; Maj. William S. Worth, Second Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOOD DISCUSSED.

Interesting Bulletin Is Issued by the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The nutritive value and cost of foods is discussed at length in a bulletin of the Agricultural Department, based on investigation made by the Bureau of Animal Industry. The results of these studies, says the bulletin, confirm the general impression of hygienists that our diet is one sided and that we eat too much. Owing to the large consumption in this country of sugar and the use of large quantities of fat meats, the food which we actually eat has relatively too little protein and too much fat, starch, and sugar. It is found the protein on ordinary meats, fish, and milk is readily and completely digested, that of vegetable foods is much less completely digested than of animal foods. One-fourth or one-third of potatoes, whole wheat and rye flour may escape digestion, and thus be useless for nourishment, and one-sixth of the protein of wheat flour, corn-meal, peas, and beans may be assumed to be undigested when cooked and eaten in the usual way. "Of the meat extracts in the market," continues the report, "some contain very little and others practically no material which builds tissue or yields energy. Animal foods gratify the palate in many ways which the vegetable foods do not, and what is perhaps of greater weight in regulating the actual usage of communities by whose demand the prices are regulated they satisfy a real need by supplying protein and fats which vegetable foods lack."

CLASSIFIED POSTAL EXAMINATIONS.

With Certain Exceptions They Are to Be Held the First Saturday of June.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The next regular examination for admission to the classified postal service will be held at all of the free delivery offices on the first Saturday of June, with the exception of the following offices that were classified prior to Jan. 5, 1893: Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O., Dallas, Tex., Dayton, O., Denver, Colo., Des Moines, Ia., Detroit, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Louisville, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., Milwaukee, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Nashville, Tenn., New Orleans, Oakland, Cal., Omaha, Neb., Portland, Ore., Providence, R. I., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., San Francisco, and Toledo, O. In these offices examinations will be held as heretofore the first Tuesdays of February and August, and on succeeding days where the examinations cannot be completed in one day. In all other free delivery offices the regular semi-annual examinations will hereafter be held the first Saturday of June and December. Provision will be made for an extra examination before the first Saturday of next June if necessary and if requested by the Board of Examiners. The change of dates has been found necessary in order to facilitate the work of the Central Board of Examiners.

REPAIRING THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE.

An Estimate of $490,000 Submitted by the War Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—An estimate of $490,000 for renewing the superstructure of the Rock Island bridge, including alterations of masonry and necessary repairs, has been submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War in accordance with recommendations by the Chief of Ordnance. In his communication Gen. Flagler, the Chief of Ordnance, says:

This bridge was completed and opened for railway traffic nearly twenty-three years ago. The improved knowledge of bridge construction at the present time shows that at the time this bridge was built certain portions of the same were not made as strong as bridges of later construction. Although the bridge was stronger than the service then anticipated demanded, this service has increased and multiplied greatly beyond anticipations, and for many years the bridge has been overloaded. Considering the twenty-three years of use to which the bridge has been subjected and the strain which it has endured, it is certain that prudence demands renewal of the superstructure and that the renewal should not be postponed. Moreover, the bridge is now inadequate for the service demanded of it, and a new superstructure is required on this account. The new superstructure should be a modern steel bridge, having a capacity to meet probable increased demands for the next fifty years. The northwest span of the bridge over the Davenport approach is required by the United States for renewing an unserviceable bridge over the water power canal. The legislation should provide for the retention of this span by the United States at a fair valuation, not to exceed the price per pound obtained for the rest of the bridge.

MR. WASHBURN'S FLOUR RESOLUTION.

He Wants Information Touching Rates of Duty Imposed by Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Senator Washburn of Minnesota today offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of State to inform the Senate as to the rates of duty imposed on flour and breadstuffs imported from the United States into the Island of Cuba prior to the 1st of September last and subsequent to that date; also that he be requested to obtain from the United States Consul-General at Havana a statement showing the relative price of flour in that city twelve months prior and three months subsequent to that date; also the number of barrels and bags of flour imported into Havana from the United States and from other countries, stated separately, for the months of September, October, November, and December, 1893, and the corresponding months in 1894.

HAWLEY WANTS ARMY REORGANIZED.

Bill by the Connecticut Senator That Will Interest Army Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Senator Hawley today introduced a bill for the reorganization and increase of the army. It provides a battalion of engineers as now organized, ten regiments of cavalry, five regiments of artillery, and twenty-five regiments of infantry. The bill also provides that there shall be one Colonel and one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Adjutant and one Quartermaster in the cavalry and infantry regiments, and allots only two Majors to the infantry and cavalry companies, while it gives the artillery companies three Majors. The President is to direct the number of privates in all cases. The bill provides for promotions, which, after the vacancies caused by this act are filled, are to be made by seniority from the next lower grade in the several armies.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mr. Quay Presents a Petition for Passage of the Anarchist Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Senator Quay of Pennsylvania today presented a voluminous petition from citizens of Pennsylvania urging the passage of the pending bill restricting immigration by excluding Anarchists and other undesirable applicants for admission and establishing a consular inspection abroad. He also presented a memorial from the Board of Managers of the Trade League of Philadelphia protesting against the passage of the Bailey bankruptcy bill for a number of reasons. Mr. Cameron supplemented Mr. Quay's big immigration petition with a great number of names of people praying for relief from the European horde.

Army Changes Decreed.

The army bill passed by the House today reduces the number of paymasters by five and the number of Captains in the subsistence department by four and transfers the Fort Leavenworth military prison to the Department of Justice. The bill was passed without amendments.

Approved by the President.

The President has approved the acts providing for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to remit or mitigate fines, penalties, or forfeitures.

Washington Briefs.

Representative Outhwaite of Ohio has introduced a bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General of the army.

The Dawes Commission was before the Senate Committee on Judiciary today urging legislation for the better government of Indian Territory.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands today authorized a favorable report on a bill providing for a commission to examine and segregate the mineral lands in Montana and Idaho within the Northern Pacific land grant.

HAZERS TELL IT ALL.

CONFESS THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE AFFAIR OF NOV. 2.

Yesterday's Apology at the University of Chicago Has Had the Effect of Making Heroes of the Guilty Parties, and Revives the Details of the Bit of Diversion Indulged in by the Student Boys—The Confession Read by Dr. Harper.

"College Discipline" was Dr. Harper's theme at a general meeting yesterday of the University and Academic College Departments of the University of Chicago. Dr. Harper's object in calling the meeting was to present to the undergraduate body the voluntary written confession of some half dozen students who, on Nov. 2, hazed two university freshment, C. B. Walker and Frank J. Snite. The confession has had the usual effect of making heroes of the hazers and reviving the details of a bit of college diversion generally thought to have been obliterated weeks ago.

Cobb Chapel was crowded yesterday noon to see what effect the announcement of the guilty parties would have upon the student body. Several of the hazers were present and listened to the reading of their confession. The defendants in the case are leaders in quadrangle society, athletics, and university enterprise. They regard the affair as a practical joke and say they are sorry. C. B. Walker, one of the victims, rooms in No. 42 Snell Hall; F. J. Snite, his co-sufferer, rooms on the floor below. Nov. 2 Walker was told by a messenger that a man from Colorado Springs was below waiting to see him. Walker suspected the ruse and did not respond. The hazers then masked and entered Walker's room, telling him, and later Snite, that they wished to initiate him into the intricacies of a freshman Greek society. Walker was denuded and with green paint marked with the figures "98." A skull and crossbones were delineated over his heart. By this time Snite was introduced upon the scene and treated in a similar manner. After Walker had been incarcerated in an old furnace and had been blackened with soot, he consented to take an iron-clad oath not to mention the affair. Snite would not thus bind himself. Walker was blindfolded and requested to make a speech on "The Immortality of the Soul." With epithets perhaps excusable in his predicament, he replied that such fellows did not need to know anything about immortality. Snite attempted to make a speech on the subject, but was struck in the stomach with an air bag. Neither of the men was physically injured, but swore revenge. None of the assailants were certainly known at the time of the invasion.

Dr. Harper commended the subscribers to the confession for their gentlemanly action and particularly their resolution to henceforth exercise their influence in abolishing the hazing custom. Several of the hazers feel kindly towards Snite and commend his pluck.

Confession of the Hazers.

The confession read by Dr. Harper is as follows:

We, the undersigned, students in the University of Chicago, desire of our own accord to acknowledge our responsibility for and participation in the affair of Nov. 2. We wish further to explain that the occurrence was in itself a practical joke, two students being led to suppose that they had been elected to a secret society and hence to accept the invitation, and that it was not regarded by us, or we believe by the men victimized, as an attempt to interfere with their personal liberty—to haze them. We wish also to state that no attempt at secrecy, so usual in hazing affairs, was made; the affair was talked over beforehand at the dinner table where at least a dozen students were present, who looked upon the proposed action as we did—as a practical joke. We are beyond measure sorry for the unfortunate and unforeseen results of our action, by which the name of the university has suffered and the reputation of its students for gentlemanly conduct has been to some extent compromised. We wish respectfully to point out, however, that these evils are not so much the direct result of our action as of the false and exaggerated reports that have been given of it. As the only means of reparation in our power we wish to make this public statement, and, further, to express our sincere regret to the university and its authorities, and to the students upon whom the joke was played. And, furthermore, we desire to say that we are in hearty sympathy with any movement to prevent the custom of hazing becoming an established fact in the university. Respectfully signed,

F. D. NICHOLS,
R. N. TOOKER JR.,
C. V. BACHELLE,
R. L. DOUGHERTY,
PHILIP RAND,
FRANK E. HERING,
JOHN LAMAY.

Accepts the Apology.

The President submitted to the board the appended communication from the academic college students concerned in the affair of Nov. 2. It was voted:

That the Board of the Academic Colleges accept the explanation and apology of the students concerned in the affair of Nov. 2. At the same time the board expresses grave censure for the act in question, as one improper in itself and easily calculated to lead to misapprehensions which may justly bring reproach upon the university.

Furthermore, the board voted that a copy of the above resolution be sent to the academic college students concerned in the affair of Nov. 2, and that the letter of apology appended to these minutes be read by the President to the students of the university.

CHICAGO
"EVENTS OF THE WEEK" (SECOND SERIES) BY HRH
CARTOONS OF THE YEAR FROM THE CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE
SECOND SERIES NOW READY
FOR SALE IN ROOM 4 THE TRIBUNE BUILDING

FOR SALE.

BY
Order of Executors,
A Magnificent
Seashore Estate
Charmingly Located on
Buzzard's Bay, Mass.,
comprising about
800 Acres.

Beautiful Drives, Beaches, Lawns, Forests, and Fields. Good deep water anchorage. About

5 Miles Water Frontage.

Capacious house, ample private stable, many farm houses and other buildings, etc. It is one of the largest and finest residential estates on the New England coast, and offers a remarkable opportunity for investment or speculation, as the sale is positive and terms are easy. For plans, details, and price address

HORACE S. CROWELL
For two weeks care of
Auditorium Hotel, Chicago,
Or 216 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

Happy Evenings for Children

By Mrs. A. G. Lewis

A whole fund of suggestions for children's frolics, games, parties and merry home evenings around the holidays. In the Christmas issue of

The Ladies' Home Journal

TEN CENTS ON ALL NEWS-STANDS

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

THE RAND, McNALLY
NEW
Atlas of the World
460 Pages. Size 15x21 in.

I have examined with care The Rand, McNally Indexed Atlas of the World and am prepared to say that it is the Best Atlas for reference now published.

The reference maps are excellent, clear, and distinct. The additional maps of Japan and China just now are very acceptable. The plan, differing from other Atlases, of having the names of places close to the map, is a very commendable feature, indeed. The notes are all well written. The great number of charts of products, religions, races, etc., scattered all through the Atlas, make it a graphic encyclopedia.

For reference in school libraries, in the counting room, and in the family it is invaluable. Respectfully yours, FRANCIS W. PARKER, Principal Cook County Normal School.

The Chicago Tribune supplies this Atlas (in 2 volumes or 10 bound parts) upon installments equal to

FIVE CENTS PER DAY

And includes a Subscription to the Daily

TRIBUNE FREE.

Full description sent by mail. Call on or address Manager Tribune Atlas, Room 1 Tribune Building.

EDUCATIONAL.

St. John's Military Academy,
DELAFIELD, WIS.
(The American Rugby.)

A High Grade School situated in the beautiful lake region of Southern Wisconsin, within three hours' ride of Chicago. New buildings, steam heat, gas, hot and cold water, etc.

New term begins Jan. 8, 1895. For circulars, testimonials, etc., address
REV. S. T. SMYTHE, A. M., President,
Delafield, Waukesha Co., Wis.

Western Military Academy,
UPPER ALTON, ILL.

Sixteenth year. An old and thorough preparatory school with graduates in Yale, Princeton, and Cornell. Cadets prepared for college or business. Address
COL. WILLIS BROWN, Supt.

WATERMAN HALL,
Sycamore, Illinois, the Chicago Diocesan School for Girls, Bishop McLaren, President, reopens after Christmas recess, Jan. 8th, 1895. Terms very reasonable. Address Rev. B. F. FLEETWOOD, D. D., Rector, Sycamore, Ill.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
MANLIUS, N. Y.
Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, Wm. Verbeck.
Next term begins January 9th, 1895.

Complete Sets...
(PARTS 1 TO 5)
Peristyle
TO
Plaisance.

Can Now Be Obtained at Tribune Office . . . .

Price Fifty Cents

per set, and in complete sets only. Postage extra—10c per set.

NO COUPON REQUIRED.

Those who desire to obtain this handsome memento of the Fair should call at once, as there are only a few complete sets left.

Parts 4 and 5 may still be obtained at 5c per part without coupons. Postage extra—3c per part.

This series was printed exclusively for "The Tribune." It includes all the views issued with the Sunday paper during the Fair and many others. In addition are scores of pen and ink sketches and a valuable history of the Fair.

Nothing like this series has ever been put on the market, each colored plate being lithographed from water-color sketches by Charles Graham.

The black and white pictures were sketched by "Tribune" artists, and illustrate nooks and corners of the Fair as no photograph could do.

For Sale at Room 4, Second Floor, Tribune Building.

BE A MAN!! NOT A SLAVE!
To LIQUOR, OPIUM, OR MORPHINE.
WE GUARANTEE A CURE! PURELY VEGETABLE. NO MINERAL.
SAFE, SURE, RELIABLE, INVIGORATING.
Call or write for book giving particulars. Correspondence confidential.
Established in 1889. VEGETABLE CURE CO.
INSTITUTE: 310 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
6333 to 6335 STEWART-AV. - - CHICAGO.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The assigned stock of the C. F. PERIOLAT FUR CO., at 804 Masonic Temple, must be closed out at once for cash.

This is an opportunity to buy Garments for the Holidays at Bargains.

M. L. ROBERTS, Assignee.

TO THE YOUNG FACE
Pozzoni's Complexion Powder gives fresher charms, to the old renewed youth. Try it.

WINTER RESORTS.

PINE FOREST INN
SUMMERVILLE, S. C.
The Famous Winter and Health Resort.
Twenty-two miles from Charleston, via S. C. and G. R. R.

The fourth season of this superbly constructed Hotel, with all the very latest improvements, began November 1, 1894.
ALBERT V. GREEN, Manager,
Late of Charleston Hotel.

THE WELL KNOWN ISLAND OF
BERMUDA.

Is reached in forty-eight hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. Highest class passenger steamers are dispatched every ten days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day. For all particulars apply to ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York.
THOS. COOK and SONS, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

BERMUDA and WEST INDIA TICKETS Sold by H. GAZE & SONS, 204 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
Hotel Bon Air,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

Will open Dec. 15, 1894, a modern hotel with all latest improvements and conveniences; located 550 feet above sea level; on same range of hills as Aiken; particularly dry, balmy, and invigorating climate; excellent cuisine; pure water and perfect drainage; select orchestra and abundant facilities for out and in door sports. For booklet and full particulars address C. A. LINSLEY.

HYGEIA HOTEL,
Old Point Comfort, Va.

Unrivalled as a health and pleasure resort. Air balmy and full of life giving ozone. New plumbing throughout and perfect drainage and other sanitary arrangements. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
F. N. PIKE, Manager.

HOTEL ROYAL POINCIANA
PALM BEACH, LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA,
WILL OPEN CHRISTMAS EVE.
H. W. MERRILL, Mgr.
New York office:
MR. CHAS. H. DAVIS, 33 Union Square, W.

AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.
WINTER RESORT.
Highland Park Hotel
NOW OPEN.
For circulars and terms address
B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

A popular resort for health, rest, change, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam heat, sun parlor and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Dry, tonic air, Saratoga waters, and winter sports; massage, electricity; all baths and health appliances; new Turkish and Russian baths. Send for illustrated circular.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL.
OPENS DEC. 15, 1894.
For circulars, etc., address WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.

SEMINOLE HOTEL, WINTER PARK, FLA.
Opens January 1st, 1895. High grounds. Pure water. Electric lighted throughout. Transient rate $4.00 per day and up. Reduced rate two weeks or longer. Send for circular.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Resident Manager.

Kenosha, Wis., between Chicago and Milwaukee.
PENNOYER SANITARIUM,
AN IDEAL INVALID'S HOTEL.
For Illustrated Prospectus address
N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

VISIBLE TOO LARGE.

INCREASES IN WHEAT AND CORN SCALE DOWN GRAIN PRICES.

Over Eighty-eight Million Bushels of Wheat in Sight in the Country—Corn Visible Greater than at the Same Time Last Year—Wheat and Corn Decline Five-Eighths of a Cent as a Result of the Day's Trade—Provisions Do Not Fall in Line on the Decline.

The disparity in proportion of speculative trade in wheat to visible supplies becomes more pronounced week after week. Quotations suffered yesterday on account of the reported increase of grain on passage, an increase in the American visible beyond all expectations, and an increase in the English visible. The cloud of a big visible increase was over the market from the very opening. First trades showed little concession from Saturday's closing prices, and there was enough buying support from the local trade to make a fairly firm market early. Minneapolis and Duluth reported receipts of 519 cars, against 560 for the same day of last year, and 1,360 for the corresponding day of 1892. Stocks in the Northwest showed great increases, the two cities named furnishing the lion's share of the entire visible increase. Early cables furnished no inspiration in view of the slight improvement here Saturday, and the amount of grain on passage increased 1,256,000 bu. The grain movement figures again favored holders of wheat. Primary markets had receipts of 454,000 bu and shipments of 29,000 bu, against seaboard clearances of 529,000 bu in wheat and flour. Exports of flour alone were almost 40,000 brls. The strength of the cash markets in the Northwest and the liberal exports were the occasion of an advance in the May option to 59c. By the time the visible figures were posted the market had worked back gradually to opening prices. It was heavy, but about held its own when the increase of 2,198,000 bu was posted, as against 1,345,000 bu the same week last year. Later on it was announced that the English visible had increased 116,000 bu, and this seemed to be the last straw to break the back of the market. May declined until 59⅛c was touched and closed at 59¼c. The last public cables quoted wheat in Liverpool ¼d to 1d higher, but gave the continental markets lower. The situation in the Northwest is peculiar. Rather more than one-fourth of the entire American visible supply is in store at Duluth and Minneapolis, and still, in face of an increase of stocks amounting to nearly 2,000,000 bu. the markets there were the strongest on the list. Cash wheat in Minneapolis at one time showed an advance of ¾c. The course of the markets bears out the general reports that stocks in the country tributary to Duluth and Minneapolis are about exhausted. The big receipts are a surprise, however, to the trade, as they are supposed to be from two States only, the crop of South Dakota having long since been passed upon as a practical failure. There was but little market news presented yesterday. An Antwerp cable confirmed a damage of 25 per cent to the Argentine crop and a San Francisco dispatch stated that cable bids had been received for three cargoes of wheat above the closing prices of Saturday. Local receipts were 97 cars, with 10,000 bu inspected out of store. The local cash market closed at a decline of ¼c, but most of the business done was at the going prices of Saturday. By sample—No. 3 red sold 53⅞@54½c; No. 2 red, 54½@55½c; No. 3 hard, 54½@55c; and No. 2 hard, 56c.

The shorts in corn who covered last week on fair prospects were inclined to put out their lines again yesterday. The opening was a shade easier, but the market was fairly firm in view of the increase of 320,000 bu on passage and the slight overrun in local receipts. May sold at 50c early and touched 50⅛c as a high point. The big increase in the visible caused a decline to a close with 49½c bid. The visible increased 1,170,000 bu to a total of 7,770,000 bu. The visible supply on the short crop of this year is now in excess of that of the corresponding period of last year by 1,120,000 bu. Local stocks increased 122,000 bu and are only 636,000 bu less than last year. The visible increase was at Baltimore, Buffalo, New York, St. Louis, and Toledo, with a decrease at Indianapolis and on the lakes. Receipts are light and all from Illinois. The demand here is weak, but deliveries are being checked by bad roads. Of the 98 cars in yesterday 17 were over the Illinois Central, 16 over the Burlington, 19 over the Eastern Illinois, and 13 over the Alton railroad. Primary points had receipts of 287,000 bu and shipments of 329,000 bu. Exports, which have been liberal for a number of days, were 114,000 bu. The cash market was relatively stronger than the market for options in corn. There is a good demand for No. 3 yellow corn at 41¾@42c, high colored No. 3 and No. 3 white corn at 42c, and yellow No. 4 corn at 40½c through billed. No. 3 yellow corn sold at 42½c and No. 2 corn at 43@43¼c to go to store.

Flax Weakens Under Large Arrivals.

Increasing receipts seem to have taken the tuck out of the flaxseed corner. Arrivals for Saturday and Sunday were 70 cars, 32 grading contract. The crushers are using more of the rejected seed every day. May and December sold at the same price at one time, May ruling steady, and at the close the difference was only ½c. Cash seed opened at $1.45½ and sold down to $1.44½, closing with that asked and $1.44 bid, a decline of 2@2½c. Ten thousand bu December sold at $1.45 and 5,000 bu at the end at $1.45½, or 1c lower. May went at $1.45. Rejected sold at $1.32@1.35, and some fancy at $1.40. Shipments were small at 2,727 bu.

Toward the end of the session there was a showing of brisk activity in the oats market. A number of commission houses and brokers had buying orders for May at 32¼c, presumably to cover shorts. The actual business done was small, owing to the firmness of holders. The forepart of the session was a season of extreme quietude. The visible supply decreased 21,000 bu, and local stocks 24,000. Arrivals were 105 cars, and 175 cars are expected today. May sold at 32⅛@32½c, closing at 32¼c bid, a decline of ⅛c. There was a fair demand for all the sample offerings and the market ruled steady to firm. No. 3 white to go to store sold at 31¼@31¾c and No. 2 at 29⅞c. No. 2 white free on board ranged at 32@32½c. No. 2 billed through sold at 32@32½c.

In rye there was a fair demand, with trade restricted by a scarcity of offerings. Only a car appeared on sale, No. 3, which sold at 47c free on board. For No. 2 to go to store 48½c was bid. Samples of No. 2 were wanted at 50c. December was 48½c nominally, January 49¼c, February 50¼c, and May 52½c bid and 53c asked.

The amount of barley on sale was small and the market ruled firm. No. 2 sold at 54@54½c, No. 3 at 50@53½c, the outside being choice, and No. 4 48@49c. There was a big decrease of 1,083,000 bu in the visible supply.

Clover and timothy were dull and unchanged, with offerings meager. February clover sold at $9.30. Poor to good sold at $8.25@9.10. Fair to good timothy was $5.30@5.40 and prime $5.55.

Provisions advanced at the opening on the light run of hogs at the yards, receipts being 37,000 against 47,000 expected. Receipts at other points were also small. First sales of May pork were made at $12.22½, of lard at $7.15, and of ribs at $6.15. Closing transactions showed but little decline from these figures. The market was not broad and suffered in sympathy with grain. The cash situation is not promising. Export demand is not good and products are not wanted in the South.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Several of the prominent men in the barley interests held a meeting in the directors' room yesterday afternoon. They discussed methods for increasing the business of the local market and the discrimination made against Chicago by the railways. A bill now being engineered by P. Rice, to be presented to the Legislature this winter, providing for the branding adulterated beer and other spurious products in their true colors, was discussed and indorsed. The promoters of the bill claim that they have full assurance of its passage. It is said that the Brewers' Association will indorse the measure at a meeting to be held next Wednesday.

The visible supply of wheat is given as 88,172,000 bu against 85,930,000 bu a week ago. The increase was at Boston 184,000 bu, Chicago 218,000 bu, Duluth 1,049,000 bu, Kansas City, 33,000 bu, Milwaukee 58,000 bu, Minneapolis 885,000 bu, New York 61,000 bu, Toledo 110,000 bu, and on the Mississippi River 46,000 bu. The decrease was at Detroit 29,000 bu, Philadelphia 85,000 bu, St. Louis 67,000 bu, and on the lakes 406,000 bu. Local stocks are now 26,173,000 bu, against 19,925,000 bu same time in 1893.

Wheat was steady on the curb, and the put and call room was featureless. Puts on May wheat ranged at 58@58⅛c, and calls at 58⅛@58⅝c. Puts on May corn sold at 49⅛c and calls at 49⅞@49¼c.

A great deal of pressure is being brought to bear to have W. T. Baker come out as an avowed candidate for the Presidency of the board. The people who are not satisfied with the present disposition of the elevator question are perfectly satisfied with his position on that point and on a policy regarding bucket-shops. It is intimated that in case Mr. Baker will consent to run that Mr. Raymond will not let his name be presented.

Lamson Bros. say: "The English visible shows an increase of 160,000 bu, not large in view of the recent large Baltic shipments, and would indicate that the feeding of wheat to animals is still going on at no small rate."

Atlantic seaboard exports of wheat and flour last week were equivalent to 2,909,000 bu, against 2,375,000 bu for the same week last year.

The recent election of John Hill Jr. as President of the Receivers' Association was immediately followed by the withdrawal from the organization of a prominent elevator concern.

Both the Star and Crescent Milling company and the Norton Milling company closed down last Saturday and will not begin operations until after the holidays.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 60 cars; corn, 160 cars; oats, 175 cars; and 27,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Dec. 16, 1893.
WHEAT.				
Dec....	54⅛	53⅞@ 54⅛	53¾	60⅞
May....	58⅞	58⅞@ 59	58⅜	65⅞
July....	59⅛	58⅞@ 59⅛	58⅞	67⅞
CORN.				
Dec....	47⅜	46⅜@ 47	46⅜	34⅞
May....	50⅛	49⅜@ 50⅛	49⅝	38⅞
OATS.				
Dec....	29⅛	29 @ 29⅛	29	27⅞
May....	32⅜	32⅛@ 32⅜	32⅛	30⅛
MESS PORK.				
Jan....	11.77½	11.85 @11.90	11.87½	12.07½
May....	12.10	12.17½@12.25	12.20	12.22½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Jan...	6.85	6.87½@ 6.92½	6.90	7.42½
May...	7.10	7.12½@ 7.15	7.12½	7.32½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Jan....	5.85	5.90 @ 5.92½	5.92½	6.20
May....	6.10	6.12½@ 6.17½	6.15	6.30

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Saturday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Winter wheat......	84	13	....	97
Spring wheat......	....	....	....	....
Corn	2	82	12	96
Oats	75	30	....	105
Rye	3	....	....	3
Barley........	3	12	4	19
Totals	167	137	16	330

Inspected out: 10,078 bu spring wheat, 210,675 bu corn, and 121,643 bu oats.

Following are the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.
Flour, brls..	4,350	15,172	2,911	19,734
Wheat, bu...	29,016	70,950	3,750	7,476
Corn, bu.....	120,042	312,740	315,977	106,168
Oats, bu......	133,809	222,929	82,636	167,836
Rye, bu.......	5,640	7,020	8,840	8,110
Barley, bu....	46,451	53,340	23,025	18,995
T. Seed, lbs..	252,450	137,265	138,344	56,141
C. Seed, lbs..	14,900	17,875	4,546	119,068
Oth. S'd, lbs	20,000	40,000	24,300	....
F. Seed, bu..	22,260	18,815	11,812	19,623
B. Corn, lbs.	....	209,000	2,450	43,670
Cheese, lbs..	122,477	81,335	122,260	198,765
Butter, lbs..	349,700	355,145	400,067	422,678
Hides, lbs...	354,760	529,342	577,846	716,640
Wool, lbs ...	73,512	34,450	47,050	59,197

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close on the dates named (bu):

	Dec. 15, 1894.	Dec. 8, 1894.	Dec. 1, 1894.	Dec. 16, 1893.
Wheat...	26,173,000	25,955,000	25,748,000	19,925,000
Corn....	1,716,000	1,594,000	1,404,000	2,352,000
Oats....	1,696,000	1,720,000	1,660,000	833,000
Rye.....	147,000	146,000	151,000	248,000
Barley..	53,000	29,000	43,000	117,000
Totl	29,785,000	29,444,000	29,006,000	23,475,000

These figures show an increase of 218,000 bu wheat, 122,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu rye, and 4,000 bu barley, and a decrease of 24,000 bu oats.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain (bu):

	Dec. 15, 1894.	Dec. 8, 1894.	Dec. 1, 1894.	Dec. 16, 1893.
Wheat...	88,172,000	85,978,000	85,159,000	80,128,000
Corn.. ..	7,770,000	6,600,000	4,868,000	6,650,000
Oats......	9,125,000	9,146,000	9,740,000	3,983,000
Rye......	463,000	453,000	477,000	597,000
Barley....	2,509,000	3,582,000	3,809,000	2,731,000

These figures show an increase of 2,194,000 bu wheat, 1,170,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu rye; and a decrease of 21,000 bu oats and 1,083,000 bu barley. For the corresponding week last year wheat increased 1,345,000 bu and corn 500,000 bu.

OTHER FARM PRODUCE.

Produce Dull, with Few New Features—Butter a Shade Firmer.

Business on South Water street was quiet, even for the first of the week. Vegetables and fruits especially were slow of sale. Butter was a shade firmer for fancy creamery lots and the best dairies. Eggs ruled easy and in fair supply. The poultry market was quiet. A few orders for fancy, fresh killed stock were filled. Chickens were in light request. A number of lots of poor chickens were offered, left over from last week. Dressed turkeys were in moderate supply and the demand was fair. For strictly choice stock 8½c was easily obtainable.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 16@18c; thirds, 12@15c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 19c; firsts, 14@16c; seconds, 11@12c; packing stock, 9@10c.

Cheese—New makes: Finest full cream cheddars, 9½c per lb; twins, 9¾@10c; Young Americas, 10c; slightly skimmed, 7c; Swiss cheese, new, 10c; brick cheese, 8@8½c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled stock, 20@22c; cold storage, 13@15c.

Poultry—Dressed springs, 6¼@7c; roosters, 4@4½c; turkeys, 7@8½c; geese, 7½@8½c; ducks, 9@10c. Live: Old hens, 5c; springs, 6@6½c; roosters, 4@4½c; ducks, 8c; geese, full feathered, $4.50@5.50 per dozen.

Potatoes—Less than car lots: Hebrons, 55@58c per bu; Burbanks, 55@58c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $2.50@2.75 per brl; Illinois, $1.75@2.00 per brl.

Vegetables—Cabbages, $4.00@5.00 per hundred; celery, 15@20c per doz; string beans, green and wax, $2.50@2.75 per box; cauliflower, fancy, $4.00@4.50 per brl; onions, $1.25@1.50 per brl; lettuce, home grown, 90c@$1.00 per 4 doz case; California tomatoes, $2.50@2.75 per 4-basket case; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 80@90c per brl; squash, 75c per doz.

Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.23 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain, Cotton, and Provision Movements, with Closing Quotations.

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Grain—Wheat—Exports, 55,000 bu; receipts, 61,975 bu. Spot quiet at about former figures, exporters taking 14 loads, embracing No. 2 red f. o. b., store 1⅛c under May, and choice red on p. t., quoted ⅜c under May in store. For local account 3,000 bu sample red at December price elevator. Futures easier. The exports of wheat from the chief Atlantic ports were 169,894 bu, against 20,641 bu a year ago. Corn—Exports, 17,097 bu; receipts, 277,875 bu. Spot trading slow, with the tendency downward, exporters taking 2 loads. Sales: 5,000 bu No. 2 at 52½c, 20,000 bu steamer at 50c in elevator and 52c f. o. b. afloat, 2,000 bu steamer yellow at 51½c, 10,000 bu No. 3 at 48¼@48⅜c, 2,000 bu ungraded at 49@49⅜c, 1,000 bu old No. 2 at 56⅜c afloat. Futures easier. Oats—Exports, none; receipts, 94,800 bu. Spot dull and weak. Sales: 15,000 bu No. 2 white at 38⅜@39c, latter central. December do at 38⅛c, January do at 38⅜c, 20,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 34⅜@34½c, 16,000 bu ungraded at 37½@42c for white and 34@35½c for mixed. Futures quiet and easier. Rye nominal. Official sales:

Months.	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Satur-d'y night
WHEAT.					
March...	61⅝	61¼	62	61½	61⅝
May......	62⅝	62¼	62 15-16	62¼	62½
July......	63⅛	62⅞	63½	62⅞	63⅛
CORN.					
Dec.......	53	53	53	53	53⅛
Jan.......	52⅛	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅞
May	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅞
OATS.					
Jan......		34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅝
Feb..........		....	....	35⅜	35½
May......	36⅛	36	36¼	36	36½

The visible supply of grain Saturday, Dec. 15, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange is as follows: Wheat, 88,173,000 bu; increase, 2,195,000 bu. Corn, 7,770,000 bu; increase, 1,170,000 bu. Oats, 9,126,000 bu; decrease, 20,000 bu. Rye, 459,000 bu; increase, 6,000 bu. Barley, 2,531,000 bu; decrease, 1,069,000 bu.

Cotton—The first transactions in futures were made at a decline of 5 points from Saturday's figures. During the afternoon the market fluctuated within 1 to 2 points, closing quiet at 6 to 7 points decline from Saturday's final figures. Spot cotton in Liverpool this morning was reported in moderate demand at 1-32d decline in quotations. Middling uplands, 3 3-32d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Future deliveries were quiet at 3-64@4-64d decline from Saturday's values. On the spot the market is quiet at unchanged prices. Middling uplands quoted at 5⅝c and do Gulf at 6c. Sales, 150 bales for export, 100 bales for consumption, and 350 bales on contract. Receipts at the ports today were 78,317 bales. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
December	500	5.47	5.46	5.46@5.47
January.......	14,800	5.51	5.49	5.49@....
February......	2,700	5.54	5.52	5.52@5.53
March.........	36,500	5.60	5.57	5.57@5.58
April..........	8,500	5.65	5.62	5.62@5.63
May............	33,500	5.70	5.67	5.66@5.67
June...........	4,400	5.74	5.72	5.71@5.72
July	5,800	5.78	5.76	5.76@5.77
August.........	1,900	5.83	5.81	5.80@5.82

Coffee—The contract market opened irregular, some months more steady, while others were 5 points lower. Later in the day some months recovered 5 to 10 points, but lost the improvement again and closed dull. Havre opened irregular. December ¼f higher, while others were steady to ¼f lower, closing at an advance of ¼f on all months. Hamburg dull and ½pfg lower. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 25,000 bags. The Rio market was quiet and Santos quiet. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 10 9-16d. American warehouse deliveries Saturday were 8,475 bags. American visible supply 540,059 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Jan.....	2,000	13.10	13.05	13.00@13.05
March...	2,500	12.45	12.40	12.35@12.40
April...	250	12.25	12.25	12.15@12.20
May.....	5,750	12.20	12.10	12.05@12.15
Sept.....	2,000	12.15	12.00	12.00@12.05
Dec.....	250	13.60	13.60	13.50@13.55

Cotton-Seed Oil—Inactive and nominal.

Butter—Best, 24@24½c.

Cheese—Large, colored, fancy, 11⅛c.

Eggs—23@23½c.

Sugar—Raw steady but dull at 3⅛c for 96° test centrifugal, 2⅝c for 89° test muscovado, and 2⅝c for 89° test molasses sugar. Refined quiet and unchanged.

Ocean freights weaker. Engagements, 16,000 bu to Antwerp at 2⅝c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 17.—Wheat—It was a peculiar market; there was a strong tendency locally from the opening which gave way to as pronounced weakness near the close. It was a day of Minneapolis and Duluth against Chicago. There was a flood of bear news in the way of stock increases, and this finally broke prices, although the market was stubborn against decline, and it only yielded when the buying side had been supplied. The demand in Minneapolis came largely from New York, and the inference was that while a portion of it was speculative purely a larger share of the buying was due to the preference for spring over red winter, as No. 1 cash in New York was quoted last week at 8c premium over No. 2 red, while May wheat in Minneapolis sold today at ⅝c over Chicago May. On a comparative basis today with navigation available, lake and rail rates, Minneapolis to New York being 3c over Chicago and with the local premium of ⅝c added, Minneapolis No. 1 Northern would sell in the New York market at a premium of 4⅝c over Chicago, and if the premium continues, as many predict, that is likely to be the situation about next spring. The strength in local futures is not credited to the local situation, for that is bearish, with a large part of the milling capacity closed, but it is credited to buying in this market by New York and interior millers who wish the wheat on delivery next May. Futures lost about ⅛c from Saturday. May closed Saturday at 59⅛c, opened today at 59c, held strong until 59⅝c had been reached, and then broke to the close. July opened at 60⅛c, where it closed Saturday, and fell to the closing price. There was a good trade, the demand coming largely from the outside. Cash wheat was firm. The millers were good bidders for the few cars offered. Coarse grains were steady. Receipts 344 cars, against 421 cars last year. Close: December, 57⅛c; May, 58⅜c; July, 59⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 59c; No. 1 Northern, 58c; No. 2 Northern, 56⅛c. Flour was quiet and unchanged; first patents, $3.10@3.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17.—Grain—Wheat closed ⅝@1c off on the heavy increase in the visible, principally No. 2 red cash and December, 52c; January, 53c; May 55⅛c. Corn—Closed ½c lower on both foreign and domestic market news. November mixed cash, 46c; December, 45⅜c; January, 44⅛c; May, 46⅜@46½c; July, 46⅝c. Oats—Quiet, slightly lower. No. 2 cash, 30⅛c; December, 30⅛c; May, 32c. Rye—No. 2 offered East side, 54c. Barley steady. Sales choice to fancy Minnesota, 57¼@58c. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 66,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, none; oats, 4,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 17.—Grain—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 60⅛c; December, 59⅝c; May, 62⅝c; July, 63⅝c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 58⅝c; December, 58⅝c; May, 61⅛c; July, 62⅝c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 55⅝c; No. 3, 52⅝c; rejected, 49⅝c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 60⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 58⅝c. Rye—46c. Flax—$1.37. Oats—No. 2, 31⅛c; No. 3, 30⅛c. Barley—41@45c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 176; oats, 5; barley, 2. Receipts—Wheat, 131,839 bu; oats, 4,980 bu; barley, 682 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 6,476 bu; wheat afloat in harbor, 85,352 bu; barley, canceled on account of dockage, 22,822 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 17.—Grain—Wheat firm; No. 2 hard, 52½@54c; No. 2 red, 51c; rejected, 46@47c; sample sales f. o. b. Mississippi River: No. 2 hard, 58@60c; No. 2 red, 58c. Corn weak and ½c lower; No. 2 mixed, 40⅜@41c; No. 2 white, 42⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 31⅛@31½c; No. 2 white, 33⅛c. Rye firm; No. 2, 49c. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu. Shipments—None.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 17.—Grain—Corn—Steady; No. 2, 43⅛c; No. 3, 43c. Oats—Slow, easy; No. 2, white, 31@31⅛c; No. 3, white, 30⅛@32⅛c. Rye—Scarce; No. 2, nominal, 52c. Whisky—Firm; highwine basis, $1.23. Receipts—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 50,700 bu; oats, 18,700 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley 14,700 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 2,600 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 18,200 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 17.—Rosin—Firm; strained, 95c; good, $1.00. Spirits—Steady, 24⅜c. Tar—Firm, 95c. Turpentine—Steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

FOREIGN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat and Corn Quiet and Meats Steady in the Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.—Breadstuffs—Spot wheat quiet but steady; demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, 4s 9d; No. 2 red spring stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 5d; No. 1 California, 5s 2½d; futures opened firm, with near and distant positions of red winter 1f higher, closed firm, 3@4f higher on near and distant positions; business about equally distributed; December, 4s 8¼d; January, 4s 9d; February, 4s 9½d; March, 4s 10d; April, 4s 10¼d; May, 4s 10¾d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, 4s 11¼d; futures opened dull, unchanged from Saturday's closing prices, closed unchanged to 2 farthings higher on early positions and 2 farthings higher on distant; business was heaviest on early positions; December, 4s 11¼d; January, 4s 4½d; February, 4s 4½d; March, 4s 4½d; April, 4s 4½d; May, 4s 4½d. Flour, dull, demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 9d. Peas—Canadian, 4s 11d. Provisions—Bacon, quiet, but steady, demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 33s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 34s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 33s; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 33s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 35s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 34s 6d; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 44s; shoulders, square, 12@16 lbs, 27s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14@16 lbs, 43s. Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 60s; do medium, 53s 9d. Lard—Dull; prime Western, 36s 3d; refined in pails, 37s. Tallow—Fine North American, nominal, 23s. Cheese—Firm, demand poor; finest American white, 50s 6d; finest American colored, 51s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 75s; good, 60s. Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 6d. Rosin—Common, 3s 10½d. Cotton-Seed Oil—Liverpool refined, 18s 6d. Linseed Oil—21s 3d. Petroleum—Refined, 5⅛s. Refrigerator Beef—Forequarters, 3⅛d; hindquarters, 6d. Bleaching Powder—Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7 10s. Hops—At London, Pacific coast, £2 15s.

London, Dec. 17.—Sugar—Quiet; centrifugal Java, 11s 6d; muscovado, fair refining, 9s.

Calcutta Linseed—Spot, 37s 3d; December and January shipments via Cape, 37s 3d. Petroleum—Spot, 4⅛@4 3-16d; spirits, 6⅛d.

Antwerp, Dec. 17.—Petroleum—13⅛, paid and sellers.

Bremen, Dec. 17.—Petroleum, 5.40.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Open Higher, but Weaken Later—Advance in Hogs—Receipts and Prices.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 17..	16,000	300	36,000	17,000
Total last week...	61,770	2,087	174,675	62,598
Cor. week 1893.....	63,254	4,453	175,190	57,547
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 17...	3,000	100	8,000	1,000
Total last week.....	18,475	300	40,527	7,464
Cor. week 1893	16,129	389	48,052	3,904

Today's receipts are estimated at 6,500 cattle, 27,000 hogs, and 12,000 sheep.

Cattle—Most of the cattle sold 5@10c higher, but later the market weakened, closing at Saturday's prices. Trade was brisk. Native steers, 950@1,795 lbs, $3.00@6.00; bulk, $4.00@5.00, with only one lot above $5.50. Old-fashioned 1,728-lb steers sold at $4.90, and "handy" 1,235-lb steers at $5.15. Texas and Western range steers sold at $2.50@3.80; native cows and heifers, $1.25@4.00; bulk, $1.80@2.50; bulls, $1.75@3.50; veal calves, $2.50@5.00; and stockers and feeders, $2.10@3.45.

Hogs—Trade was active and prices averaged fully 10c higher. Heavy sold at $4.10@4.70, bulk $4.45@4.60; mixed and butchers', $4.10@4.60, bulk $4.35@4.50; light, $4.00@4.50, bulk $4.25@4.40; pigs, $2.50@4.20.

Sheep—Values ruled strong at Saturday's best prices. Lambs, 45@104 lbs, sold at $2.25@4.35, bulk $3.80@4.20; native sheep, $1.50@3.60, and 75@131-lb Westerns, $2.50@3.50, bulk $3.10@3.40.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Dec. 17.—Beeves—Receipts today, 4,207 head; 44 cars on sale. Slow, but generally steady; Native steers, poor to good, $4.00@5.15; oxen, $2.60@4.25; bulls, $3.25; dry cows, $1.25@2.75. European cables quote American steers at 10@11c lb dressed weights; refrigerator beef at 7@8⅛c lb. No exports today. Calves—Receipts for two days, 600 head; active, ¼c higher; veals, poor to prime, $4.00@7.75; grassers, $2.25@2.87½; Western calves, $3.00@3.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for two days, 18,593 head; on sale, 52 cars; active, ⅛@¼c higher. Christmas wethers, $4.25@5.00; poor to choice sheep, $2.00@4.00; common to choice lambs, $3.37½@4.75. Hogs—Receipts for two days, 13,251 head; market firm; hogs, $4.75@5.05; pigs, $5.05@5.12½; 49-lb "roasters," $5.50.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,800; shipments, 1,500. Market firm to higher for natives; Texans weak; Texas steers, $2.50@3.50; Texas cows, $1.65@2.40; beef steers, $3.00@5.50; native cows, $1.00@3.50; stockers and feeders, 2.40@3.75; bulls, $1.90@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 4,200; shipments, 400. Market 10c to 15c higher; closed weak; bulk of sales $4.20@4.40; heavies, $4.30@4.50; packers, $4.25@4.50; mixed, $4.10@4.40; lights, $3.55@4.05; Yorkers, $3.95@4.05; pigs, $2.25@3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 300. Market steady, unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 300. Market slow, steady; native steers, 1,000 lbs average, $3.15; stockers, $1.75@2.35; cows, $2.00@2.80; Texas steers, 1,000@1,100 lbs, $3.70@3.85; light weights, $2.50@3.35; cows, $1.90@2.15. Hogs—Receipts, 6,200; shipments, 1,700. Market opened strong, 5c higher; closed lower. Choice heavy and medium weights, $4.70; fair to good mixed lots, $4.35@4.50; medium to fair, $4.10@4.30; common light, $3.75@4.00.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 17.—Hogs—Receipts, 800 head; Saturday, 2,373; shipments, 1,442; 10c higher; $4.00@4.35; bulk, $4.10@4.25. Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; Saturday, 259; shipments, 223; unchanged; feeders, $2.00@3.00; yearlings, $1.75@2.50; cows, $1.00@2.65; bulls, $1.25@2.25; oxen, $1.25@2.75; veals, 3@4c.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000. Market active and strong for good beef steers. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000. Market fair; light, $3.75@4.25; mixed, $4.00@4.20; heavy, $4.10@4.40.

BOOM IN ALLEY "L."

LOOP AGREEMENT SENDS ELEVATED RAILROAD SECURITIES UPWARD.

Lake Street Elevated Bonds an Exception to the Strength—Rapid Transit Bonds Advance Sharply—West Side Street Railroad Stock Is Heavy—Packing Stocks Show Strength—Gold Exports Tomorrow Will Reach $2,000,000—Sterling Rates a Shade Lower.

There was a boom in elevated securities yesterday on a revival of the declaration that the loop agreement had been signed. As a matter of fact that statement was technically incorrect, but the agreement is now absolutely reached, according to the statements of every one concerned. There were meetings yesterday of the directors of the Alley Elevated company and also of the directors of the Metropolitan company to ratify this agreement, and the actual signatures will probably be made today.

A curious feature of the market was the fact that the Alley securities were decidedly strong on the understanding that the loop agreement was completed, while the Lake Street Elevated securities, particularly the bonds, showed weakness. Alley Elevated opened at 23¼ and advanced to 24⅛, closing at the highest price. During the time Alley stock was showing marked strength Lake Street declined from 23 to 22⅞. The market for Lake Street bonds was heavier than the market for the stock. The bonds were comparatively active. They opened at 66¼ and sold down to 65⅞, closing at the bottom. Just why the Lake Street securities did not share in the strength shown by the Alley Elevated securities was puzzling the traders. The reason is probably to be found in the fact that Lake street traffic is far less favorable than the present showing of business on the Alley road. The Alley business has been increasing steadily, and now occasionally runs close to 50,000 passengers a day. The average for this month promises to be at least 45,000. Lake Street business, however, has not shown a corresponding gain. The road will not come anywhere near earning the interest on the bonds, and even the people who at present control the property have lost a good deal of their enthusiasm regarding its prospects. They admit that the road in its present form holds out practically no prospects of ever being able to earn its fixed charges, and they say that the only hope for it will be extension and feeders which will bring additional traffic. The insiders are beginning to recognize that the road is bonded for a great deal more than it ought to be, considering what has been expended upon it. One of them has said that the company ought never to have issued over $3,000,000 of bonds; that such an amount would have been ample to pay for all construction the company has ever undertaken, as well as all legitimate expenses of organization, right of way, equipment, etc. The company is unfortunate in having a mortgage in the form that it has. The building of new branches cannot be undertaken by this company without putting them under the lien of the present mortgage. There is no intimation that the coupons will not be paid on the bonds, although it is certain that if they are money will again have to be put up by the people who have the control of the company.

There was as much weakness in West Chicago Street railroad stock as there was strength in Alley Elevated. That was perhaps natural, as the Metropolitan competition is the chief bear argument on West Side stock. The weakness of the stock again brings out the rumor that the dividend will be cut. There is absolutely nothing definite upon which to base that statement, however, and the best indications that can be had from the insiders at present do not bear out the truth of it. Traders pretty generally agree that there is an extraordinary amount of West Side stock floating about the street, and they are inclined to attribute the heaviness of the market quite as much to the situation of the stock as to anything affecting its intrinsic value. The insiders are apparently leaving the market entirely alone. The stock sold down to 125¼ yesterday, but reacted before the close, the last sale being at 126. North Side stock was steady at 266 to 266½, closing at the higher price.

Strength in the packing stock continues as a feature. The Chicago packing and provision was dull and firm. The International packing stocks advanced. The common went up to 12¾ and the preferred advanced to 25. New York Biscuit continued strong. Diamond Match is steady at the advanced quotations established a few days ago.

The reports of the State banks which are being made in answer to the call of the State Auditor, showing the condition Dec. 14, are being published. Not enough of them have yet been made public, however, to show what the general result will be. The statements so far made vary considerably in the tendency shown. The banks still have a large amount of cash on hand. Loans do not show as much increase as might be expected. Deposits seems to be generally larger.

There was decided strength in Rapid Transit bonds. The first mortgage 5s advanced from 75¾ to 77 and the extension 5s jumped from 53 to 55, both issues closing at the top. Metropolitan bonds were also strong, selling at 72. The stock of the Metropolitan company ranged from 22⅜ to 22½.

More gold will go out tomorrow. Engagements made so far indicate that the shipment will be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. The exchange market was a shade easier. Posted rates were reduced, although actual rates showed little change. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted..................	488½	489½
Actual..................	488	489
Documentary	486¾	488

Sales at the Stock Exchange were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

145 Chi Pk & P Co....	49	200 L St El R R act..	22⅞
20 In Pk & P Co pfd	24⅛	50 Inter P & P Co...	12⅞
50 Dia M Co Ill act.	153	50 do....	12⅞
150 C & S S R T Co act	23⅞	2 Nat Railway Co.	116
50 L St El R R	23⅞	10 W Chi St R R..	127
2 do.....	22½		

BONDS.

$3000 L St El 5s.....	66⅛	$10000 Con Pk Co 6s.	84
3000 do....	66⅛	2000 C&SSRT Co 5s	75⅞
11000 do....	66	20000 N C S R R 1st mtg 5s..........	104
5000 C&SSRT Co x 5s	53		

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 C & S S R T C act	23⅞	50 L St E R R cash.	22⅞
200 do act........	23⅞	100 do act........	23
50 do act........	23⅞	250 do act........	22⅞
150 do act........	23⅞	102 do........	22⅞
50 do act........	23⅞	60 do........	22⅞
25 do........	23⅞	25 do........	22⅞
50 do act........	23⅞	150 do act........	22⅞
100 do act........	23⅞	3 W Chi St R R..	126⅛
100 do act........	23⅞	50 do act........	126⅛
50 do........	23⅞	50 do act........	126
21 do........	23⅞	200 do act........	125⅞
50 do act........	23⅞	46 do........	126
100 do act........	23⅞	10 do........	125⅞
2 do........	23⅞	50 do act........	125⅞
5 do........	23⅞	10 do........	125⅞
50 do act........	23⅞	217 N Y Biscuit Co..	59
100 do act........	23⅞	53 In Pa & Pro Co..	13
250 do act........	23⅞	50 do........	12⅞
10 do........	23⅞	50 do act........	13
50 cash........	23⅞	50 Am Str Bo'rd Co	32⅛
50 do act........	23⅞	50 N C S RR Co act	266⅛
150 do act........	23⅞	100 do........	266
150 Dia Mat Co Ill...	153	35 In Pa & P Co pfd	25
150 Lake S E R R act	22⅞	5 C Pa & P Co pfd.	55
15 do cash........	22⅞		

BONDS.

$3000 L St Elev 5s...	66	$13000 L St Elev 5s..	65⅞

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

100 Chi & S S R T Co	23⅞	3 Inter P & P Co...	12⅞
100 do act........	23⅞	100 Dia M Co, Ill, act	153
100 do act........	24	100 Cal & C C & D act	60⅞
50 do act........	23⅛	150 L St E R R act...	22⅞
500 do act........	24	100 do act........	22⅞
200 do act........	23⅛	150 W Chi St R R act.	125⅞
50 do........	23⅞	50 do act........	125⅞
50 do act........	23⅞	60 Chi Ed Co........	130
150 do act........	23⅞	50 Met El R R........	22⅞
100 do act........	23⅞	100 do........	22½
50 Inter P & P Co....	12⅞		

BONDS.

$5000 C & S S R T Co ext 5s........	54	$5000 Met Ele R R 5s s 60........	72
5000 W C St R R 1st mtg 5s......	103	8000 do........	72

SALES AFTER CALLS.

150 C&SSRT Co act.	23⅞	100 W C St R R act...	126
40 do........	23⅞	50 C B & M Co act..	13⅞
300 do act........	23⅞	100 L St E R R act...	22⅞
300 do act........	24	200 do act........	22⅞
50 do act........	24⅛	100 do act........	22⅞
10 Am S B Co........	32⅛	50 N C St R R Co...	266⅛
65 I P & P C pfd.....	25	50 do act........	266⅛
100 W C St R R act...	125½		

BONDS.

$ 6000 C & S S R T C ext 5s........	55	$ 3000 L St E 5s	65⅞
10000 L S E 5s........	65⅞	15000 C & S S R T C 5s........	77

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.
New York............	$80,559,386	$78,928,004
Chicago..............	15,929,000	17,956,000
Boston...............	15,860,731	13,255,789
Philadelphia	9,806,024	7,158,040
St. Louis............	4,565,372	4,060,290
Baltimore............	2,197,376	....
New Orleans..........	1,614,210	1,446,604

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 75c premium; St. Louis, 50c premium.

CHICAGO GAS IS STEADILY PRESSED.

Reduction for Jan. 1 Makes a Change in the Stocks.

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The movements in the share list on the Stock Exchange today were of a restricted character outside of a few properties. The market continued narrow, and speculation was purely professional. Gold exports weakened prices soon after the opening, although the declines generally were on a moderate scale. The engagements of gold for tomorrow's German steamer reached a total of $1,750,000. At one time it was reported $2,250,000 would be forwarded, but the offerings of gold bills caused a slight depression in sterling exchange and prevented the shipments from attaining the higher figures. The fact that gold is destined for Germany attracted considerable attention, as all the exports heretofore have gone to Paris. It was generally believed gold was wanted in connection with the Servian loan, to be brought out at Berlin and Vienna. Exporters withdrew from the Subtreasury $2,000,000, and the excess over the amount engaged for shipment was probably to enable the bankers to pick out the best coin, as the gold recently paid by the Subtreasury has not turned out well as to weight. In consequence of these continued withdrawals the government gold reserve is now down to $95,000,000. The dullness was due in a large degree to a disposition among operators to await developments in regard to action by the Senate on the pooling bill and by the House on currency reform.

An irregular tone marked the transactions in railroad bonds, although small variations in prices were the rule. Southern railway was the most active feature of the day and advanced half a point.

There was steady pressure on Chicago Gas today from the opening. No support was given until the price reached 70¼, when there appeared to be a disposition to absorb stock. The rumor of a decrease in the rate of dividend was credited in some well-informed circles. Later it was declared the intention of the management was to make a scrips dividend. People who have been selling Chicago Gas say they have good information the earnings are not up to expectations and that from the present returns and outlook for the year it is doubtful if the full 6 per cent can be earned. On this is based a confident prediction that the next dividend will be reduced to a 4 per cent or 5 per cent basis, especially in view of the fact that the first of January the price of gas will be reduced 5 cents a thousand in accordance with the agreement with the city. This reduction amounts to nearly 1 per cent of present gross earnings.

Whisky was bought and sold by houses generally believed to work for the controlling interests. A circular in regard to the reorganization of the company was sent to stockholders today, but it makes so many propositions that nothing could be gained from it in regard to the insiders' intentions.

Money on call easy at 1½ per cent; last loan 1½; closed 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2¾@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers' bills at 488⅝@488¾ for demand and at 487⅜@487⅞ for sixty days; posted rates, 488½@489 and 489½@490; commercial bills, 486½; silver certificates, 60⅝c bid.

Government bonds easier. State bonds firmer. Railroad bonds weak.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Dc. 17	Closing Dc 15
Amn. Cot. Oil......	300	25	24¾	25	25
Do pfd....	20	69	69	69	70
Am. Sugar ...	41,600	93⅜	91½	92⅜	92
Am. Tobacco.......	300	98	97½	97½	98
Amn. Cable.......	50	92	92	92	....
B. & O.	300	64	63	64	63⅜
Bay State Gas	800	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
C., B. & Q.	6,100	72⅜	72	72⅜	72⅜
C. & N. W.	3,100	99	98⅜	98⅜	99⅜
C., M. & St. P.......	6,300	59⅛	58⅜	59⅛	58⅜
C. R. I. & P.......	4,100	63⅜	62⅜	63⅛	63⅛
C., C., C. & St. L....	500	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	....
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	100	94	94	94	....
Columbus & H. V...	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)...	300	127½	127½	127½	128⅜
Chicago Gas.......	20,700	70⅞	69⅞	70	70⅝
Den. & R. G.......	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12
Do pfd......	800	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	....
Dist & C. F. Co....	2,600	9⅛	9	9⅛	8⅞
Edison........	450	102⅜	102	102	....
Gen. Elec.......	2,400	35⅜	34⅞	35	34⅞
Lake Shore........	100	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜
Louis. & N........	1,200	54	53⅞	54	53⅞
Long Island........	200	88	88	88	....
L., N. A. & C. pfd..	384	22	20⅜	22	....
Long Island Tran..	400	14	13⅜	14	13⅜
M. K. & T.......	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	....
Do pfd.......	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
Manhattan.......	800	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	104⅜
Missouri Pacific...	400	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
N. Y. & N. E	1,700	32⅜	31⅜	32⅜	31⅜
Northern Pacific..	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	....
Do pfd.......	200	17½	17½	17½	....
N. Y., L. E. & W...	3,400	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞
Do pfd......	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23
N. Y. Ont. & W.....	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	....
National Lead.....	300	39	39	39	....
Do pfd......	5	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	....
Phil. & Reading....	7,100	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞
Pacific Mail.......	900	21⅜	21	21⅜	21⅜
P., D. & E.......	300	4	4	4	4
Richmond Term'l	100	16⅛	15	16⅛	....
Southern Railway.	400	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Do pfd.......	100	37	37	37	....
Southern Pacific..	300	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
St. L. & S. W. pfd..	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
Texas Pacific......	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	....
Tennessee Coal....	300	17⅜	17	17⅜	17⅜
St. L., A. & Th.....	67	37	37	37	....
U. S. Rubber.	720	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
Do pfd.......	100	98	98	98	....
U. S. Cordage......	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	....
Do pfd.......	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15
U. S. Leather......	1,150	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	....
Do pfd	200	60⅜	60	60⅜	60⅜
W. & L. E.......	300	11	11	11	10⅜
Wabash pfd.......	300	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Western Union....	1,100	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams..............	139	Fargo..............	105
American	110	United States.........	42

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s reg	118⅛	U. S. 4s coup	115
U. S. 5s coup........	118⅝	U. S. 2s, bid..........	97
U. S. 4s reg	114		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

15000 Va fund debt 2-3s 1991	60¾	3000 M K & E 1st......	84⅛
30000 Va 6s dft tr stp.	9@9⅛	75000 MK&T 2d....	46⅛@46⅛
10000 ACO 8s	112	1000 M & E 7s of '71....	119⅜
2000 A&P gtd 4s	44⅞	5000 MP 1st con 6s....	97⅜
43000 Atch 4s	64⅜@65	1000 ME 1st....	121⅜
37000 Atch 2d	18⅞@18⅛	13000 Met E 2d....	107⅜
15000 Bway & 7th Av 5s.	111⅛@111⅜	4000 M&SP1s-C&PW 5s	113
5000 C&C 1st	85	3000 M&SP1s-SM 1st..	119
4000 Con Gas 5s	83⅜	1000 M&SP1st-SWd....	119⅛
13000 C H V & T 5s	91	1000 N Y C & St L 4s..	102⅛
17000 CB&Q con	103⅜	5000 NYO&W rf 4s....	92⅛
1500 CSPM&O con	129	1000 NYE 1st....	111
7000 CB&Q cn 7s	124⅛	20000 NP con 5s....	28⅛
30000 CB&Q db 5s	100	2000 O Imp con 5s.	51⅛@51⅛
1000 C&O con 5s	107⅛	6000 OSL&U N 6s tr....	48@48⅛
1000 C&O 5s 1911	119⅛	12000 O R & N con 5s tr	75
20000 CB&Q-ID 4s	99⅛@99⅛	38000 OSL 6s tr....	89@89⅛
2000 C&NW 30-yr db 5s	107½	3000 PVC 6s....	100⅛
1000 CRI&P ext 5s	104⅛	1000 PS&LE 1st cn 5s..	81⅛
1000 CRI&P db 5s	91	11000 P&W 1st 4s..	84⅛@84⅛
4000 D&RG 1st	114⅛	1000 P&Rg m 4s....	75
16000 D&RG 4s	82@82⅛	7000 RGW 4s....	70
5000 D&SS Am 5s	100½	4000 RW&O cn....	118⅛
8000 E Tr or lien 4-5s	83⅜	5000 StL&SF gm 6s....	98
4000 Edison Ill 1st 5s.	108⅛@109	25000 S L & S F gm 6s..	103⅛@103⅛
2000 Erie 3d mg	109⅛	88000 St L & S F con 4s.	52@52⅛
40000 FW&DC 1st.	73⅜@73⅜	10000 SL&SW 1st..	62⅛@62⅛
3000 Ga Pac 1st 5-6	111⅛	7000 S A & A P 4s..	57⅛@57⅛
1000 Gen El db 5s	91⅛	95000 S Ry 5s..	90⅛@90⅛
17000 K&M 4s	77⅜@77⅛	6000 SLS & E 1st tr cf	45
4000 K&O 1st	115⅛	20000 Tenn Red mp 4½s	105
4000 IC 3½s	97	2000 Tex P 1st 5s....	87⅛
2000 IaC 1st	86⅛@86⅞	1000 T&P 2d inc....	26@26⅛
4000 KP 1st cn	74	15000 UE 1st....	87⅛@88⅛
4000 K&DM 1st	97⅛	6000 W U c tr 5s....	110⅛
15000 La Gas 5s	93⅛@94	1000 Warren 2d....	116⅛
1000 LS 2d cp	122⅜	6000 WC 1st....	53@53⅛
2000 LNA & C cons	95	6000 WNY & P 2d tr c c	24⅛@24⅛
1000 M & O new	116⅜	22000 Wab 2d....	70⅛@71
5000 M&E cn	139⅛	1000 WS gt 4s....	106⅛
5000 M&SL 1st	133⅛	1000 WS gt 4s rg....	106⅛
5000 M&StL 1st-PaE	116⅜		

2 TO 3 P. M.

10000 Atch 4s	64¾	1000 MK&T 5s of T....	75⅛
2000 B E 1st	90⅛	1000 MC 5s of 1931....	115
8000 B E 2d	62⅛@63	1000 NYO&W rf 4s.	88⅛@88⅛
11000 B & 7th Av con 5s.	111⅛@111⅛	1000 NP 1st cp....	116⅛
1000 B & S Ill 8s	107	6000 Or Im cn 5s.	50⅛@51
5000 CN J gm 5s	116	5000 O&SLUN 6s tr....	88⅛
1000 C&As f	115⅛	1000 P&E 2d....	25
2000 C&O 6s d-1911	119⅛	15000 St L & S F 4s....	52⅛
1000 CRI&Px 5s	104⅛	28000 So Ry 1st 5s.	90⅛@90⅛
50000 CB&Q cn 5s	103⅛	5000 SL&SW 1st....	62⅛
1000 Erie 2d ext	115	10000 S P of N M 1st....	103
4000 ETV&G cn gd 5s	104⅛	10000 SL&IM 5s....	78⅛
7000 FW&DC 1st	73⅛	1000 SP of C 1st....	109⅛
5000 G E deb 5s	91⅛	30000 TSL&KC 1st tr r..	60@61
8000 IC 1st	81@81⅛	2000 T&P 5s....	87⅛
10000 L&N con	110@110⅛	10000 T&NO cons 5s....	92⅛
10000 Laclede 1s 5s	94	2000 U L S 6s....	110
20000 LS 1st cp	120⅛	5000 VaMd gm tr....	9⅛
10000 M&SP1-C&PW 5s	114	2000 Wab 1st 5s....	105
1000 M&SP gm 4s	91	3000 UE 1st 6s....	88⅛
10000 MK&T 1st 4s	81	10000 WNC 1st con 6s..	114⅛
30000 MK&T 2d 4s..	45⅛@46⅛	9000 Wis C 1st....	53

MINING STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 17.—Bulwer, 3c; Cholor, 40c; Crown Point, 60c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.35; Deadwood, 40c; Gould and Curry, 35c; Hale and Norcross, 85c; Homestake, $15.50; Mexican, 60c; Ontario, $8.50; Ophir, $1.50; Plymouth, 25c; Quicksilver, $1.50; Quicksilver preferred, $16.00; Sierra Nevada, 50c; Standard, $1.60; Union Consolidated, 30c; Yellow Jacket, 45c.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 17.—Atlantic, $10.50; Boston and Montana, $32.50; Butte and Boston, $10.75; Calumet and Hecla, $288.00; Centennial, $50.00; Franklin, $14.75; Kearsarge, $7.00; Osceola, $21.50; Quincy, $98.00; Tamarack, $152.00.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 17.—Stocks today were as follows: Alta, 20c; Alpha Consolidated, 13c; Andes, 36c; Belcher, 65c; Belle Isle, 5c; Best & Belcher, 95c; Bodie Consolidated, 93c; Bullion, 22c; Bulwer Consolidated, 5c; Caledonia, 8c; Challenge Consolidated, 38c; Chollar, 46c; Confidence, 80c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.50; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Crown Point, 74c; Gould & Currie, 40c; Hale & Norcross, 78c; Justice, 20c; Mexican, 60c; Mono, 8c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Occidental Consolidated, 7c; Ophir, $1.55; Overman, 20c; Potosi, 36c; Savage, 30c; Union Consolidated, 31c; Utah Consolidated, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 40c.

AMERICANS DECLINE IN LONDON.

Erie Especially Takes a Tumble on a Holiday Market.

London, Dec. 17.—This is a holiday market, but the tone was steady today for all securities but Americans, in which there was an average fall of ¼ to ¾ of a dollar. Erie was specially flat, the preferred being down to 22. Reading was comparatively steady. Gilt-edged securities continue to be absorbed, and mines remain fairly active.

Railway shares—Canadian Pacific, 61; Erie, 10⅛; Erie seconds, 67½; Illinois Central, 91; Mexican ordinary, 14; St. Paul common, 60¾; New York Central, 101½; Pennsylvania, 52; Reading, 7⅝; Mexican Central, new 4s, 58¼.

Consols for money, 103 5-16; do for the account, 103 5-16. Bar silver, 27⅜d per ounce. Money, ¼@½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and three months' bills is ⅜@13-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £100,000. Gold is quoted today at Buenos Ayres at 253; at Madrid, 12; at Lisbon, 23.26; at St. Petersburg, 50; at Athens, 77; at Rome, 106.30; at Vienna, 103.

Berlin, Dec. 17.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 39 pfennigs.

Paris, Dec. 17.—4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes, 101f 50c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

Miscellaneous Telegraphic Markets.

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Butter—The butter market was active on the Board of Trade this afternoon, with sales of 44,340 lbs for 23c a lb. At the close of the call the following were elected as directors: R. F. Redell, John Newman, G. H. Gurler, W. W. Sherwin, and George Reed.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Grain—Wheat easy; No. 2 red, 59c; No. 3 red, 57c; No. 1 white, 60c. Corn dull; No. 2 yellow, 48c; No. 3 yellow, 47½c; No. 2 corn, 47½c; No. 3 corn, 47c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 36⅜c; No. 3 white, 36c; No. 2 oats, 34½c.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

REPORT THAT EUGENE CARY OF CHICAGO WILL BE PROMOTED.

He May Be Called from the Western Department to the Presidency of the German-American—Chicago Adjuster Arrested in Omaha—German Representatives Prospecting in This Country—Iowa Rate Troubles Will Come Up Before a Meeting to Be Held Today.

Rumors are plentiful regarding the future policy of the German-American Insurance company of New York. There was a report yesterday which came from New York to the effect that Eugene Cary, manager of the Western department, was to be made President of the company, succeeding E. Oelbermann, the present President, who, it was said, was to retire from business. George T. Patterson, Third Vice-President of the company, resigned a short time ago, and with his resignation there was announced the discontinuance of the tannery insurance business, which has been a feature with the German-American. John W. Murray, First Vice-President, who has had the active management of the company during the absence of President Oelbermann, which has been a good portion of the time, also has retired. This leaves vacancies in the First and Third Vice-Presidencies and on top of that comes the rumored resignation of Mr. Oelbermann and the selection of Mr. Cary to fill his place. James A. Silvey, the Second Vice-President, also is reported in the list of possible successors to the President if he should retire. The German-American has been a money making company and its stock is quoted at high prices. It does a large business over the entire country, having its Western department in Chicago and its Pacific coast department in San Francisco. In the way of insuring German-Americans it has done a particularly large business. For several years it has made a specialty of insuring tanneries throughout the country, but this business is now to be closed out. Some years ago it began an active fight to control the dwelling house business in New York City, establishing six branch offices to cover that field. Those are now to be closed and a change in the policy of the company in other ways is reported among the possibilities. Mr. Cary said the talk regarding his election to the Presidency of the German-American was news to him. He will go to New York in a day or two, but he says his visit there has no significance.

IOWA RATE MEETING TO BE HELD.

Union, Non-Union, and Iowa Representatives Will Discuss Commissions.

There is to be a meeting today of the representatives of union, non-union, and Iowa State companies interested in the Iowa rate troubles. The meeting was called to settle the vexed question of commissions in Iowa, which has led to a rate war being declared and then ordered suspended. The first cut in rates was ordered in September, but a committee representing the Iowa companies offered to secure signatures from 75 per cent of the Iowa State companies and of the non-union non-resident companies to an agreement limiting commissions to 15 per cent. The cut in rates was suspended at that time until Nov. 1, and again until Dec. 1. At the expiration of the last suspension the signatures of the required number of companies had not been secured and rates on dwellings in Des Moines and other fire department towns were cut to 20 cents for one year or three years for 50 cents. Afterwards the signatures of many of the companies which had failed to sign were secured, and because of this there was a further suspension of the cut in rates. Today's meeting, it is hoped, will settle the matter.

LUNCHEON TO INSURANCE MANAGERS.

Fritz Schroeder and Dr. Jur Ludewig Entertain at Union League Club.

Fritz Schroeder of the Cologne Reinsurance company of Cologne, Germany, and Dr. Jur Ludewig of the Aachen and Munich of Aachen, Germany, who have been on a tour of the United States for the last two months, gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon at the Union League club. There were present Eugene Cary, E. G. Halle, Eugene Harbeck, George Schneider, J. S. Belden, Christopher Hotz, E. L. Allen, Conrad Witkowsky, and Rogers Porter. Mr. Schroeder and Dr. Ludewig are much pleased with America and with its possibilities from an insurance standpoint. It is reported the Aachen and Munich is to establish a United States department either in New York or Chicago, in charge of Mr. Voss, the present San Francisco manager. If this is done the required deposits will be made in New York and Illinois, and perhaps in other States, and an active fight made for business in the new territory.

CHICAGO INSURANCE MAN ARRESTED.

Frank Van Voorhis Is Charged at Omaha with Violating Nebraska Law.

Omaha, Neb. Dec. 17.—[Special.]—A pretty legal contest was inaugurated in Omaha today when Frank Van Voorhis of Chicago, an adjuster for the New York Mutual, Illinois Mutual, and Phenix of London, was arrested on a warrant charging him with violating the insurance laws. The statute makes it illegal for foreign insurance companies to do business here without first having complied with the statutory provisions, taken out a certificate which has to be issued by the Auditor, and published a statement of business every six month.

State Auditor Moore happened to engage Van Voorhis in conversation and ascertained the latter was here to adjust the loss sustained by a coffee company in a recent fire, and that he represented three companies which had not complied with the law. As a consequence Van Voorhis was arrested and gave bond. The penalty is a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for six months, or both, at the discretion of the Judge. This is the first case of the kind that ever has occurred in this State, and probably will be made a test of the law. The State Auditor estimated that outside companies are doing a business amounting to $10,000,000 a year in this State. Van Voorhis' trial will take place soon, as each side is ready to proceed.

General Insurance Notes.

The North German Fire has entered Colorado.

Green Bay, Wis., agents have organized a local board.

The large cities' committee of the union will hold a meeting in Chicago tomorrow.

FOR SALE. TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

Patent Telephone Indicator Co...

224 MICHIGAN-AV., and

Room 53, No. 10 West 23d-st., New York,

offer an elegant opportunity to investors in all cities having 200 or more telephones to engage in a permanent and lucrative business. $1,000 to $5,000 required.

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

Commission Merchants.

Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Cotton.

6 Board of Trade, Chicago. PRIVATE WIRES.

5%—Money—5%

TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

STANLEY, BROPHY & CO.

85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

THE AUDITORIUM of the PEOPLES' INSTITUTE

Capacity over 2,000. Open for Engagements and Dates. Fraternity Suites, Recital Hall, Stores and Offices, etc. Apply to GEO. C. FETTER,

General Manager, 1524 Monadnock Bldg.

J. W. DOANE, President.

ORSON SMITH, Vice-President.

F. C. OSBORN, Cashier.

E. N. WILDER, Asst. Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,

CHICAGO,

At the Commencement of Business Dec. 14, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts..................		$11,751,816.08
Overdrafts..........................		11,149.37
United States and other bonds on hand		496,127.13
Current expenses....................		22,317.14
Cash on hand........................	$5,155,406.14	
Due from banks and bankers..........	3,579,668.49	
Checks for Clearing-House...........	376,659.57	
		9,111,734.20
		$21,392,657.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..................	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus fund..........................	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits.....................	839,538.38
Deposits.............................	17,553,119.50
	$21,392,657.88

DIRECTORS:

MARSHALL FIELD,	J. W. DOANE,
CYRUS H. McCORMICK,	P. L. YOE,
JOHN DE KOVEN,	GEO. M. PULLMAN,
ALBERT KEEP,	A. H. BURLEY,
JOHN TYRRELL,	E. T. WATKINS,
LAMBERT TREE,	ERSKINE M. PHELPS.
ORSON SMITH.	

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Union Trust Company,

CHICAGO,

At the Commencement of Business Dec. 14, 1894, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts..........	$1,902,747.03
Overdrafts..................	506.81
Cook County and other Municipal Bonds and Stocks..	1,081,615.14
Real Estate and Fixtures....	55,459.41
Cash on hand and due from Banks and Bankers.........	1,258,741.68
	$4,299,070.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock................	$ 500,000.00
Surplus.....................	690,000.00
Undivided Earnings..........	70,277.27
Deposits	3,038,792.80
	$4,299,070.07

S. W. RAWSON, President,
E. F. PULSIFER, Vice-President,
G. M. WILSON, Cashier,
F. L. WILK, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. H. PEARSON, E. F. PULSIFER,
JAMES LONGLEY, G. M. WILSON,
S. W. RAWSON.

(OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF

THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,

At Chicago, State of Illinois, before the commencement of business on the 14th day of December, 1894, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law:

RESOURCES.

Loans on collaterals........		[illegible]
Bonds and stocks............		3,472,921.40
Cash on hand..............	$2,517,784.96	
Due from other banks.......	2,293,406.27	
Checks and other cash items..............	624,682.90—	5,435,874.13
Total.....................		$25,645,278.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in........		$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits..........		943,982.69
Time deposits............	$10,799,361.05	
Demand deposits.........	10,901,935.20	
		21,701,296.25
Total....................		$25,645,278.94

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—I, Jno. J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of December, 1894. FENIMORE I. COOPER, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

International Bank

Before the Commencement of Business on the 14th day of December, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$1,060,256.65
Overdrafts	285.40
Real estate....................	5,848.17
Cash on hand and in banks	717,647.26
	$1,774,037.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital......................	$ 500,000.00
Surplus	150,000.00
Undivided profits...........	46,631.99
Deposits	1,077,405.49
	$1,774,037.48

OFFICERS:

B. LOEWENTHAL, President.
LOUIS WAMPOLD, Vice-President.
B. NEU, Cashier.
JULIUS W. LOEWENTHAL, Asst. Cashier.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co. 164 Dearborn St.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

AND INVESTMENTS EXCLUSIVELY.

Favorable Terms to Borrowers.
Choice Mortgages for Investors.

Henry C. Hackney

115 Dearborn-st. Tel. Main 1584.

Bonds, Stocks, Investments.

Buy now before the January advance
Member Chicago Stock Exchange.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.

STOCK BROKERS.

Members of New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange.

209 La Salle Street.

PRIVATE WIRES TO NEW YORK.

State, City and County Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond Letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

Desirable Rooms in

TRIBUNE BUILDING

For Offices or Mercantile Business. Apply to WM. C. DOW,

Room 15, Tribune Building.

Mrs. James A. Mi
Brown of the Plaza h
day afternoon from 3 t
esses were assisted by M
Mrs. Robert L. Henry,
Mrs. Archibald Valenti
and Miss May Field.
ent were:
Mrs. Bertram Winston
Mrs. Badger, Mrs. R. W
Morgan, Mrs. A. G. P
Laughlin.
Miss Jenison, No. 4
hold a reception from
day, Dec. 26, for Mis
Mrs. D. F. Stern, N
vard, will hold a recep
o'clock for Miss Fickle
Mrs. Charles A. Ch
man were "at home"
receive Mondays in De

The marriage of M
daughter of ex-Judge
No. 3604 Grand boule
Melville Hardie, was
at the residence of t
Rev. William White
Episcopal Church off
was attended by her br
Robert, and Cyrus.
Charles Hardie, broth
bride wore a white
phine style, with a full
the short puffed sle
She wore a pearl gi
was fastened with a
of the groom. Mrs.
satin with silver-gree
pearls. Dr. and Mrs.
for Canada, where the
moon. On their retu
month at the residenc
The wedding of Mi
daughter of Bishop P
the artist, will take p
at 3 o'clock in Grace
reception will follow
Square.
The wedding of Jan
President Angell of t
gan, and Miss Marion
Ia., will take place to

Mrs. John A. Drake
cinch party yesterday
Miss Katherine Gil
who leaves this we
Drake wore a blue
velour gown and Mis
white. Among the g
Mrs. Robert Rae, M
Rudolph Ortman, Mrs.
Mrs. J. Brant Walker,
Robert H. Bulkley,
Gillett, Miss Maude
Harrison, Miss Fuller
Cudahy, Miss Clara C
Miss Florence Hutchin
Mrs. Henry Craw
avenue, gave an info
at 1 o'clock.
Mrs. Louise Folt
Mrs. Fred L. Foltz,
give a luncheon Sa
Dana, daughter of
Dana, No. 44 Astor
Mrs. William F. C
land boulevard, will

The Marquette club
ter subscription danc
house, Dearborn ave
large number of the
were present. A da
was an enjoyable fea
tertainment. Amon
Miss Day, Miss Wil
Erskine, Miss Owens,
Miss Doering, Miss
King, Miss Ayer, Miss
Rosalie Sturges, Mis
Margaret Day, Miss E
Poole, Miss Anna
of Baltimore, t
New York, Miss
Mrs. Benjamin F. Aye
Mrs. Ransom R. Cabl
ter, Mrs. George W. C
Mrs. Albert M. Day,
Mrs. William H. Hub
Mrs. James C. Peasle
John S. Runnells, M
and Mrs. John C. W
Pike, Mr. and Mrs.
Mrs. Edson Keith Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Willi
Mrs. C. M. Hodges,
E. S. Adams, Frank
L. V. Le Moyne, Be
Emerson Tuttle, Kin
W. W. Keith, E. H.
man Fay, Benjamin
penter Jr., Charles A
syth, Henry M. Hu
William A. McLaren,
avan Smith, Frederic
Walker, and Robert
The class of '9
Hyde Park peop
Academy, will give
noon of New Year'
6, at No. 3120 For
committee of near
appointed. The
President, William
T. Manning; Sec
The proceeds will
large number of
of.
The ninth semi-a
Park Gentlemen'
place this evenin
Hotel. The speak
Roche, Dr. Herm
Fallows, Mrs. Cha
Hubert C. Herrin
will touch municip

New York, D
Perry Belmont, w
Fifth avenue, the
of Mme. de Barri
Mr. Belmont rec
flocked in after th
at the Metropolita
displayed the cour
a bachelor is c
feminine aid. Su
tables in the c
Ritchie led the
Pretty floral favor
those who danced
Mr. and Mrs. John
Frederick Bronson,
Mrs. Edmund L.
Belmont, Mr. and
Roderick Cameron,
lar, Miss Clews,
Mrs. Brockholst C
Dyer Jr., Prince D
ant Fish, Miss F
Mr. and Mrs. Elbri
Levi P. Morton, an

New York, Dec
Stokes, whose we
nandez De Alba A
day, Jan. 3, gave
ner tonight at the
ty-seven friends
table in the state
a central piece a
roses and lilies of
eter. Mr. Stoke
Charles Page Bry
scarf pin. The
encircling a large
James M. Varn
Stokes, and José
taining rubies
Others at the d
throp Bowen,
L. Ormiston, Ha
Duryea, Hobart
Witherbee, John
White Dodge.
Washington, D
Cardinal Gibbon
a breakfast give
Ambassador and
bassy, where in
guished prelate
of roses. The o
Constant, the pa
guest of Ambass
Father Peries of
the Marquis de C
dan, Mrs. Winth
Miss Edith Patte

Washington,
Quite the most
given this aftern
residence in Du
where the center
refreshments we
a corps of waite
gown of black s
Miss Leiter's go
bouffant sleeve
of green velvet
large Alsatian
ribbon, Miss
and blue silk
young debutant
Miss Sheridan,

SOCIETY—AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. James A. Miner and Mrs. M. M. Brown of the Plaza held a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. The hostesses were assisted by Mrs. James McKindley, Mrs. Robert L. Henry, Mrs. William Kenley, Mrs. Archibald Valentine, Mrs. M. Partridge, and Miss May Field. Among the guests present were:

Mrs. Bertram Winston, Mrs. John Trumbull, Mrs. Badger, Mrs. R. W. Roloson, Mrs. William Morgan, Mrs. A. G. Pettibone, and Mrs. McLaughlin.

Miss Jenison, No. 4356 Ellis avenue, will hold a reception from 3 to 5 o'clock Wednesday, Dec. 26, for Miss Devine of Ann Arbor.

Mrs. D. F. Stern, No. 4207 Grand boulevard, will hold a reception today from 3 to 6 o'clock for Miss Fickle and Miss Stern.

Mrs. Charles A. Chapman and Miss Chapman were "at home" yesterday. They will receive Mondays in December.

⁂

The marriage of Miss Emeline Garnett, daughter of ex-Judge and Mrs. Gwynn Garnett, No. 3604 Grand boulevard, to Dr. Thomas Melville Hardie, was celebrated last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. William White Wilson of St. Mark's Episcopal Church officiating. Miss Garnett was attended by her brothers, Eugene, Gwynn, Robert, and Cyrus. The best man was Dr. Charles Hardie, brother of the groom. The bride wore a white satin gown made Josephine style, with a full flounce of lace about the short puffed sleeves, and round neck. She wore a pearl girdle, and her tulle veil was fastened with a pearl ornament, the gift of the groom. Mrs. Garnett wore pale blue satin with silver-green velvet trimmed with pearls. Dr. and Mrs. Hardie left last evening for Canada, where they will spend their honeymoon. On their return they will reside for a month at the residence of the bride's parents.

The wedding of Miss Mary B. Potter, a daughter of Bishop Potter, to W. H. Hyde, the artist, will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in Grace Church, New York. The reception will follow at No. 10 Washington Square.

The wedding of James R. Angell, son of President Angell of the University of Michigan, and Miss Marion Watrous of Des Moines, Ia., will take place today at Des Moines.

⁂

Mrs. John A. Drake of the Plaza gave a cinch party yesterday from 2 to 5 o'clock for Miss Katherine Gilman of the Lexington, who leaves this week for Florida. Mrs. Drake wore a blue and yellow changeable velour gown and Miss Drake wore pink and white. Among the guests present were:

Mrs. Robert Rae, Mrs. Ralph Campbell, Mrs. Rudolph Ortman, Mrs. Charles Frederick Smith, Mrs. J. Brant Walker, Mrs. James T. Hill, Mrs. Robert H. Bulkley, Mrs. M. Avery, Mrs. Lillian Gillett, Miss Maude Hambleton, Miss Sophia Harrison, Miss Fullerton of Columbus, O., Miss Cudahy, Miss Clara Cudahy, Miss Hartsuff, and Miss Florence Hutchinson.

Mrs. Henry Crawford, No. 2000 Calumet avenue, gave an informal luncheon yesterday at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. Louise Foltz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Foltz, No. 47 Astor street, will give a luncheon Saturday for Miss Mary Dana, daughter of Mrs. Charles Durkee Dana, No. 44 Astor street.

Mrs. William F. Chalmers, No. 234 Ashland boulevard, will give a dinner Friday.

⁂

The Marquette club gave the first of its winter subscription dances last night at the clubhouse, Dearborn avenue and Maple street. A large number of the club members and guests were present. A dainty 11 o'clock luncheon was an enjoyable feature of the evening's entertainment. Among those present were:

Miss Day, Miss Williams, Miss Barrett, Miss Erskine, Miss Owens, Miss Meeker, Miss Poole, Miss Deering, Miss Keith, Miss Dibblee, Miss King, Miss Ayer, Miss Peasley, Miss High, Miss Rosalie Sturges, Miss Carrie McCormick, Miss Margaret Day, Miss Elsie McCormick, Miss Alice Poole, Miss Anna Clarke, Miss Cooper of Baltimore, the Misses Scott of New York, Miss Bruce of Louisville, Mrs. Benjamin F. Ayer, Mrs. Samuel E. Barrett, Mrs. Ransom R. Cable, Mrs. George B. Carpenter, Mrs. George W. Cobb, Mrs. Ambrose Cramer, Mrs. Albert M. Day, Mrs. Francis C. Farwell, Mrs. William H. Hubbard, Mrs. Arthur Meeker, Mrs. James C. Peasley, Mrs. Abram Poole, Mrs. John S. Runnells, Mrs. George A. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Keith Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. William B. McIlvaine, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Spoor, E. S. Adams, Frank Marsh, Lockwood Honoré, L. V. Le Moyne, Benton Sturges, C. A. King, Emerson Tuttle, Kimball Young, Arthur Bissell, W. W. Keith, E. H. Mason, W. B. McCluer, Norman Fay, Benjamin Carpenter, Augustus A. Carpenter Jr., Charles A. Corwith, W. Holmes Forsyth, Henry M. Hubbard, Benjamin B. Lamb, William A. McLaren, E. Parmelee Prentice, Delavan Smith, Frederick W. Sprague, Charles M. Walker, and Robert A. Waller.

The class of '95, composed of 100 young Hyde Park people, at O'Rourke's Dancing Academy, will give a charity ball the afternoon of New Year's day from 2 o'clock until 6, at No. 3120 Forest avenue. An Executive committee of nearly fifty members has been appointed. The officers are as follows: President, William O'Rourke; Treasurer, T. T. Manning; Secretary, George Tennison. The proceeds will be donated to the poor. A large number of tickets has been disposed of.

The ninth semi-annual banquet of the Hyde Park Gentlemen's Social Union will take place this evening at the Chicago Beach Hotel. The speakers will include ex-Mayor Roche, Dr. Herman E. von Holst, Bishop Fallows, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, and the Rev. Hubert C. Herring. Most of the speakers will touch municipal and social questions.

⁂

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Mr. Perry Belmont, who now lives at No. 855 Fifth avenue, the former New York residence of Mme. de Barrios, gave a dance tonight. Mr. Belmont received his guests as they flocked in after the performance of "Elaine" at the Metropolitan Opera-House. In this he displayed the courage of his conviction, that a bachelor is capable of receiving without feminine aid. Supper was served at small tables in the conservatory. J. Wadsworth Ritchie led the cotillion of fifty couples. Pretty floral favors were distributed. Among those who danced were:

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bronson, Frederick O. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Sir Roderick Cameron, Miss Cameron, Count Castellane, Miss Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer Jr., Prince Delrago, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Fish, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Gerry, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, and the Misses Morton.

⁂

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—W. E. D. Stokes, whose wedding with Miss Rita Hernandez De Alba Acosta will take place Thursday, Jan. 3, gave his farewell bachelor dinner tonight at the Union League club. Twenty-seven friends were seated at the round table in the state banquet hall, which had as a central piece a mound of American beauty roses and lilies of the valley four feet in diameter. Mr. Stokes presented to his best man, Charles Page Bryan of Chicago, a souvenir scarf pin. The design was a diamond snake encircling a large pearl. He gave his ushers, James M. Varnum, Frank Hall, Graham Stokes, and José de Rivas, scarf pins containing rubies surrounded with diamonds. Others at the dinner were: Clarence Winthrop Bowen, Lispenard Stewart, Thomas L. Ormiston, Harry Porter Hatch, Thomas Duryea, Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Frank S. Witherbee, John F. Plummer, and Norman White Dodge.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Cardinal Gibbons was the guest of honor at a breakfast given this morning by the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre at the embassy, where in compliment to the distinguished prelate the decorations were in red, of roses. The other guests were Benjamin Constant, the painter, who is at present the guest of Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre, Father Peries of the university of this city, the Marquis de Chambrun, Mrs. Phil Sheridan, Mrs. Winthrop, Miss Bonaparte, and Miss Edith Patten.

⁂

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Quite the most elegant tea of the season was given this afternoon by Mrs. Leiter at her residence in Dupont circle. In the tea-room, where the centerpiece was of deep red roses, refreshments were served from the buffet by a corps of waiters. Mrs. Leiter received in a gown of black satin and red velvet trimmings. Miss Leiter's gown was of pink brocade with bouffant sleeves, the collar and trimmings of green velvet. On the head was worn a large Alsatian bow of black satin ribbon. Miss Nannie Leiter wore white and blue silk brocade. Among the young debutantes of the receiving party were Miss Sheridan, Miss Audrey Pauncefote, Miss De Peyster, Miss Harlan, and Miss Poor. Among the guests were Marquis Imperiali, Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Lamont, Mme. Romero, Mrs. N. S. Lincoln, Mme. Zeballos, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. W. C. Whittemore, Miss Aline Wilcox, Mrs. Hammond, Marquise Lanza, Miss Bonaparte, Mrs. Edgar, the Misses Patten, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Chatfield Taylor, Mr. and Miss Boardmann, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. and Miss Draper, Mrs. Hamlin, and Mavroyeni Bey.

⁂

This is certainly bicycle year. In London the craze is in full blast, more so perhaps than in this country. The latest recruit is Lady Dudley, who owns and rides a white bicycle. On the other side bicycles are made highly ornamental, and are enameled in pale blue-green and light pink. Scarlet, too, is looked upon with favor. The opening of the New York bicycle club known as the Michaux probably will augment the craze there. At 1 o'clock Saturday the club had its first run, leaving the club-house at Broadway and Fifty-third street at that hour. The route was up the boulevard, Riverside drive, and upper boulevard to the West End Hotel, which was reached in fifty minutes—a quick run, considering that the party included women. Luncheon was served at the hotel, and the party left there at 4:30, returning to the club over the same route. In the party were:

Mrs. H. G. Bifford, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Mrs. Butt, Mrs. Stanford White, Miss Townsend, Miss Remson, Miss Catherwood, Gen. J. F. Pierson, J. Norton Winslow, Charles A. Munn, Frederick De Pelton, Louis Q. Jones, Dr. Bifford, W. A. Haines, James B. Townsend, W. A. Abbott, Louis M. Greer, Archie Pell, and Charles O. Boyd.

⁂

The most popular materials for evening gowns are gossamers, gauzes, chiffons, mousselines de soie, silk mulls, jeweled crêpes, laces, nets, and iridescent and changeable silks and satins. The new "Paquin" skirt is full and flaring and has a box pleat on both sides of the front panel. The newest bodices are made basque fashion, exceedingly short, but very full, so as to give a fluted appearance; some over en bias, some cut another way, others cut in one with the bodice, but each piece widening out below the waist to give the full appearance and not fall flat like ordinary bodices.

Society Notes.

The Country Club Dramatic Association of Evanston is preparing to give an evening of club theatricals during the holidays. "The Wonderful Invention" will be presented. Rehearsals are under the direction of Henry Raeder. The cast includes Miss Wilcox, Miss Fletcher, Miss Spalding, and Miss Matteson, Mr. Raeder, Mr. Fabian, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Gould.

The first of a series of violin recitals given to introduce George Lehmann, the European violinist, was held last evening at the residence of Mrs. D. A. Mudge, No. 1220 Ridge avenue, Evanston. After the musicale a reception was held. One hundred guests were present.

The Bryant Circle met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Miss Alice M. Houston, No. 1426 Forest avenue, Evanston. The subject for discussion, which was presented by Mrs. Frances O. Terry, was "Roman Archæology."

A number of young men attended the banquet of the Kenwood Debating club given at the Great Northern Hotel last evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

Esther Sandraz is a woman who has paid the penalty of an unwise love to Henri Vandelle, a rich young provincial studying the world, the half world, and the world of books at Paris. Young, beautiful, motherless, and spirited, she thus becomes what is called for convenience an adventuress. M. Vandelle fulfills his destiny by assuming the paternal business in his native town and making a marriage of convenience. His wife, a French girl of gentle rearing, is, of course, sweet and unsuspecting; a character in M. Belot's novel. She, equally of course, has loved Another. M. Belot's novel being of the modern variety, Another is M. Vandelle's dearest friend—no other, in fact, than M. Olivier Deschamps. It is into the Vandelle household, thus admirably disposed for dramatic purposes, that Esther Sandraz comes unbidden, as a companion to her successful but unconscious rival, Mme. Vandelle. She is armed with certain ardent letters written to her by Vandelle after his marriage, and these prove a certificate of her fitness for the place from which the husband lover dare not appeal. To that uncomfortable person she frankly announces her charming purpose, which is to make him still more uncomfortable, to fasten herself upon him as a female Little-Old-Man-of-the-Sea, a Nemesis, and a shirt of Nessus, all three in one. A sudden discovery of the undampened but respectful and wholly respectable passion that still obtains between Mme. Vandelle and M. Deschamps serves of course to whet her purpose. At the end of six days the Parisian Nemesis has reduced her recreant lover pretty nigh to despair, added sharper thorns to the marital crown of his wife, and is in the full enjoyment of an orgie of revenge, when an incident occurs which turns her of a sudden from a relentless stage adventuress into a melting stage martyr, quite suffused with all the Christian graces. This is an interview with Mme. Vandelle, who had unconsciously insulted her, and whom she in a frenzy of anger insults by revealing her own true character and taunting the faithful wife with her passion for Deschamps. The sequel is a second interview, in which the pure wife begs forgiveness from the woman who had wronged her, and thus from that versatile person wrings tears of contrition, promises of reform, and a swift resolve to betake herself out of the Eden she had come to despoil. In this angelic mood and in the company of M. Deschamps she is discovered by M. Vandelle, who mistakes her for his wife and shoots her in the back. She dies to slow music in the forgiving arms of Mme. Vandelle. Out of such material Mr. Grundy had to make the play with which Mrs. Langtry began her second week last night at the Chicago Opera-House. The playwright's effort has been as successful as certain differences of racial character would permit. If it is difficult to make a silk purse out of a certain vulgar object, it is doubly difficult to rewrite a thoroughly typical French story up or down to the perfect understanding of an English-speaking audience. The attempt is perilous because it exposes the playwright to the unpleasant risk of having many of his serious lines taken in fun and many of his funny lines taken au grand serieux. Still Mr. Grundy has not done badly, and his piece is not wholly beyond Anglo-Saxon comprehension, even when rendered by Mrs. Langtry and "her own company." Mrs. Langtry herself, though lacking all the qualifications to present a serious melodramatic part, is still able to read with smoothness the lighter phases of the adventuress' character. If she failed to render the deeply emotional or grossly morbid passages with adequate feeling, that defect was forgiven her for the grace and chic with which she gave the brighter and hence less objectionable lines of a really objectionable play. And these negative merits won from a large audience every evidence of warm approval. Why Mrs. Langtry advertises the company of players with which she travels as "her own" is beyond surmise. With especial emphasis on Mr. Fenton and Mr. Adye (though perhaps because the parts they attempt force their unfitness into prominence) and with especial exception in favor of Mr. Pigott, they are as sorry a lot of mummers as ever crossed the Atlantic either way. Mr. Pigott is a character actor whose talents fit him for the best uses of the American stage; he should not be allowed to return to England. "Esther Sandraz" was followed by Theyre Smith's comedietta in one act, "A Happy Pair," in which Mrs. Langtry and Mr. E. B. Norman appeared. The same bill will be continued until Thursday, when Mrs. Langtry will present a "A House of Cards," which Saturday night will be replaced by "Agatha Tylden, Merchant and Shipowner."

⁂

Both librettist and composer seem to have undertaken their task in "Madeleine" with the idea of pleasing a wide range of tastes. That they have succeeded so well under such conditions must remain a surprise. There is evident from the rise of the curtain until the finale a subtle knowledge, or perhaps more properly speaking instinct, of comedy making. The story is interwoven with innumerable side incidents, and, though fragmentary as a natural result, is sustained in interest through adroit management of contrasts. In the first act is the main weakness. Here, against a background otherwise happily conceived, there is projected too much of the "jumping-jack" school of acting, made familiar through the efforts of Mr. Hopper and his imitators. In the second act there is a genuine and irresistible spontaneity introduced in the impersonation of Mary Doodle by Miss Marie Dressler. In this same act also the work of Mr. Boniface as Dr Gourmet becomes more acceptable and all goes happily to the end. Baron de Grimm, 100 years old, may, according to a legend, attain another century if he can find a maiden yet unkissed who will wed him. This he succeeds in doing. With the first kiss he becomes 75, with the second 50, and with the third but 25. Then the villain of the occasion and his wife's former accepted suitor arouses him to the fact that one more kiss will place him where matrimony cannot follow. Never having married before, he is filled with grief at the prospect. He evades his wife and finally she, who has been let into the secret, evades him. A fourth kiss establishes the villain's version of the legend to be without foundation. Upon this happy culmination the curtain falls. Incident succeeds incident with commendable briskness. It becomes action set to music. If there is absence of witty dialogue these points cause the fact to be lost sight of. In the lyrics there are two bright bits of satire—the "Song of the Bird" and the "Song of the Lamb." The introduction of the sextuple widow, Mary Doodle, who has each time wedded a husband of different nationality, and who describes the demise of each to the accompaniment of his national anthem, is capital. Those who have seen the German comedy "Zehn Mädchen und Kein Mann" will recall a quite similar incident in which a man has married ten wives, each of a different nation. In this case the daughters give the typical songs. Aubrey Boucicault was allowed four impersonations. In three of these he was successful. That of the centenarian he overdrew with tiresome results. But the decayed dandy, the bluff man of 50, more like a Caldecott squire that a Norman nobleman, and the cavalier of 25 were excellent. In the latter rôle his breeding and courtly manner are of an order seldom granted in American comic opera. Miss D'Arville as Madeleine is once more seen in a part worthy of her. Upon her devolves the vocal work of the opera which she accomplishes well. The numerous numbers allotted her are pleasing, in instances quite effective, and generally original in melody. The choruses frequently pitched too low to be sufficiently bright, are at other times striking, notably so in the finale of the second act. The quartets and duets are in the main fresh and melodious and a genuine sense of humor is displayed in the wood-wind treatment in the Song of the Lamb. Of the minor rôles Miss Maud Hollins and Miss Hilda Hollins were the only ones sustained in a way to demand especial mention. The scenery is adequate except the identical set employed in the first and last acts and which, though purporting to be a rose garden, more closely resembles a halved watermelon. The performance of "Madeleine" at the Schiller Theater last evening was conducted by the composer, Julian Edwards, who collaborated in the opera with Stanislaus Stange.

⁂

It is a long reach back to the time when "The Silver King" and "The Galley Slave" could be classed among the novelties, but both melodramas are in town again, the former at the Alhambra and the latter at the Lincoln. It happens that both were excellent examples of their kind in their day, and each have the good luck to be in competent hands now. Carl A. Hoswin plays the rôle of Wilfred Denver in "The Silver King," and makes the character strong and effective without being extravagant. His supporting company is quite above the ordinary. "The Galley Slave," which must be judged an excellent popular melodrama, notwithstanding the dangerous tendency of its action to lag, is being revived by one of the best companies that have recently appeared on the North Side. Miss Loduski Young's acting as Francesca Rimina, the torture-torn heroine, might be a profitable example for some of the heroines in the down-town theaters. Her stage deportment seems to be copied from natural models, her attention to details is praiseworthy, and her expression of pathos is natural and correct and not at all overdone. Miron Leffingwell as the hero reads his lines well and plays the rôle faithfully. As the villain Carroll Daly, of course, suffers the odium of the galleries. Over at the Academy it is different. N. S. Wood is acting in a blood-and-thunder melodrama, one of the kind with "New York" attached to its title, which does not shine by contrast with the cooler and more sensible, although older, plays. This time it is "The Orphans of New York," in which the star, who impersonates a chivalrous bootblack, rescues an orphan from a burning asylum, saves the heroine from an exploding powder-mill, and does other incredable feats of valor. But the scenery is really impressive, and there is dash and vim in the performance.

⁂

The performance of the ten Japanese jugglers, tumblers, and equilibrists who made their first appearance in this city in the arena of the Royal English Circus last evening recalls more vividly than anything else which has been seen in Chicago the feats of the wonderful Schaeffer family during the World's Fair. The Japanese range in age from apparently 10 years to grown manhood. The more youthful members of the troupe are quite as skillful as their elders and their feats in mid-air, clinging to bamboo poles and ladders balanced on the feet of the men, are extremely thrilling. Of equal merit are the wonderful balancing and feats of strength of Sadi Alfarabi, a young Russian. His general appearance and the development of his lower limbs offer no suggestion of his wonderful strength in his back and shoulders. His exhibition is extremely clean cut and graceful. The only change in the equestrian feats this week is the return to the lists of Mlle. Rose Dockrill and John Cleveland, the Indian rider, who are again repeating their daring feats. Miss Rose Meers continues to lead in hurricane riding, although William De Mott, in feats of the same kind, fairly divides the honors with her. The remainder of the specialties introduced into the circus proper are all of a high order, which, it would seem, are a fair realization of the policy of the circus to procure the best attractions the foreign profession affords. The xylophone ballet, which fills in the intermission preceding the water show, is of home origin, although it would be diffiult to imagine a more graceful, novel, or picturesque ballet without the use of accessory scenery. It is an example of the extent to which a ballet can be carried without a trace of suggestiveness. The new floats which are being used are quite in accord with the splendor and good taste of the entire performance.

⁂

Three of the theaters down-town are going through the week with nothing that can be construed into novelty. Eddie Foy is in his last week at the Grand Opera-House. It is doubtful if his "vehicle," "Off the Earth," will ever come back to town again. "The Girl I Left Behind Me" at the Columbia is also in its final week, as arrangements have been made to follow it next week with a revival of "Shenandoah." "On the Mississippi" at McVicker's has more time ahead of it. It is receiving quite unexpected attention, probably because of its elaborate scenery and the natural, although noisy, funmaking of the negroes. The patrons of such a prominent theater certainly can find little to admire in its sensational, melodramatic story. Joseph Murphy made a change in the bill at Hooley's last evening and replaced "The Kerry Gow" with "Shaun Rhue."

⁂

The outlying entertainments this week which combine music with foolery are to be found at the Haymarket and Havlin's. At the former "The Dazzler" is back again in varied form and with a number of changes in the cast. Miss Florrie West has succeeded Miss Anna Boyd in the leading rôle. Her vocal abilities are only ordinary and her limitations are made more conspicuous by what seems to be a poor selection of songs. She is heard to best advantage in the lullaby from "Aladdin." Bobby Ralston, a diminutive but active dancer, is the most catchy feature of the performance, and the specialties of William Mason, Charles Wayne, and William West are entertaining. In the first act there is an amusing satire of a cooking school which enlists the efforts of some attractive young women. "April Fool" at Havlin's shows slightly more evidence of having undergone the reviewing process.

TO GET ITS $100,000.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SAFE IN ITS FAYERWEATHER LEGACY.

All the Other Bequests in the Will and Deed of Gift Upset by the Decision of Judge Truax in New York—He Sustains the Suit of Five Colleges Setting Aside the Deed of Gift—Seeley Pleads Guilty to Larceny—General News from the Eastern Metropolis.

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The will of Daniel B. Fayerweather, the millionaire leather merchant, was today placed in jeopardy. Judge Truax of the Supreme Court handed down a decision at noon setting aside the deed of gift under which Thomas G. Ritch, Henry B. Vaughan, and Justus L. Buckley distributed about $4,000,000 of the estate of Fayerweather among a number of colleges.

The Judge says upon the matter of the Northwestern University: "The memorandum of March 22, as far as it relates to the Northwestern University, in view of the pleadings and the action of the residuary legatees, acts as an extension of the trust upon which those legatees took the residuary estate. But in any event the Northwestern University is entitled to take." This gives the Northwestern $100,000.

The deed of gift was executed in settlement of a contest brought to set aside the bill of Fayerweather by his widow, Lucy Fayerweather, and other legatees. The present suit was brought by Dartmouth, Williams, Amhurst, and Hamilton Colleges, and the University of Rochester to set aside the deed of gift of the residuary estate. The residue of the estate was given by Fayerweather to his executors as trustees, with the understanding that they were to distribute it among the institutions named in his will. It was alleged in the suit to set aside the deed of gift that the executors and trustees distributed it among institutions not named in the will.

In his decision, handed down in chambers of the Supreme Court, the Judge decides that the residuary estate was held by the executors in trust for the institutions named in the will, and that they cannot carry out the deed of gift and that they should render an accounting before Postmaster Charles W. Dayton as referee.

The amounts of the bequests allotted under the deed of gift were as follows:

Mount Sinai Hospital, $15,000; Presbyterian Hospital, $25,000; Woman's Hospital, $200,000; Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, $25,000; New York Ear and Eye Infirmary, $25,000; Manhattan Dispensary, $25,000; Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, $25,000; Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn, $25,000; St. Luke's Hospital, $25,000; New York Cancer Hospital, $25,000; Society of St. Vincent de Paul, $50,000; Union College, $100,000; Haverford College, $50,000; University of the City of New York, $100,000; University of Pennsylvania, $50,000; Brown University, $50,000; Harvard College, $100,000; Wesleyan University, $50,000; Princeton College, $100,000; Rutgers College, $100,000; Wells Female College, $50,000; Elmira Female College, $50,000; Barnard School for women, $100,000; Cooper Union (permanent fund), $200,000; Shattuck School, $25,000; Lafayette College, $50,000; Maryville College, $50,000; Trinity College, $50,000; Wabash College, $50,000; Yale College, $150,000; Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., $100,000; Amherst College, $100,000; Williams Colleges, Williamstown, Mass., $100,000; Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., $100,000; Yale College, for Sheffield Scientific School, $300,000; Columbia College, $200,000; Union Theological Seminary, for endowment of cadetships, $50,000; Hamilton College, Canton, N. Y., $100,000; University of Rochester, $100,000; Cornell University, $200,000; Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa., $100,000; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., $100,000; Hampton University, $100,000; Marietta College, $50,000; Adelbert College, Cleveland, O., $50,000; Park College, $50,000.

The amounts of the bequests named in the will were as follows:

Mount Sinai Hospital, $10,000; Presbyterian Hospital, $25,000; Woman's Hospital, $10,000; Manhattan Ear and Eye Hospital, $25,000; St. Luke's Hospital, $25,000; Wesleyan University, $100,000; Lafayette College, $50,000; Maryville College, $100,000; Wabash College, $50,000; Yale College, $300,000.

The residue of the estate, if any, under the deed was to be divided into ten parts, of which Yale, Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and the Presbyterian Hospital were to have one each, while five parts were to go to the Woman's Hospital for a Fayerweather pavilion.

Judge Truax holds that the residuary estate was impressed with the trust, that it would be distributed among the institutions named in the will of Mr. Fayerweather, and that the deed of gift is invalid because it gives the residuary estate to a number of institutions not mentioned in the will. The colleges who were not named in the deed of gift, although they were in the will, were the ones who sued to set the deed of gift aside. It was announced after the decision that the heirs of the widow and the institutions affected would appeal.

At the request of counsel the Judge decided that he would not file findings, in order that on the appeal the court might pass upon the whole case. The decision does not affect the will, but places it in jeopardy, because it sets aside the agreement under which the contest to break the will was settled. In place of the plaintiff, institutions not named in the will were remembered in the deed of gift.

Daniel B. Fayerweather was a member of the firm of Ladew & Fayerweather, and died of consumption Nov. 5, 1890. He left an estate of about $6,000,000. In his will he remembered almost every institution of learning in the country. His widow, Lucy Fayerweather, and other heirs, brought contest before the Surrogate to set aside the will. This contest was settled by the executors signing the deed of gift under which they gave various sums to the above institutions. The widow subsequently died and her heirs, Mary A. Ashter and Emma S. Fayerweather, nieces, joined with the institutions which are plaintiffs to set aside the deed of gift. This action was tried before Judge Truax in the special term of the Supreme Court several months ago and has been awaiting a decision ever since.

It was held that the executors and trustees were not residuary legatees of the will but residuary trustees, and they were bound to carry out the wishes of the testator and to give the residue of the estate only to the institutions named in the will. It was also charged that Executors Rich and Vaughan conspired to secure the residuary estate for themselves. In passing upon this issue the Judge holds that there is no evidence of fraud on the part of the executors and that they acted in good faith.

[A meeting of the Executive committee of the Northwestern University was held last evening in Evanston. James H. Raymond, one of the university trustees, made the welcome announcement that the university had come out victorious in the Fayerweather will contest and would shortly be made the recipient of $100,000, in which sum the institution was made beneficiary of Mr. Fayerweather's estate a number of years ago through various memoranda left by the wealthy New York leather merchant with his executors previous to his death. Just before leaving his office yesterday Attorney Raymond, who has been in charge of the matter for the Northwestern University, received the following dispatch: "Judge Truax has decided Fayerweather case in favor of plaintiffs and Northwestern University; all other parties being defeated." Mr. Raymond said last night the bequest would in all probability be devoted to the endowment of a school of technology.]

SEELEY PLEADS GUILTY IN NEW YORK.

He Says He Has Not Been Influenced by Any Bank Officials.

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Samuel C. Seeley pleaded guilty today before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court to the larceny of $354,000 from the National Shoe and Leather Bank. He will be arraigned for sentence next Monday. The court-room was crowded, but not a relative or personal friend of the prisoner was there. While waiting in the Marshal's office before going back to Ludlow street Seeley was asked:

"Was any influence brought to bear upon you by any officer of the bank to plead guilty?"

"I have not seen any officer of the bank since I returned to New York," he answered, with a smile. "I will add that I have not been influenced in any way whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, by any officer of the bank or any person in their interest to enter a plea of guilty."

EXPECT TO HAVE A DRAMATIC CLIMAX.

Lexow Says His Committee Will Clinch Every Important Statement.

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The Lexow committee will resume its session tomorrow morning. Chairman Lexow says: "We expect before the end of the week to put a fitting climax to our work. We expect to clinch every important statement that has been made to us." It can be stated on the best authority that Superintendent Byrnes will be a witness before the committee one day this week, and he will be cross-examined by Mr. Goff. It can also be stated that Policeman Thorne implicated a Police Inspector in his confession. This Inspector is said to have received part of the blackmail collected from the "Gyp" gang, whose stable was on Washington street, between Desbrosses and Watts streets. It is likely that Alexander G. Williams will be a witness before the committee tomorrow or one day this week.

Police Superintendent Byrnes today preferred charges against the following officers: Capt. Frederick Martins, for receiving in September, 1891, while he was Sergeant in the Thirty-fourth Precinct $15 from Mrs. Hamilton, that the latter's shop should be used as a polling booth; Capt. Max Schmitberger for receiving a $500 bribe from Agent Forget of the French steamship line; Sergt. William O'Toole and Detective Sergt. Frink for their implication in the testimony given before the Lexow committee by Dr. Whitehead. The following patrolmen are charged with bribery and corruption: William Mulchahy, John Townsend, Bernard O'Reilly, and Patrick Hickey. The charges are approved by President Martin of the Police Board.

NEW ATTACK ON TRINITY MILLIONS.

Two Heirs Renew the Fight and One Is from Indiana.

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Two more heirs of that famous old woman who was the innocent cause of one of the most noted litigations on earth—Anneke Jans Bogardus—turned up today. They came to town to wrest the great Trinity's property away from that powerful corporation. They are Louis Decker of Deckerstown, N. J., and his cousin, Theodore, from Indiana, a travel-stained, anxious-faced Hoosier, with a new shiny black valise crammed with letters, documents, transcripts, genealogical trees, and all manner of flotsam and jetsam of the Anneke Jans Bogardus heirs' claims. They told of the proposed last grand attempt of the heirs to recover the property. Cousin Theodore claims the new assault upon Trinity's millions is based upon a decision of the United States Courts that if the heirs of Anneke Jans Bogardus would prove their descent and claim the property when Trinity's ninety-nine-year leases had expired they could get it under the old English entailment law. The coming line of attack is entirely new, and Cousin Theodore says when the courts have passed judgment Trinity will certainly have to disgorge, and over $300,000,000 will be divided among 160 or 170 heirs, who are able individually to prove their descent from Anneke Jans.

FIRST PERFORMANCE OF "ELAINE."

Herman Bemberg's Opera Pleases a Large New York Audience.

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The first performance in this country of Herman Bemberg's opera, "Elaine," attracted a large audience at the Metropolitan Opera-House this evening. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Pol Plancon, and Mme. Melba sang their original rôles as when the opera was first produced in London in 1892. Sig. Ambroff was the King, Mme. Mantelli the Guinevere, M. Castlemary the Gawain, M. Mauguiere the Lavaine; and Mlle. Bauermeister the Torre. "Elaine" is in four acts and six tableaux. Founded upon the Arthurian legend, the libretto, the work of Paul Ferrier, follows only in the broad outlines the Tennysonian poem in the "Idyls of a King." Of Bemberg's music one can only record a hasty impression on the first night. It is in general a scholarly work, of no great originality, but containing some touching melodies. The orchestration in particular gives evidence of the technical knowledge of the composer. The ballad of Elaine in the first act, the duet between Guinevere and Lancelot in the same act, and Lancelot's aria, "La Nuit Est Sombre," and the duet of Elaine and Lancelot in the third act may be cited as some of the best pieces in the opera. The interpretation was particularly felicitous.

THEIR INTEGRITY NOT IN QUESTION.

Judge Benedict Explains the Omaha Cattle Company Suit.

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—United States District Judge Charles L. Benedict, who was recently made a defendant in a suit by the T. L. V. Land and Cattle company of Omaha to recover $36,000 for alleged mismanagement of the company's affairs by members of the family, has returned to the city. "My attention has been called to a special dispatch from Omaha," he said today, "referring to litigation in which I have become involved, arising out of my connection with a land and cattle company, whereof my son, George Benedict, was for some years manager. This dispatch was evidently prompted by a defeated litigant, and it seems proper for me, in the absence of my son, to state that there is no foundation whatever for any charge affecting the integrity either of my son or of any other member of the Benedict family."

MAY HAVE BEEN A RECONCILIATION.

Archbishop Corrigan Preaches in Father Ducey's Church.

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Archbishop Corrigan and Father Ducey met this morning, and everything now looks as if a reconciliation had taken place. The occasion of the meeting was the episcopal visitation of Archbishop Corrigan to St. Leo's Parish, of which Father Ducey is pastor. The visit is made triennially in accordance with the decrees of the Council of Trent. The Archbishop preached a sermon. When Father Ducey was asked if there had been a reconciliation he said: "I am the same as I was, but you see for yourself everything is lovely." He was reminded that the sermon and the attitude of the Archbishop indicate that the two were in harmony again. "It certainly looks that way," said Father Ducey, smiling, but he would make no more definite statement. There is no reason to suppose that the points in dispute regarding the rector's attendance at the Lexow committee's investigation were alluded to at the interview today.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Movement on Foot to Have a More Uniform Inspection of Teas.

New York, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—A movement of interest to tea importers, jobbers, and brokers is on foot to have a more uniform inspection of teas. Appraiser Bunn has just returned from Washington, where he has been conferring with Mr. Hamlin, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as to the best means to prevent the importation of spurious teas into this country. Mr. Bunn said tea importers of this city and, in fact, merchants all over the country were interested in the overthrow of spurious teas and the final action of the Secretary of the Treasury. "I have," he said, "been seeking a uniform action at all points, and have been working in harmony with the Appraiser at Chicago. What teas we have condemned have been shipped to Canada and to a great extent were imported via Chicago. By virtue of the provisions in the statute certain consignments are allowed to pass exterior ports and are examined at the port of destination. This, in many cases, is radically wrong, because interior ports as a rule do not employ inspectors expert enough to examine teas. Some consignments of recent date are far too low to pass and must necessarily be rejected."

Dies at the Age of 109.

Millie Jefferson, or "Granny," as she was known, died at the home of her great-grandson, No. 147 West Twenty-seventh street, today. She was 109 years 8 months and 16 days old. She is believed to have been the oldest colored woman in America. She was born on the plantation of Thomas Jefferson in Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. Up to the time of her death, although bedridden and blind, her memory never deserted her.

Eugene Kelly Near to Death.

Eugene Kelly, the venerable banker, is still lying at the point of death at his home, but at midnight Dr. McCreery issued a bulletin that he showed signs of slight improvement. This improvement, Dr. McCreery explained, was due to the great vitality of Mr. Kelly. The question of Mr. Kelly's death, however, Dr. McCreery said, was now but a matter of hours.

Federal Bank Retires from Business.

The Federal Bank, at No. 504 Third avenue, has decided to retire from business and go into voluntary liquidation. A circular issued to shareholders says:

"The bank has met with no losses through its investments. Its net expenses, however, have been in excess of its earning powers."

For Whisky Trust Reorganization.

It was reported today that the circular to stockholders of the whisky trust will be mailed tonight or tomorrow morning. It gives a statement of finances of the company to Dec. 1, and it is said to submit several plans of reorganization and asks stockholders to decide which one is best or whether reorganization is necessary.

DROPS OUT OF SIGHT.

SCORES OF CREDITORS LOOKING FOR CONTRACTOR G. I. LEVEILLE.

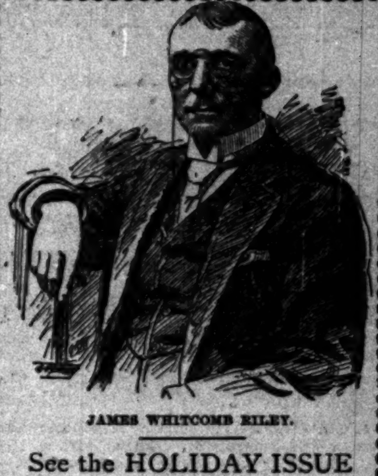
He Disappears in the Night at Clinton, Ia., with His Household Effects, His Family, and a Couple of Fast Horses—Goods Taken in a Box Car Which Cannot Be Traced—He Contracts to Build the County Court-House and Is Under Heavy Bonds—Money All Gone.

Clinton, Ia., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Contractor Gilbert I. Leveille has disappeared with his household effects, his family, and a couple of fast horses without being discovered for three days. His residence is at the extreme west end of Fifth avenue. Five or six blocks away are several furniture factories which have a spur track connecting them with the main line. Here a car was set out and supposedly between nightfall Friday and daybreak Saturday the goods were loaded into the car. This spur is used by five railroads, and the officers today were unable to locate where the car had been sent, as it was not in Leveilles' name.

Leveille came to Clinton a little over two years ago from Omaha. The County Supervisors advertised for bids for the construction of a new court-house to cost $100,000. Leveille's bid was the lowest and he secured the contract. The building was to be 95x130 feet, three stories high, and surmounted by a massive dome. It was to be built of Portage red sandstone and several trustworthy builders said at the time the structure could not be put up for that sum. But the contract was closed by Leveille putting up a $50,000 bond, signed by the American Surety company of New York, and the County Board felt secure.

Work on the building continued until April of this year, when the appropriation of $100,000 was exhausted and the bare mason work reached only half way above the third floor. Then everything came to a standstill except the Supervisors, who looked every way to find a way out of the dilemma. From the day Leveille came to Clinton he spent money lavishly. He secured a suite of rooms and opened up an office furnished in elaborate style. A stenographer at $20 a week and two or three clerks were a part of the office force, and everything had an air of business. He purchased three lots on Clinton's most fashionable residence avenue and erected a commodious brick barn which he used as a dwelling until his home should be completed. He began the erection of a beautiful residence of stone of the same kind used in the court house, and from this fact arose loud murmurings.

Now that he has gone it has come to light that everything he had was heavily mortgaged, including his household goods and personal effects.



JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

See the HOLIDAY ISSUE

—OF—

THE INTERIOR

WEEKLY

for James Whitcomb Riley's new poem,

Christmas Long Ago

Special Contributed Articles by
JOHN KENDRICK BANGS,
OCTAVE THANET,
PROF. RICHARD T. ELY,
MARION HARLAND,
JAMES SPENCER DICKERSON,
REV. W. G. CLARKE,
W. C. GRAY,
MRS. C. M. LIVINGSTON,
H. E. STARRETT,
AND OTHERS.

Richly Illustrated by Leyendecker

All News Stands, 25c.
One Year, in Advance, $2.50.

THE INTERIOR,
69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

Open Evenings
Until Christmas Eve.

SPECIAL
SALE
FINE
PICTURES
TO-DAY.

$10,000 Worth.
FIRST FLOOR.

Alexander H. Revell & Co
Wabash av.
Adams st.

REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN PARIS AND THE REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAVE PLACED APOLLINARIS WATER AT THE HEAD OF ALL THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR PURITY AND FREEDOM FROM DISEASE GERMS.

THE "CRANFORD" SERIES

of daintily illustrated books, very suitable for Holiday Gifts; designs by the following artists: Hugh Thomson, Walter Crane, R. Caldecott, Geo. H. Boughton, C. E. Brock, and Others. 12mo. Cloth gilt, each $2.00.

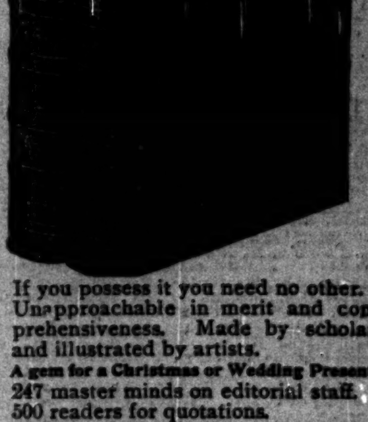
CRANFORD, by Mrs. Gaskell.
OUR VILLAGE, by Miss Mitford.
PRIDE and PREJUDICE, by Jane Austen.
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS, by Dean Swift.
VICAR OF WAKEFIELD, by Oliver Goldsmith.
THE FABLES OF ÆSOP.
TALES FROM THE PUNJAB, by Mrs. Steel.
SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND, by Wm. Winter.
LOVE IN IDLENESS, by F. Marion Crawford.
BRACEBRIDGE HALL, by Washington Irving.
RIP VAN WINKLE and the LEGEND of SLEEPY HOLLOW, by Washington Irving.
OLD CHRISTMAS, from the "Sketch Book."
GRIMM'S HOUSEHOLD STORIES, from the German.
HUMOROUS POEMS of THOMAS HOOD
COACHING DAYS and COACHING WAYS.
OLD ENGLISH SONGS.
DAYS WITH SIR ROGER de COVERLEY. ($1.50.)

Send for our Christmas Catalogue. Now ready.

MACMILLAN & CO.,
66 Fifth-av., New York.

THE NEW
STANDARD
DICTIONARY,

just completed, is triumphantly the KING of word books.



If you possess it you need no other.
Unapproachable in merit and comprehensiveness. Made by scholars and illustrated by artists.
A gem for a Christmas or Wedding Present.
247 master minds on editorial staff.
500 readers for quotations.
100,000 volumes read.
5,000 illustrations.
Beautiful and correct full-page colored plates of birds, gems and precious stones, noted historic coins, decorations of honor, coats of arms, solar spectrum, etc., etc.
Five years in the making.
Contains 301,865 words.

Prof. A. M. WHEELER, Yale University, says:
"Clear, concise, accurate, comprehensive; at once scholarly and popular; admirably arranged, easy to consult, a delight to the eye and to the mind."

Sold only by subscription, on easy monthly payments and for cash
Price $12 to $22.
For particulars address

THE FULLER BOOK CO., General Ag'ts,
Rooms 1236-7 and 8, No. 79 Dearborn-st.

HATS

ELEGANT HOLIDAY SPECIALTIES

—IN—

UMBRELLAS AND CANES.

A. BISHOP & CO
THE RELIABLE
FURRIERS & HATTERS
156 STATE ST.
Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Radway's
Ready Relief.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine, or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

It instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or mucous membranes.

STOPS
PAIN.

50c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, New York.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY....3 CENTS
BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.
Daily Edition, one year....$6.00
For two months....1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year....8.00
Sunday Edition, one year....2.00
Saturday Edition....1.50

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express money order, draft, post order or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered....12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc....17 cents per week
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OFFICE—40 NEW YORK TIMES BLDG.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular please make immediate complaint to this office.

The Chicago Tribune will always be found on sale at the news-stands of the Astor House, Holland House, Gilsey House, and Imperial Hotel in New York City, Willard's Hotel and Washington News Exchange in Washington, Young's Hotel and B. and A. Depot in Boston, and Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

POSTAGE.

Pages.	Domestic	Domestic, with art supplement	Foreign	Foreign, with art supplement
8, 10, 12	1 cent	..	2	..
16, 20	2 cents	..	3	..
24	2 cents	..	4	4
28	3 cents	3	4	5
32	3 cents	3	5	5
36	3 cents	3	5	6
40	3 cents	3	6	6
44	3 cents	4	7	7
48	4 cents	4	7	7
Over 48	4 cents	4	8	8

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1894.

THIS is the season of the year when everybody and his money are soon parted.

NO EVIDENCE has turned up yet to indicate that there has been any shut-down of President Havemeyer's salary.

JAPAN talks in a manly way about the Port Arthur affair. Judgment can be safely suspended till there has been an investigation.

FROM sundry references in the New York papers we infer that Mr. Brockway has been vindicated, but that the people are still talking.

ENGLAND will hardly be large enough to hold the stock of disgust John Burns, M. P., is preparing to take back with him from this country.

IN this trying hour it is some comfort to Vice-President Howard of the A. R. U. to know that his forty railway passes are good for nearly two weeks yet.

ZOLA is about to visit America. We venture to guess that when he comes to Chicago he will want to see the libraries, museums, historical collections, parks, boulevards, and notable buildings, and not the slums. There is a difference in visitors.

THE New York stock market was steady. The local market showed strength for some of the elevated securities on the announcement that the loop agreement had been perfected. The cable railroad stocks were heavy. Gold amounting to $2,000,000 will go by Wednesday's steamers. Sterling rates were a shade easier. New York exchange sold at 75 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were lower yesterday on statements of supplies. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅜ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, cash rye steady, barley firm, cash flaxseed 2@2¼ cents lower, May pork 10 cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, and ribs 5 cents higher.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 26,173,000 bushels of wheat, 1,716,000 bushels of corn, 1,696,000 bushels of oats, 147,000 bushels of rye, and 33,000 bushels of barley. Total, 29,765,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 28,475,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 88,172,000 bushels of wheat, 7,770,000 bushels of corn, 9,125,000 bushels of oats, 463,000 bushels of rye, and 2,509,000 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 2,194,000 in wheat and 1,170,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 1,345,000 bushels.

FOLLOWING Terence V. Powderly, Samuel Gompers has now been turned down as the leader of the American Federation of Labor. There is an element of poetic justice in the turning. Mr. Gompers labored hard to defeat Powderly as the leader of the Knights of Labor. Now many of the old-time knights in the federation have helped to down Gompers. Mr. John McBride, President of the United Mine Workers, has been elected in his place. Though Mr. McBride organized and engineered one of the most formidable strikes of this year, he was sensible enough to know when he was beaten, and he was conservative enough to make the best terms he could with the companies, notwithstanding the opposition of some of his men. From this point of view McBride is an improvement upon Gompers, and he has set an example which Debs would have done well to imitate. Had he done so he would not have been in his present pickle.

IN the San Stefano treaty, concluded between Russia and Turkey in 1877, the Porte assumed the obligation "to carry out, without further delay, the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds." In the treaty of Berlin, 1878, the Porte "undertakes to carry out, without further delay, the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the powers, who will superintend their application." In the Anglo-Turkish convention of 1878, in consideration of certain concessions, the Porte promises "to introduce necessary reforms to be agreed upon later between the two powers." In view of the stipulations of the Porte in those three treaties and of what has recently occurred in Armenia how much reliance can be placed on Turkish faith? What security can there be for Armenia or for peace in Europe unless the treaty powers call upon the Turks to leave Europe and in case they refuse compel them to go?

IT is only due to Japan that judgment should be withheld as to charges of cruelties practiced by its soldiers at Port Arthur until such time as the investigation ordered by the government is concluded. The instructions of the government to the army have been published and they are merciful in the extreme. No exceptions can be taken to them. The Minister of Foreign Affairs now telegraphs to the Legation at Washington that after Port Arthur was taken large numbers of Chinese soldiers came in disguised as civilians and that the majority of the inhabitants left before the battle. It is further added, and this has been stated over and over again by correspondents, that the Japanese soldiers entering Port Arthur were greatly excited by the sight of fearfully mutilated bodies of their comrades, some of whom had been burned alive and others crucified. Other acts of hideous cruelty by the Chinese have been reported by the correspondents. It would not have been strange if the Japanese, moved to frenzy, had retaliated in kind. In this case, however, the Japanese Government contends that discipline was maintained and that the Chinese prisoners were kindly treated.

PROTECTION AND M'KINLEYISM NOT SYNONYMOUS.

The Freeport *Republican* says:

> If one cannot be a Republican without demanding that the McKinley bill shall be reenacted there would not be a great many Republicans.

The *I.-O.* does not think such sentiments as these should go unrebuked, so it says:

> But the issue of the last election was just this: It was affirmed by Republicans that the principles, not the details, of the McKinley bill are eternally right, and that the principles of low-tariff legislation are eternally wrong; this was traversed by the Democratic party. Verdict for the affirmative.
>
> Finally, the next Republican tariff will be framed along McKinley lines. That is to say, it will be protective to all American industries, for McKinleyism is the synonym of protection.

The reader would judge from all this that the principle of protection originated with Maj. McKinley in 1890 and that his bill—or the bill which bears his name—was the first enunciation of that economic doctrine in this country, but it is not the case "by a long shot." He may claim the credit of being the father of a number of excessive tax clauses in the bill of 1890, but of nothing else. The creed of the Republican party—protection of the American wage scale and of adequate revenue—did not originate with him.

The First Congress of the United States, which met over 100 years ago, declared in the preamble to the first tariff act that "the duties imposed therein" were designed to protect American industry "and to raise revenue for the support of the government." That was the doctrine of Hamilton and Madison in 1789. It is the doctrine of the Republican party today. Whenever a party in power has been tempted to depart from that doctrine it has met with defeat at a national election.

After 1816 the Southern leaders abandoned the doctrine of protection and became more and more enamored of the Calhoun doctrine of free trade. The passage of the tariff law of 1832 was followed by the nullification ordinance of the South Carolinians, who claimed for a State the right to pass on the constitutionality of Federal laws and to nullify them when it saw fit.

The compromise tariff of 1833 was a weak and bad concession to the nullifiers in that it provided for a steady annual diminution of duties for a number of years. One result of thus doing business on a steadily falling market was the terrible panic of 1837, which inflicted ruin on tens of thousands of men. That panic was followed by the great protection and Republican-Whig victory of 1840. The people voted against going ahead on the downward free trade path. They declared in favor of adequate protection and ample revenue, and in 1842 a bill was passed which gave them both and the bad times immediately began to pass away and good times to return.

McKinley was not alive in 1840, but judicious protection was very much alive. It did not wait for McKinley to discover it and bring it into the field of politics. There were great protectionists, with Henry Clay and Daniel Webster at their head, fifty-four years ago, and they discussed the question quite as thoroughly as it has ever been discussed since then. Not one of the shining lights of those days, however, lifted up his voice in favor of prohibitory protection or duties that would breed trusts and monopolies.

The campaign of 1894 was in many respects a duplicate of the one of 1840. The issue in 1840 was whether a tariff which gave insufficient protection to American labor and products should be replaced by one which gave sufficient protection and sufficient revenue. The issue last month was whether a tariff which gave insufficient protection and too little revenue should be replaced by one giving sufficient protection and also adequate revenue, and the people voted as they did on the same proposition in 1840.

The McKinley law was not in question at all, because, first, it had been repealed, and, second, because it is in the line of prohibitory protection. It contained duties which were so high that they bred trusts and monopolies. That is not the way the old Whig and other Republican tariffs were made. The Republican creed is moderate protection and adequate revenue. McKinleyism is immoderate protection and leading to a lack of revenue. Politically McKinleyism is the synonym of Republican defeat and Democratic triumph.

The election of last month did not sustain the excesses of McKinleyism. And it also rebuked the undermining effects of Wilsonism and showed the popular fear lest the Democrats if retained in power would do what they openly threatened—take off the Gorman patches and then cut to pieces the insufficient protection afforded by the Wilson bill. So the Freeport *Journal* is right and the *I.-O.* very wrong in its positions. An identification of the excesses of McKinleyism with moderate and reasonable protection would be fatal to the Republican party. It must adhere to the protection of Hamilton, Madison, and Clay, and not take up the "Ohio idea" of prohibitory protection for the benefit of trust monopolists.

SPANISH INSOLENCE REBUKED.

By virtue of the power vested in him by Congress, authorizing him in case of any unjust discriminations by a foreign power against any of our products to exclude such products of that nation from importation into this country, the President has sent a sharp and peremptory warning to Spain protesting against her shutting out our flour from her West Indian possessions. The President follows up the protest with the notification that if she persists in this discrimination the importation of sugar to this country from Cuba and Puerto Rico will be forbidden.

The exports of flour to Cuba and Puerto Rico in 1894 amounted to 863,061 barrels, valued at $3,208,248. The imports of sugar into the United States from these two islands in 1894 were 1,943,229,227 pounds, valued at $63,865,153. In the face of the fact that her sugar trade with this country is $60,000,000 greater than our flour trade with her she has applied a prohibitory tariff against American flour, which has had the effect to take the trade out of the hands of American dealers and give it to the Canadians.

The President has not acted a moment too promptly or a whit too sharply. Spain has always been one of the worst and most unjust offenders against this country in the matter of trade. She has received more money from this country than from all others combined. Her West Indian possessions have lived off our gold and she has lived off them. She has been haughty and insufferable in all her dealings with us, and it is time she was squelched and made to behave herself. The President has struck her in a vital spot, and it may have the effect of bringing her to her senses. This country has endured Spanish insolence long enough. It is time to talk back.

DEATH OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

By the death of Robert Louis Stevenson at Samoa there passes out of the world of literature one of its most conspicuous and most widely admired representatives. The sad announcement cannot be called unexpected, for Mr. Stevenson had been an invalid for many years. That his life was prolonged until this time has been due to the salubrity of the climate of Samoa, which he made his home, the absolute rest and freedom from anxiety which he secured in that ocean paradise, and his indomitable will, which enabled him to continue his literary work under circumstances which would have discouraged almost any other writer. But even in that ideal life and amid such favoring and congenial environments death has found him, and now he peacefully rests upon the summit of one of the mountains of the island he loved so well. His life was one of physical suffering from earliest childhood, and yet few writers of stories can show a longer or more charming list of works. The only compensation which came to him was that his later years were spent amid surroundings that were delightfully congenial to him and amid a simple-hearted people who loved him no less than he loved them.

Of all the novelists of the day Mr. Stevenson might have claimed the largest circle of readers. And they were of two classes, those who love a story for a story's sake and those who admired his work for its fascinating literary style. Calling over the long list, who has not read "Treasure Island," "Kidnaped," "The Dynamiter," "Thrawn Janet," "The Merry Men," "Virginibus Puerisque," "David Balfour," the unique and absorbing experiences of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," or that delightful volume of verses for youth, "A Child's Garden"? Who ever began one of his many works and left it unfinished? And who that has read one or more of them has not felt strangely drawn to the writer? The statement of an English newspaper that his death will be felt like a personal sorrow by tens of thousands in England and America is literally correct. He appealed personally to his readers, and perhaps the appeal was emphasized by his distance from civilization and by a feeling of sympathy for his exile, gratifying as his surroundings were to him.

The first and most important factor of Mr. Stevenson's wonderful popularity, and the strongest element that secured him such a host of readers, not only in England and America, but on the continent, was the fact that he had a story to tell and always a story replete with romance, adventure, mystery, and poetry. His "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," as a psychological study, a conceit of the vision, to many a nightmare of the fancy, stands apart from all his other works in its character, but not in its fascination, for like everything else that he wrote it is absorbing. The world has not yet outgrown its love of a story, and all the Merediths, the Howells, and the Jameses in the world cannot affect that passion, however subjectively or obscurely they may strive. Analysis and aphorism, pervaded as of necessity they must be with personal experience and more or less with personal vanity, are too cold blooded to overcome the gratification of the imagination and the love of the mysterious. To these thousands Mr. Stevenson appealed with something like the charm of De Foe and Dumas. The statement that Mr. Gladstone sat up all night reading "Treasure Island" and not retiring until he had finished it at dawn, will be confirmed by many another's experiences. The stories themselves have an irresistible charm even in their slightest details, and this charm is enhanced by the delicacy of his humor and pathos and his graphic powers of description. His versatility was no less remarkable. One book never repeats the other. Each stands by itself as a new and fresh creation. His industry, especially considering his conditions of health, was prodigious. He wrote with great rapidity and yet his books show no signs of haste. Each new work that came from his busy pen was original and apparently spontaneous. Quantity in his case was not a fault, for it did not impair quality. He had the genuine literary touch of the scholar, and it was apparent at the very beginning of his career, showing that he was born into literature and that the gift of style as illustrated by graceful, elegant, lucid English was an inspiration. In this latter regard he had no peer among contemporary novelists. The loss of such a man is indeed an irreparable one. His death will be mourned not alone by tens of thousands of readers but by the simple islanders among whom he lived and for whose freedom and comfort he had written so eloquently. He was the apostle of purity, goodness, and beauty and all these qualities were illuminated with the light of genius.

TIPPLERS NOT WANTED ON RAILROADS.

In issuing the more stringent orders relative to the use of liquor by employés, the officers of the Alton road have shown their earnest desire to protect to the utmost the passengers and property carried over that line. If there is any employment which requires a man to be all the time in his normal state, with his brain unaffected by stimulants, it is the railroad service.

The risks attending railroad travel are not insignificant under the best of circumstances. They are intensified when men occupying responsible positions, such as engineers, firemen, switchmen, conductors, crossing watchmen, train dispatchers, telegraph operators, etc., excite or fuddle themselves with liquor. In one case they get reckless, and disregard precautions. In the other they become stupid and forget them. If ever a man should be clear-headed it is when he is in charge of an engine dashing along at a high rate of speed, through the darkness, and with the lives of hundreds of men and women or property worth hundreds of thousands of dollars dependent on his watchfulness and thoughtfulness. He should not use liquor when he is at work. He should not go to his task reeking with liquor, nor should he touch intoxicants at all. They never will do him any good.

It is for the interest of the employés themselves that they should let liquor alone. The percentage of deaths and mutilations among employés due to the use of intoxicants is frightfully large. Crazed or stupefied by whisky or beer they take unnecessary risks and lose life or limb. If the regulations of the Alton and other Chicago roads were enforced strictly, as they should be, the number of casualties among brakemen, switchmen, etc., would dwindle to very small proportions.

There is no place on a railroad for topers. They ought to go elsewhere and get some work which involves no responsibility and where their misconduct can endanger neither life nor property. Let them dig ditches and clean streets. But with their tremulous hands and shattered nerves they cannot be trusted by any railroad officer who wants his road to have a record of freedom from accidents.

The Alton should stick to its policy strictly. All other railroads should follow its example. Give the sober, trusty men a chance and let the tipplers go.

DRAINING THE GOLD RESERVE.

The building up of the gold reserve in the National Treasury by a second issue of bonds was only a temporary measure and hardly is entitled to be called a measure of relief. The free stock was thereby increased to nearly 110 million dollars, but already it is reduced to less than 100 millions by the active withdrawals of the last two weeks. It now is under the amount that for many years was regarded as the minimum consistent with public confidence in the legal tenders, and promises soon to be worked down to a much lower sum. A considerable part of the gold taken from the Treasury last week was for export to Europe, the total reaching nearly four millions, but the business figures published at the close showed that during the week the New York banks had drawn out fully six millions additional against the deposit of legal tenders (greenbacks) for an equal amount. Either some of the bond purchasers are replenishing their gold stocks from the Treasury, or the latter movement is significant of increasing financial distrust, due to the reports of prospects for Carlisle and other bad currency legislation at Washington.

If this surmise be correct the singularly speedy lessening of the reserve is not so much a cause of business distrust as an indication and consequence of it, showing that the leading financial thinkers entertain grave apprehensions as to the outcome of Carlisle's attempt at currency tinkering in case he should succeed in forcing his bill into a place on the statute books. And such apprehension hardly could be wondered at by any man who has a tolerably clear idea of what is essential to healthy business activity. For such a thinker knows that confidence is a prime essential thereto, confidence that business investments would not be losing ones through instability of the currency or from other causes. He is well aware that the miserable "plan" proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury and indorsed by the President is calculated to upset that confidence in a most important particular—namely: by raising grave doubts as to the stability of the currency. He sees that the "plan" is a catering to the class which wants the privilege of issuing cheap paper "money," and it actually discriminates so much in their favor as to cut down to a minimum the inducement to national banks to issue currency notes, though allowed to do so on the deposit of only about one-third of their circulation, and that in government duebills. For the State bank is to be permitted to issue bills without even that security given to the people, is to be allowed to flood the country with paper promises to pay, but which have no real redemption behind them.

So it would not be surprising if last week's drain on the gold in the Treasury were repeated this week and next, and still further into the future, till the financial world has some assurance that the Carlisle bill is not to become a law of the land. There would be no occasion to wonder if an assurance that the measure was going through both Houses and to be signed by Cleveland caused an intensification of the drain, so that by the time the bill was ready to be laid before the President the gold stock was drawn down so low as to render it necessary for him to issue another lot of bonds in order to save the country from a financial revulsion.

There is, however, one cause for wonder. It is that the President cannot see for himself the inevitable consequences of enacting the senseless, suicidal measure prepared by Carlisle and does not resolutely set his foot down upon it as one of those poison "remedies" which would do ten times more harm than the disease it is wished to cure. It is strange he does not perceive that the passage of this scheme would cause the memory of him and his administration to be a stench in the nostrils of all succeeding generations in other lands as well as in our own. It is astounding that he does not understand how deeply the debased currency which such a measure must bring would plunge the people of the United States into a slough of misery so deep that those held responsible for it would be execrated during life and leave behind them a record to be pointed at with loathing by posterity.

JEFFERSON AND THE SILVER DOLLAR.

It was stated in an editorial in yesterday's paper that—

> The ratio of 15 to 1 undervalued gold, and as a result gold would not circulate. There was a profit in melting up the gold coins into bullion and disposing of it at its real commercial value in terms of silver. This unsatisfactory condition continued till January, 1837, when a reëxamination of the question led to the adoption of a new ratio—namely: That of 16 to 1. The ounce of gold was taken as equal in value to 16 ounces of silver.

This is correct, and yet there was one fact omitted which will be of interest to those people who clamor for free coinage of silver because they allege it would be a return to the policy of Jefferson and Hamilton.

What did Jefferson do when he was President concerning the silver dollar? The founder of the Democratic party, whose name is so often on the lips of the free silverites, ordered the stoppage of the coinage of the American silver dollar. Without authority of law, purely of his own motion, he ordered the mint officers in 1804 to stop making silver dollars and they obeyed him. From that time until the ratio was changed in 1837 only about 1,300 silver dollars were coined.

Up to the time of the issuance of this order only a million and a half silver dollars had been coined. None were made under Madison, or Monroe, or John Quincy Adams, or Jackson, with the exception of a thousand coined in 1836. As the dollars coined prior to 1804 went rapidly out of circulation it is no wonder that prior to 1840 they were fortunate men who saw an American silver dollar. Practically there was no such coin. The great Jefferson knocked it out.

It may interest the free silverites to know why Jefferson suspended arbitrarily the coinage of their pet dollar. At the time he did so Spanish dollars were a legal tender. Because of the close commercial relations between the United States and the West Indies the country was full of these coins, which formed the bulk of the circulating medium. A great many of them were badly worn or clipped and were decidedly below weight. Mr. Jefferson discovered that the full-weight American dollars, fresh from the mint, would not circulate alongside of the lightweight Spanish dollars, which were as good for debt-paying purposes as they were.

The American dollars were shipped out of the country because they were a little the best and the Spanish ones remained behind because they were the worst. The workings of Gresham's law were exemplified. As the American gold disappeared because it was worth intrinsically more than the silver equivalent so was the better silver driven out by the worse. And in the event of free coinage the silver would drive out the gold once more. That is what the free silverites want, however, for then, the country having dropped to a silver basis, they could pay their debts in 50-cent dollars.

Of course dishonest men will not cease clamoring for free coinage, but they ought to have the decency to leave Jefferson's name out. Perhaps they will when they learn that he suspended an act of Congress and knocked the silver dollar on the head so effectually that it was lost to sight but not particularly to memory dear for a third of a century. And as when the coinage of the silver dollar was resumed under Van Buren 3 cents' worth too much metal was put in the dollars they no sooner got out of the mint than the silversmith melted them down.

THE "WHY AND WHEREFORE."

It is hard to understand why and wherefore there should be in this country such a wide-spread disposition, almost amounting to a mania, in favor of a deteriorated money, such a leaning to dangerous currency schemes. What is there in the American atmosphere or soil that disposes so many of the inhabitants to think they can get something for nothing, that they can make values by a mere fiat, and altogether dispense with the efforts which science and common sense alike tell us are necessary to production of value? Why cannot they accept simplicity in money matters, and understand that paper promises are good for nothing if the promises are not to be redeemed? Why cannot they accept a scheme providing that no bank notes or other due bills shall be allowed to be put out unless they are redeemable in hard money? And why is it that when we have two kinds of hard money so many of our people exhibit a preference for the inferior, the one that is worth less than a thirtieth part of the other, weight for weight, and insist that the inferior metal should be rated at twice its actual value while the other shall have full intrinsic, bullion value placed on each coin? Why should they be so illogical as to prefer silver to gold, and not prefer copper to silver? Why should so many of them profess a preference for either coin or paper that is not worth its face, and discriminate against what indubitably is full value or will command full value in any part of the world?

Can it be that this is due to a prevalence of the gambling spirit? Does it spring from a desire to bring in an era of general disturbance, because of an idea that the upheaval and breaking down processes would afford more opportunity for the reckless speculator to gain advantages over the rest of the community than he would enjoy in times of general peace and moderate prosperity? If not this, what can it be? If this, how can the average citizen hope he would profit by general disaster in which benefit could accrue only to the rascals, and that at the expense of all the rest? Where one speculator, one gambler, or one thief gains his point it is at a cost of loss or suffering to many. In times of trouble the many suffer and only a few gain. Misery is the rule and greater comfort the exception.

The average citizen, and especially the wage-toiler, is comfortable only in times of peace and stability, and steadiness of the currency is an essential element. The National Democratic platform of 1892 told the exact truth in the statement that the farmers and laboring classes are the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency, and the statement is none the less forcible because it now is being ignored by some of the Democratic leaders. The man who has the command of capital, belonging to himself or others, will not employ labor in production unless he can count with reasonable certainty on the value of the money he will get for the product. He would not pay out $110 in gold for wages and material in the expectation of getting 200 dollars which would have a buying power equal to but 100 of the dollars in gold. Nor would he be willing to pay out 100 silver dollars, each having a buying power of 50 cents, if he expected to have to take his pay for the product in paper depreciated to a buying power of less than the silver expended by him. So the workingman who agitates for a reduction in the buying power of the currency unit is his own worst enemy. He is trying to cut the ground from under his own feet by lessening or destroying the confidence of the employer in the stability of the currency unit, which means destruction of the inducement to employ labor and pay its wages in advance of the sale of the product. It is passing strange the toiling masses cannot see this for themselves.

Gold is the best basis for money, and for promises to pay money, that we have up to date. If there are two mediums of redemption they ought to stand on an exact and absolute parity, so that the redemption of a promise to pay in silver will be of the same value as would be redemption in gold. Why should there be any doubt as to this, or quarrel about it? Why so much strife for poor hard money and bad soft "money," when nothing is to be gained by either except to a few rogues? What would the people of the Southern States gain by being flooded with the cheap wildcat stuff that would come out in the event of Carlisle's bill becoming a law without amendment? The cotton growers would get paid for their cotton with the poorest bank bills that would pass muster, those bills bought at a discount by the men who sold the cotton to Europe for gold money. If they parted with the bills immediately they would gain nothing by the change, and if they held on to the "money" would lose by its depreciating while in their keeping. The rice, sugar, and corn grown in some portions of the South similarly would be sold for "money" in the shape of insufficiently protected promises to pay, the value of which would shrink in the keeping and ultimately be extinguished by the collapse of the institutions issuing the bills, as used to be the case before the war. What is there in such a prospect to make the Southern farmer or merchant enamored with the idea of cheap money, State bank money, issued by rogues who embraced the opportunity to wax fat by robbing the community?

Who can explain the why and wherefore of the idea which seems to have gained considerable headway that a half worth silver dollar can be made to equal a full worth gold dollar by act of Congress when the whole commercial world says it cannot, must not, and shall not be? Why and wherefore is it that certain portions of the United States are swarming with fellows who hold to such folly, when other countries of the civilized world are free from the delusion? Is it that we have here a greater number of rascals or a bigger crop of fools than are to be found in other lands? Can any one solve the enigma?

DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD LEGISLATION

It is a noteworthy sign of the times that in various States the attention of legislators is being called to the merits of the double chloride of gold as a remedy for the disease of drunkenness and as good policy from a politico-economic point of view. In Boston, after a long discussion, the City Council has passed a resolution setting forth that the use of some reputable double chloride of gold treatment in the public institutions would be a measure of reform, and from a humanitarian standpoint its adoption should be recommended. In Colorado, Louisiana, and Maryland laws have been passed by the General Assemblies.

The Colorado law provides that any friend or relative of an habitual drunkard may petition the County Commissioners to send him to a reputable double chloride of gold asylum. If the Commissioners are satisfied as to the facts in the case they may send him to such asylum as will make the lowest bid, though at any time they may stop the treatment or remove him to another asylum in case the circumstances warrant it. The Louisiana statute is similar to the Colorado one in most respects, except that it provides the institution must be in the State and that the cost of treatment must not exceed $100. The Maryland statute is perhaps the best considered and most complete of the three. It is printed elsewhere in this issue, and, as will be seen, provides that any relative or friend of the drunkard may apply to a court of record for permission to send him to the best known and most successful asylum for treatment at the public expense if he be an indigent person. If the man is sent he must agree to take the treatment and the asylum authorities must agree to limit the expense to a sum not exceeding $100. The officers of the asylum in such case will become sworn officers of the court, acting without other fee or compensation than the sum above named. The new legislation, however, does not limit the power of the courts to send an incorrigible drunkard to any institution they may select even without his consent. The act applies to all persons who use "alcoholic, spirituous, malt, fermented, or intoxicating liquors, morphia, laudanum, cocaine, opium, or other narcotics to such a degree as to deprive him or her of a reasonable degree of self-control."

The Maryland bill, printed in another column, should engage the serious attention of the members of the Illinois Legislature in behalf of the various counties and of the Common Council in behalf of the City of Chicago, with the view of procuring the double chloride of gold treatment for inebriates at an expense not exceeding $100 in each case where it is shown that the drunkard or his or her friends are not able to raise the amount and where the application is voluntary. It has been proven beyond all question that thousands of cases of inebriation have been cured by the double chloride of gold treatment, and these thousands have been clothed in their right minds and restored to places of usefulness and productivity. It is not necessary to dwell upon the curse of alcohol. Its effects are visible everywhere, not only in ruined inebriates but in ruined homes, in courts, jails, penitentiaries, poorhouses, and insane asylums. Here is a treatment which will cure the inebriate in case he desires to be cured. If he has not money enough to pay for the expense of the treatment common humanity and philanthropy dictate that he should have the chance to be helped to get on his feet again and regain the place he has lost as a useful member of society. It need not involve a very heavy outlay, for in most cases the relatives or the friends of the patient can raise the money. But in those cases where they cannot and where the victim of drink is anxious to be cured society should gladly stand the expense. To save these victims from becoming an annual expense to the community and their families a burden upon charity is good, sound economy.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says:

> *McKinleyism is not Republican doctrine* and never was. Undoubtedly if the Republican masses of the country were permitted to vote on the McKinley bill just after it was put into shape they would have *rejected and condemned* it by a vote of at least three to one.

This is the truth in a nutshell. Seldom have Republican Congressmen shown greater ignorance of the feelings of their Republican constituents than when they voted for the McKinley bill. They seem to have been swept off their feet by the violence of the ultra prohibitory protectionists and to have thought that the delegations of mill bosses besieging the Capitol were delegations representing the people. Had the McKinley bill, after it passed the House and before the Senate tinkered it, been submitted to the Republican voters of the United States for their approval or disapproval the verdict would have been one which would have opened the eyes of these Congressmen. Not a single district would have shown a majority for the pending bill. Three out of every four Republicans would have voted against it. Then the Republicans of the House would have reconsidered their action by an almost unanimous vote. Unhappily they did not consult the people, made no effort to find out what they wanted, and as a consequence subjected their party to two frightful defeats.

THE readiness with which Defaulter Seeley confesses he got it and tells how he got it cannot be otherwise than extremely disgusting to Mr. Croker.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED refuses to be the landscape architect of the Harlem River driveway on the ground that the New York Park Commissioners haven't sense enough to collaborate with anybody capable of doing a good job. Mr. Olmsted is doubtless right. He not only understands his business, but he is an excellent judge of men.

IF Statesman Lawler can induce any considerable number of his postoffice petitioners to move into his ward he will have what is technically called a dead cinch on that Aldermanic job.

THE bicycle will be cheaper in price and more popular next year than ever before. Its use is fast becoming universal. The outlook is blue for the cyclophobist. Suicide or a life on the ocean wave is his only refuge.

IN the event of prize fighting being knocked out New Orleans can fall back on the memory of the glorious achievements of Andrew Jackson in that city some years ago.

TELLO D'APERY, the big-hearted boy editor of New York City, is still furnishing shoes to barefoot children. The fate of Sodom and Gomorrah will never overtake that town while Tello abides within its walls.

NEW YORK will be the model city of the continent.—*New York Recorder.*

Conan Doyle's visit to the United States seems to be bearing fruit already.

TIME makes all things even, Mr. Gompers.—*Powderly.*

IN A MINOR KEY.

Excess of Zeal.

"Wagstaff out of a job again? You told me the other day a good Samaritan with lots of money had hired him to distribute tracts and scripture texts on suburban trains."

"He did, but Wagstaff got into trouble the very first day he started out, and lost his job."

"How?"

"He got involved in a controversy on infant baptism with a man from Kentucky. Before it was ended they had smashed a window, broken two seats, frightened several women passengers into hysterics, and the conductor put them both off the train. Wagstaff is a good-hearted, faithful fellow, but he's too zealous."

Christmas.

Comes yearly.
Costs dearly.

L'ENVOI.

Broke—nearly.

Equal to the Occasion.

Old Beau—"How you have grown since I saw you a year ago, Miss Winifred!"

Bright-Eyed Damsel—"I'm not the smallest fraction of an inch taller, Mr. Gayman. I got my growth three years ago."

Old Beau—"O, but you've grown ever so much in my estimation!"

PERSONALS.

Secretary Morton is named by the Richmond *Times* as the good Western man whom it would like to see the Democratic candidate for President in 1896.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will deliver an address before the Virginia Society of Atlanta, Ga., on the anniversary of Gen. Lee's birthday, Jan. 19, which is a legal holiday in Georgia.

Senator John W. Daniel's oration on Gen. Jubal A. Early fills fifteen columns of fine print in the Richmond *Dispatch*, a fact that may remind some people of the old story of two men who had been listening to a preacher who had the gift of long continuance. "What a finished sermon," exclaimed one. "Yes," replied the other, "but I thought it never would be." If, as is reported, Senator Daniel is going into the ministry, he will have to boil things down a little.

Kaiser Wilhelm has forbidden the name of The People to be inscribed on the palace of its representatives. This is a curious way of regarding parliamentarianism, in which the people are everything.

Ibsen, the writer, has brought suit against a Norwegian paper for printing facts about his new work before it was published. Ibsen says he is under contract with his English and German publishers to tell nothing about his books until they have left the printing press.

H. A. Busby of Means, O., wrote dunning letters to David Handley of Columbus and on the backs of postal cards put such scriptural quotations as "Owe no man anything," "Let us walk honestly," and "Many years thou shalt be troubled." He was promptly indicted on the ground that the language was libelous.

Dr. Edward S. Holden, Director of the Lick Observatory, has just received, through the Secretary of State of Saxe-Meiningen, the diploma and cross of Commander of the Saxe-Ernestine Order. This order was founded in 1690 and reorganized in 1833, and is given in recognition of distinguished services in high official positions, either military or civil.

The Pope is at present in perfect health for one of his years and physical fragility. He works many hours a day with astonishing assiduity. He rises at 7, and after a short time in prayer performs mass in his private chapel. He then returns immediately to his study and works till 11, at which hour he receives his secretary and other persons to whom he has granted an audience.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's widow and children have presented to a Confederate post at Austin, Tex., a lock of hair of the General in a gold case marked "A. S. J., 1862," a sash worn by him, a sleeve of the gray coat which he wore at Shiloh, where he was killed, and his military hat of silk beaver, with plumes and decorations. These relics will be placed in the Capitol at Austin.

In his last book Dean Hole tells the following story: "Bishop Jackson much enjoyed a doubtful compliment which was paid to him by the young curate of the parish in which he lived, who was much attached to him, and who said to him one day in conversation: 'I can assure you, my Lord, that my rector is such an exceptionally good man and his wife such an exceedingly good woman, and they are in every respect so infinitely my superiors, that if it weren't for your Lordship and Mrs. Jackson I should feel quite uncomfortable.'"

Prince Bismarck one evening in his earlier career entered a restaurant in Berlin frequented by the advanced partisans of radicalism, took a seat, ordered a tankard of beer, and began to read a newspaper. Around him unpleasant remarks were made aloud and plainly directed at him; he put down his paper and looking fixedly at the most virulent of the tavern orators, said coldly: "If you have not vacated the place when I have finished my seidel I shall break it on your head." He was as good as his word, and while the bystanders were still mute with amazement he called out in the dead silence: "Waiter, what do I owe you for the glass I have broken on this gentleman's head?" and coolly walked away.

VANISHING GOLD.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): The Treasury gold fund is again below the $100,000,000 limit, but the country has become so accustomed to this sort of thing under Democratic rule that it no longer attracts any particular attention.

Springfield *Republican* (Ind.): The gold export season does not ordinarily set in until February. It all means simply that the foreigners, frightened by the Atchison, Erie, and other exposures, are reducing their American investments to a minimum.

Boston *Herald* (Dem.): As there is nothing in the export movements to account for such a heavy reduction, the only inference from the conditions which we have described is that a large amount of the yellow metal turned in by the syndicate was gold "with a string."

Milwaukee *News* (Ind.): Those patriotic fellows, the New York bankers, are raiding the Treasury with a zeal worthy of a better cause. They have got back a quarter of the gold they paid in for bonds already. This is possibly the result of an attempt to give an "object lesson" as to the necessity of passing the new banking law.

Denver *Republican* (Free Silver): Let the yellow metal go if it will. We fought the War of the Rebellion to a successful issue without gold, and we can fight any industrial or commercial or financial war that may be forced upon us by coining our own credit and making the most of our own opportunities if every ounce of gold in the United States is taken to some foreign land.

New York *Tribune* (Rep.): The gold-hungry leeches of Europe are again pumping the yellow metal out of the Treasury reserve so greedily that Mr. Carlisle may soon have to sell another lot of bonds in order to keep the vaults from being totally emptied. The speculative manipulators of the world's gold supply never fail to have fun with a man like Mr. Carlisle when they find him at the head of a nation's financial affairs.

Kansas City *Star* (Ind.): The present gold movement need cause no uneasiness, no matter to what proportions it may reach. But the present situation, as it affects the condition of the Treasury and the business of the country, ought to be an object lesson to spur Congress on to speedy action on the plans for reforming the currency and for relieving the Treasury Department of its great and senseless burden.

Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.): The Nation is being mulcted in a gold-bearing debt every few months, or weeks, by gold loans to keep up a fictitious and dishonest reserve, and then drawn out again by the loaners to repay the borrowings that covered the loan. So long as the policy of this great Nation is dictated from the Stock Board in New York and by the men who loan money, so long will this swindle last—for, in plain honest words, that is what it is.

New York *World* (Dem.): We sell bonds and borrow gold with which to redeem our currency notes. When we redeem any of them we pay them out again, so that no matter how much we pay we do not reduce this demand debt. No country in the world can go on doing this sort of thing indefinitely. To fill a sieve with water is not more impossible than to maintain a paper currency so great as ours, keeping it at one and the same time redeemable on demand and reissuable without the receipt of coin in exchange for it.

New York *Times* (Dem.): It is easy to say, as some of the newspapers are saying, "What is the use of a loan to restore the reserve when the gold slips away within a fortnight?" In one sense there is no use. That is to say, no single loan of any practicable amount would put so much gold in the Treasury that the reserve would surely not be impaired in the course of time. So long as the Treasury is the one open reservoir of available gold, and so long as the demand notes are reissued with which to take it out, the gold will flow out whenever it is wanted in preference to greenbacks.

CURRENT NOTES.

The American belle cares very little for a free ballot just so you will give her a fair count.—*Galveston News.*

Watts—"Were there ever any Irish coins issued?" Potts—"Of course. There are thousands of Irish coppers circulating, even now."—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

"They tell me your servant is a jewel," said the caller. "Yes," replied the hostess wearily, "she's so much more ornamental than useful."—*Hartford Courant.*

A—"How do you know that Maier has come in for a fortune?" B—"Why, formerly people always said he was crazy; now they say he is original."—*Lustige Blätter.*

"What warrant have you for thinking that Shakspeare was a broker?" "O, none, only the fact that he has furnished so many stock quotations."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"Alas!" exclaimed Fogg, striking his empty pocketbook. "Would that men were like pie crust; then the shorter he is the richer he would be."—*Boston Transcript.*

There's something in the heir," exclaimed Youngdad to Mrs. Youngdad, as he saw the baby give a sudden grab at his abdominal region and yell with pain.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Potter—"The scientists say that the way for a man to sleep is to think of nothing." Kidder—"But they are wrong. The way to sleep is to think it is time to get up."—*Vogue.*

"What was the principal object of interest in America when you were there?" The eminent British novelist looked at his questioner with chilling scorn and replied: "I was, of course."—*Washington Star.*

Lexow Movement in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Dec. 17.—The clergymen are arranging for the organization of a movement in this city similar to the Lexow plan. The Rev. J. Cummings Smith, pastor of Trinity Presbyterian Church, who has had communication with Dr. Parkhurst, took the initiative. A union movement has been inaugurated by the local churches.

Catholics Warned Against French Opera.

QUEBEC, Dec. 17.—A circular letter signed by Bishop Begin, coadjutor to his Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, was read in all the Roman Catholic churches here last night warning the faithful that by attending the performances of the French Opera company they would render themselves guilty of a grievous sin.

BALLOT BOXES CUT.

HOPKINS-SWIFT EVIDENCE PROBABLY TAMPERED WITH.

Election Commissioners Dumfounded by the Discovery That Tally Sheets Are Gone—Chief-Clerk Taylor Unable to Account for the Loss—He Says Two Others Knew the Vault Combination—Republican Wards Are the Ones Affected—Vigorous Inquiry to Be Set in Motion.

[Continued from first page.]

tain ballots; Seventh Precinct, seal cut on one side; Tenth Precinct, cut on one side and torn; Eleventh Precinct, cut on both sides; Fourteenth Precinct, cut on both sides; Fifteenth Precinct, cut on both sides; Sixteenth Precinct, cut on both sides; Seventeenth Precinct, cut on one side; Eighteenth Precinct, missing package found supposed to contain the ballots.

Thirty-fourth Ward—First Precinct, wrapper torn; Third Precinct, box not sealed.

First Returns on Vote Affected.

Following was the vote in the wards and precincts principally affected according to the first returns:

WARD 30.

Precinct.	Hopkins.	Swift.	Britzius.	Wakeley.
1	95	143	1	....
2	156	175	3	1
3	139	191	1	....
4	196	181	1	....
5	93	147	1	....
6	166	154	....	....
7	40	97	....	1
8	100	175	....	1
9	81	89	....	....
10	134	147	4	....
11	152	209	1	1
12	189	147	5	3
13	197	182	4	1
14	175	96	2	....
15	307	143	2	1
16	281	117	6	1
17	72	84	4	....
18	113	258	5	....
19	108	240	1	2
20	67	183	....	....
21	65	187	2	....
22	114	119	4	....
23	102	215	6	....
24	114	243	1	1
25	212	127	2	2
26	184	82	2	2
27	234	94	3	1
28	202	68	....	....
29	186	47	3	1
30	81	98	....	....
31	194	114	2	1
32	223	87	....	....
33	216	79	1	....
34	198	80	8	1
35	91	119	2	....
36	79	87	6	3
37	55	171	....	....
38	92	186	1	2
39	117	222	3	....
40	89	142	9	1
41	45	198	3	....
42	199	114	2	....
Totals.	5,896	5,972	100	28

WARD 32.

Precinct.	Hopkins.	Swift.	Britzius.	Wakeley.
1	68	247	1	....
2	59	186	....	....
3	77	116	....	....
4	63	186	....	....
5	144	267	....	....
6	129	257	....	....
7	69	147	1	....
8	58	266	1	....
9	79	271	1	....
10	64	160	2	1
11	163	227	1	1
12	148	217	....	....
13	52	230	....	....
14	112	227	2	1
15	20	117	1	....
16	53	168	....	....
17	160	216	1	1
18	118	220	....	1
19	23	176	....	....
20	32	120	....	....
21	100	140	2	2
22	77	291	....	....
23	104	216	....	....
24	46	153	1	1
25	50	125	....	....
26	81	111	....	....
27	44	142	....	....
28	39	103	....	....
29	110	121	....	....
Totals.	2,342	5,423	15	8

WARD 33.

Precinct.	Hopkins.	Swift.	Britzius.	Wakeley
1	135	113	1	....
2	209	192	6	....
3	64	137	3	....
4	242	165	....	5
5	100	104	1	....
6	128	282	....	....
7	99	82	1	....
8	180	163	1	....
9	152	124	1	....
10	132	128	3	....
11	50	214	....	....
12	43	48	2	....
13	202	128	1	....
14	218	88	1	....
15	98	165	3	1
16	136	147	....	1
17	90	75	....	....
18	153	161	....	1
19	80	104	9	2
20	97	134	4	5
21	54	65	....	....
Totals..	2,662	2,829	37	15

SUMMARY BY WARDS.

Ward.	Hopkins.	Swift.	Britzius.	Wakeley
30	5,896	5,972	100	28
32	2,342	5,423	15	8
33	2,662	2,829	37	15

SUMMARY BY WARDS AS AMENDED BY CANVASS.

Ward.	Hopkins.	Swift.	Britzius.	Wakeley.
30	6,010	5,957	104	31
32	2,344	5,411	15	6
33	2,658	2,891	42	17

In the Thirty-second Ward Hopkins gained 2 and Swift lost 12.

In the Thirty-third Ward Hopkins gained 2 and Swift gained 62.

In the Thirtieth Ward Hopkins gained 114 and Swift lost 15.

On the three wards Hopkins gained 118 and Swift 35.

Badenoch Speaks for the Board.

After concluding the examination President Badenoch, who acted as spokesman for the board, said the ballots were returned to the board after an election in three kinds of packages. One contained the ballots voted, one contained defective ballots and those objected to, and the third contained spoiled and not used ballots. There were no returns of the second class in 116 precincts scattered through nearly all the wards of the city. The returns of spoiled and not used ballots were complete. Many packages were found in more or less bad condition, besides those given in the foregoing list, but where it was evident the damage was due to wear and accident in handling and the contents were practically intact they received the official "O K" of the board. Mr. Badenoch said he did not know when another meeting of the board would be held, as Commissioner Keenan's brother was dead and he probably would be unable to attend until after the funeral. What steps will be taken to trace and punish the perpetrators of the crime Mr. Badenoch refused to discuss. There will be a consultation of the Commissioners and Judge Carter this morning when some course of action may be decided upon.

Mr. Badenoch was much at sea over the matter. "Those tally-sheets have all been abstracted from the records of the Election Commissioners," he said. "I can't say tonight what we shall do. We asked the two men who had access to returns how they explained the fact that the tally-sheets were gone. They said they couldn't explain it, for they knew nothing about it. That was all we could do. I don't know where they are to be found. The result simply is that the records on which the Mayoralty campaign was decided are gone. The ballots are discredited. The public has just as much of basis to figure out how it has happened as the Commissioners have."

When the investigation was completed each Commissioner sealed the vault in which the boxes were kept and the outer door was locked with a combination known only to Henry L. Hertz.

ASTONISHING DISCOVERY IS MADE.

How the Election Commissioners Find the Slashed Boxes.

Naturally this discovery caused a great big sensation in City Hall and political circles. Commissioners Badenoch and Keenan at first were so much surprised they hardly knew what to think or say. William A. Taylor, Chief Clerk, in whose sole custody the returns have been kept, was almost completely dumfounded. He could give no explanation then. Judge Carter was called in and shown the condition of things. He in no way ventured an opinion or otherwise expressed himself. Everybody about the board rooms looked anxious and frightened. No one expected such a startling sensation to be sprung.

Commissioners Badenoch and Meier met there yesterday morning with Henry L. Hertz, the newly appointed Chief Clerk of the board, to inspect all the election returns still in the board's possession and assist Mr. Taylor in checking off and tranferring them into the custody of his successor. Owing to the death, Sunday night, of a brother, Commissioner Keenan was not present at the start. The work was conducted behind closed doors with only those in the room whose assistance was required. It was in the room in which are the vaults where all returns are stored away. The apartment in which these particular ballots have been kept is the second story of a double vault and the door leading into it is fully ten feet above the door and the only way to reach it easily is by a ladder. Just below the door is a sort of ornamental balcony landing.

Mr. Taylor was in the vault with two or three assistants handing out the cases, while the Commissioners, Mr. Hertz, and Frank Agnew, Assistant Chief Clerk, sat around a table below examining and making note of the condition of each one.

Cut with a Razor Edge.

Everything went along quietly until the Thirtieth Ward was reached. Then a box was handed out with the seal band at both ends cut in two, leaving the ballots entirely unsealed. Close and careful examination showed the band had been severed either with a razor blade or an exceedingly keen-edged knife. It was a clean, smooth cut. There was not the slightest indication of torn or ragged places along the track of the instrument.

These ballot cases consist of two stiff paper boxes, almost square in shape, so made that one slips over the other, telescope fashion. On the top of the outer case is pasted a long strip of heavy wrapping paper, fine quality, that reaches around the ends of the box, or double case, when closed and is sealed on the bottom. To get the case open, therefore, it is necessary to cut this band, which is as wide as the outer covering at each end.

In 110 instances both ends had been slashed. As the board proceeded with its business mutilated boxes came out one after another. Before going far, however, Commissioner Badenoch called a halt and insisted that Commissioner Keenan should be sent for. A telephone message soon brought that official. When told of and shown the disclosures made he grew exceedingly indignant and declared that, if the guilty person or persons could be apprehended, he would take special delight in sending them to Joliet, where they belong. Judge Carter was also summoned into the room.

Done in a Great Hurry.

The examination proceeded. Everything from the Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth Wards was found to be intact. A great many of the Thirtieth, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Ward boxes were cut open entirely, while the bands on many more in both wards, especially selected, as it seems, for this sort of violation, were slashed partly in two, some on both ends, and some only on one end. Some were cut in two or three places, showing quite manifestly the work had been done in a great hurry.

After going through all the wards and picking out such of the cases as bore unmistakable evidences of having been tampered with, the Commissioners called Mr. Taylor before them and questioned him closely as to whether he had any knowledge of the condition these returns were in, but he said he had not. As the custodian of ballots and poll books and supposedly the only man having the combination to either of the two vaults, he is held responsible for the safety and condition of election returns after they have been turned over to him by the precinct judges. At first he could give no sort of explanation as to how the boxes in question had been cut open.

All sorts of possible and probable theories were advanced. It was thought quite improbable that returns in the shape these were found to be in could be received from the election judges, receipted for, and stowed away in a vault without some of the half dozen or more helpers handling them making the discovery. There is room, too, for wonder that in the handling of them some of the many cases did not fall apart.

Hard Questions to Answer.

But how could any person or persons get into the vault to cut the bands there? It is difficult to see how they could without knowing the lock combination. Then what object would anybody have in cutting the boxes after they had been put under lock and key? That was another of the flood of questions asked. It could not be, or at least was not answered. Some one present suggested that the object was to prevent a recount of the ballots in the pending Swift-Hopkins contest case. Another of the spectators observed that it looked to him as if the scheme was to be prepared, in the event that Judge Carter does order the ballots counted again, to have a lot of Republican precincts excluded, his arguments being based on the ground that returns that have been tampered with must be thrown out as illegal.

Judge Carter declined to discuss the matter, saying it would likely come before him in court and for that reason he could not in justice to himself talk for publication.

"I will say, however," he continued, "that the Commissioners sent for me and I saw just the condition the ballots are in."

During the afternoon Mr. Taylor had refreshed his memory as to what occurred when the returns of the Mayoralty election, Dec. 19, 1893, were being received by him and put away.

Taylor Makes a Statement.

This is the statement he made:

"The ballots that we find to be in bad shape are from precincts in the Thirtieth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Wards. We found the seal bands of some forty or fifty cases slashed right and left—cut clean in two on both sides—while there are others, probably a dozen in all, only partially cut. I haven't the slightest idea as to how or when the cutting was done. It might have been done before the returns were brought into this office. It might have been done after. I remember what an exciting and troublesome time we had here the night of election and all day of Dec. 20, Chief of Police Brennan had his officers out all that night bringing in judges of election and their returns. I was kept here until 4 o'clock Wednesday morning receiving them. All the forenoon of Wednesday they were coming in, and a few straggling precincts were not returned until late in the afternoon of that day. We put the ballots away in the vault as fast as we could and these rooms were so crowded with men that it was a difficult matter to work at all. I remember we had put everything away up to and including the Twenty-ninth Ward. The ballots of the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Wards remained piled up in the larger outer or working room all day and all night, and most of the time it was thronged with judges and clerks. We had watchers, however, and it seems hardly possible the work was done then. Furthermore there was no talk of a contest then. The next day, Thursday, Dec. 21, the board commenced the official canvass of the vote and for the remainder of that week everything was turmoil and excitement."

Mr. Taylor described the ballot case as an invention of his own, and said there was no possible chance of the tickets being extracted from it after once closed and sealed without cutting or tearing the band.

Says Others Knew Combination.

Mr. Taylor was asked whether anybody about the office ever had known the combination to the vault besides himself.

He replied: "Last summer, when the contest case was on hearing, and we were expecting to be called upon to produce the ballots in court, I gave it to Fred P. Glader, one of the oldest and most trustworthy clerks in the office, because I wanted him to help me get the ballots out. We took out the boxes of the First and Second Wards and had them on a table in the inner room. When the court decided not to call for them they were put back. Glade did the work inside the vault then. I don't see how he could have cut the bands of the boxes from the wards in question, as they were underneath and in the rear of the pile. Mr. Glade had the combination about two weeks. I do not suspect him of doing anything wrong. He was here when I came in as chief clerk and has been here continuously since."

Mr. Taylor admitted also that Julius Avendorff, a mulatto boy in the office, had been intrusted with the secrets of the combination for three days not long ago, but Julius has the reputation of being an honest lad.

It Is a Deep Mystery.

The whole affair had an atmosphere of deep mystery. All the cutting had the appearance of having been done by one person. Some of the bands were slashed near the lower edges of the box and some half way up the sides. Whether the work was of recent date or some time ago could not be determined. The cleanness of the cuts and their similarity indicated that they had been made with one knife. Mr. Hertz thought the instrument used must have been a razor.

While the examination was going on Commissioner Badenoch refused to be interviewed. Commissioner Keenan said at the time of the Mayoralty election he was out of the city and had nothing to do with either the receiving of the returns or making the official canvass thereof.

"Nothing ever surprised me more than the discovery made here today. There is no question that these ballot cases have been tampered with maliciously, and if the guilty person or persons, I don't care who he or they may be, can be caught, I will do everything in my power to have him or them convicted and sent to Joliet. I never have seen these ballot-boxes until today. The Commissioners are not responsible for their keeping. That duty devolves upon the chief clerk, and if anything happens he is held responsible. It has been our understanding that he is the only person having the combination to the safe. But Mr. Taylor tells us now he gave it to Julius Avendorff and Fred P. Glade. However, I cannot hold any suspicions against either of them. They are trusted employés of the board. So far as I am concerned I want to see this thing probed to the bottom. It must be."

It was intimated by members of the board that an investigation would be instituted and that the cut boxes will then be opened to ascertain whether the ballots have been abstracted or otherwise interfered with.

After the inspection was finished the boxes were returned to the vault and the combination was turned over to Mr. Hertz.

WHAT THE OFFICIALS SAY OF IT.

Ex-Judge Scales, Attorney Asay, Clerk Glade, and Others Make Guesses.

Ex-Judge Scales had no criticism to offer about the affair. "While the Election Commissioners are responsible finally for the preservation of the ballots," he said, "I cannot see how the cutting could have been done in their office. I cannot see either what object there could be in cutting open the ballots there. The ballots are received at the Commissioners' office with the greatest care. Experienced, trusted men, I understand, are appointed to take them from the election judges and other men are set to watch them. The only persons, as I can see, who might be interested in getting the ballots would be the persons who delivered them to the Election Board and after they had taken their receipts. How they could steal them though with all the care that is exercised I do not understand. The Commissioners and their chief clerk, Mr. Taylor, are responsible for the preservation of the ballots, but they detail a good deal of their work to clerks, and I cannot see what interest they could have in letting any of the ballots be missed.

Loss of Tally Sheets.

When asked about the loss of the tally sheets, Judge Scales said it did not cut any figure in a contest. "If a recount of the vote is made it will be a recount of the ballots, and the old tally sheets can have nothing to do with it. If the tally sheets were any good," he continued, "they were good as showing that Hopkins is elected. The contest is held because the result—the figures shown by the tally sheet—is questioned. They should have been preserved, however, as long as the ballots. I suppose some rascal stole them. I could not offer any other explanation. When the canvass is being made there is always a rush of work, and some slick thief easily might carry off some of the tally sheets, thinking he was accomplishing something. It makes no difference in this contest, however. The ballots alone will be considered."

City-Attorney W. C. Asay, who represented the Democrats in the original count, shrugged his shoulders and whistled thoughtfully when he was told of the news. "When did it happen?" he asked. "You say Taylor has not yet turned over the office to his successor? Then I guess he must be responsible. If the ballots from the Twenty-ninth Ward are not missing I do not see that there is any evidence of fraud, for the Twenty-ninth was the objective point of the Republican attack."

Malicious Clerk's Chance.

Clerk Fred Glade declares he did not have the combination of the vault where the ballots were stored. "The ballots," says Mr. Glade, "are stored in the upper vault. There are two vaults in the Election Commissioners' office, one over the other. In the lower vault there are kept the books and the blank forms. I had the combination to this vault and had to use it frequently because I generally got down first in the morning and had to get out the stuff and set the men at work. But I did not have the combination to the upper vault. The ballots are stored in this upper vault and Mr. Taylor has always changed the combination to it after every election. I cannot imagine how it happened. I have not seen the boxes that were cut at all, but Mr. Taylor spoke to me about them today. I understand that the seals were not exactly cut, but that there were slashes in the sides of the boxes. These boxes are like telescope trunks; the covers fit over the boxes and will come clear down to the bottom if the boxes are not too full. The only way I can see that they could have been cut is this: After election the ballots are brought in and piled up in tiers by precincts, and the pasteboard boxes in which they are to be stored are piled up alongside. There are a great many extra clerks working in the office then. Now, from what I understand it looks as if some clerk had maliciously slashed or whittled at those boxes with a penknife. That is the only way I can explain it."

"Nothing would surprise me," said W. T. Underwood, who was associated with John S. Miller in the early stages of the contest. "I have been connected as an attorney with several post-election fights and my experience has taught me that desperate men will not stop at anything.

No Reason for Surprise.

"In the Joe Mackin case not only were ballot-boxes opened but forged ballots were put into them. Why then should the breaking of seals and the disappearance of tally-sheets cause any surprise? If memory serves, a case somewhat similar to the present one presented itself during the contest between Carter H. Harrison and Sidney Smith for the Mayoralty. When the contest came to a point, it was found that a number of ballot-boxes had been tampered with. As I remember it Judge Prendergast, who was then on the county bench, ruled that all such boxes could not be recanvassed and, as they happened to be just the ones the recount of which was depended on to defeat Harrison, the ruling had a great bearing in deciding the contest. If in the present instance it is found that the tally sheets have been stolen, while the big return sheet may be left, that may be used as a check on the recount of the ballots, if such a recount is ordered. And the newspaper tables printed at the time may be depended on as a further guide. If on the other hand all the tally sheets and the return sheet as well are missing matters will be seriously complicated. It is possible that the original proclamation might be found or that the judges of election might be brought in to testify to the returns as made, but, at best, the situation would be full of difficulty."

MADDEN SAYS IT'S EVIDENCE OF FRAUD

The Alderman Cries Loudly for Punishment for the Perpetrators.

Ald. Martin B. Madden, in an interview, said:

It seems to me it is about time election outrages in Chicago should stop. The good name of the city, to say nothing of justice and right, demands it. The Election Commissioners should begin an investigation of this outrage at once. If they need money the Council should lose no time in appropriating a sufficient sum to carry the inquiry through. If the Commissioners let up until they have found the men who tampered with the ballots or stole those tally sheets they will be derelict in their duty. And when they find the knaves they should not stop until they have placed them behind the doors of the penitentiary. There should be no delay. Immediate action is necessary. The very fact that the ballots and tally sheets have been tampered with is evidence that there was fraud to be concealed. It is evidence to my mind that the Democrats were afraid of a recount. They knew if a fair count were to be had, it would deprive them of power. But the ballots have been stolen and now the thing to do is to probe the conspiracy to the bottom and send the conspirators to prison, where they belong. If this outrage is allowed to pass unnoticed the people of Chicago, that is the honest voters, may as well give up. There is no use having elections if the votes are not counted fairly and honestly. The time has come for every fair-minded and honest citizen, regardless of party, to rise and demand justice; to demand that every knave who dares tamper with the sacred ballot-box be sent to prison.

EX-COMMISSIONER HUTCHINGS TALKS.

It's a Mystery to Him How the Deed Was Done.

W. A. Hutchings, ex-Commissioner, expressed great surprise at the developments. He said so far as he knew only Chief Clerk Taylor possessed the combination to the vault, although he thought it possible that the ballots might have been tampered with before passing into his possession. While a member of the board he never personally had examined the ballots, boxes, or vault. He had absolute confidence in the integrity of the board officials, and took it for granted that the ballots and tally-sheets were properly sealed and safely stored.

JOHN S. MILLER TALKS OF JOLIET.

George B. Swift's Attorney Says the Culprit Must Be Punished.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—"This is likely to land somebody at Joliet," remarked John S. Miller, counsel for George B. Swift, the Republican candidate for Mayor against Hopkins, "if the developments reported at Chicago are true. If returns, tally sheets, or ballots in any wards or precincts have been destroyed or if they are not in the office of the Election Commissioners the offense of the persons responsible therefor is a serious one. We had heard unauthoritatively, but from information which we deemed reliable, that ballots cast at this election had been destroyed. It was lately asserted by Mr. Keenan, one of the Commissioners, that the ballots were in the Election Commissioners' office. The difficulties which were encountered in getting the ballots opened were such as to cause a suspicion that they were not intact. The election law provides that in case of a contest the ballots shall be opened in the County Court. After the contest was instituted I applied to the court to have the ballots opened, but this was strenuously resisted at that time and denied by the court until the cause should be at issue. We never were able to get the cause at issue. But, as is known, the cause was dismissed by the County Judge Dec. 1 on motion of defendant's counsel. An attempt on the part of the grand jury to get at the ballots in connection with their inquiries into the election frauds was strenuously resisted and prevented. If these crimes have been committed the question of who shall be Mayor sinks into insignificance in the face of the great public duty of ferreting out and punishing the criminals. The punishment is severe for making away with or destroying tally lists, returns, or ballots. If the tally lists, returns, and ballots were not returned to the office of the Election Commissioners, the judges of election in the districts where the frauds are alleged would be responsible. But if these papers have since disappeared the office of the Election Commissioners and their clerks will find it necessary to make some explanations."

REVIEW OF THE ELECTION OF 1893.

Reports Then Showed That Frauds Had Undoubtedly Been Committed.

The election was held Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1893. On the face of the police returns John P. Hopkins was elected by a plurality of 1,220. The vote was the largest cast up to that date in a municipal election in Chicago and was within 14,000 of the Presidential vote of 1892. The total registration was 281,000 and the vote 227,307. Hopkins received 112,956 and Swift 111,736. Britzius received 2,061 votes and Wakeley 633.

The night of election John S. Miller, representing a subcommittee of the Republican Executive committee, said:

"We are advised that in the case of some of the wards the police returns differ materially from reports obtained from our own watchers and challengers, on whose accuracy we rely. This discrepancy, if all reports be true, will largely reduce, if not overcome, Hopkins' apparent plurality as shown by police returns.

"Reports have come in of such gross frauds in many precincts where Democrats claim large majorities that the canvass of the official returns will need close watching. These charges will be investigated. If the reports that have come to us are true probably the election will be contested. As a matter of fact the Executive committee has already decided to make a contest if the canvass does not elect Swift. Evidences of fraud on the part of the Democrats are so great as to justify the claim that George B. Swift is fairly elected. If defeated at all it will only be by the successful carrying out of these frauds."

Dec. 21 the Election Board canvassed the vote and announced these totals:

Hopkins	122,959
Swift	111,669
Hopkins' plurality	1,290

At the Commissioners' Meeting.

Judge Scales presided. He was assisted by City Attorney Trude and Election Commissioners Schweisthal and Hutchings. County Clerk Wulff was present in behalf of Mr. Swift and J. W. Twohig sat as the representative of Mr. Hopkins. Others present were ex-Corporation Counsel John S. Miller, W. T. Underwood, Speaker C. E. Crafts, W. C. Asay, and David Shannahan. The count was not contested, and after the total had been reached Judge Scales announced Hopkins elected. Later Judge Scales entered an order on the record of the County Court declaring the result, and an official abstract was placed in the vault in the County Clerk's office.

That same day a number of statements made by watchers, challengers, and judges were put in form by the Republican committee and submitted to Mr. Miller.

Hopkins received the certificate of his election by Dec. 22. Contest proceedings were brought in January. During the time up to April 18, 1894, the Republican managers were busy collecting evidences of fraud. April 18 notice was given that the matter would be taken before the grand jury, and Chief Clerk Taylor of the Election Commissioners was directed to have poll-books, tally-sheets, and other returns ready for examination the following week. It was asserted by the Republicans that an examination of the ballots would show that many had not been properly counted. The Republican managers declared that there would be some startling developments as the result of the investigations. They intimated that the Democrats, dreading the effects of the exposure, would try by every means in their power to resist an examination of the ballots. It was also charged by the Republicans that the Democrats counted on the Election Board to assist them in this plan.

In the Investigation.

In the investigation before the grand jury April 23 certain registers and tally sheets were produced before the grand jury. The jury asked also for the ballots. Chief Clerk Taylor said it would take a few hours to get them because they were locked up in the vault.

Thursday, April 26, upon the advice of Lawrence P. Boyle, attorney for the Election Board, the Election Commissioners decided to refuse to produce the ballots.

Friday, April 27, the Election Commissioners refused to produce the ballots as required by Judge Cnetlain. The Republican managers in this connection charged that the Election Commissioners were making such a desperate fight to prevent the inspection of the ballots because a large number of them had been destroyed and consequently the board could not produce them. Judge Chetlain issued an order upon the Election Commissioners to appear April 30 and show cause why they should not be sent to jail for contempt of court in refusing to produce the ballots.

April 28 it was asserted by the Republicans that State's-Attorney Kern had directed the judges and clerks of a certain precinct in the Seventh Ward to burn the ballots. This was said to be the reason why Mr. Kern was throwing obstacles in the way of the investigation by the grand jury. The Election Commissioners denied that any of the ballots were missing.

Answer of the Commission.

April 30 Levy Mayer and L. P. Boyle, attorneys for the Election Commissioners, presented the answer of the Election Commissioners. After denying the jurisdiction of the court the answer goes on to state:

> The election law provides that the Election Commissioners after the return of the ballot by the election judges and clerks shall carefully preserve the ballots for six months, and at the expiration of the time shall destroy them by burning, without previously opening the package or envelopes, the ballots to be destroyed in the presence of the official custodian and two electors; and in cases of contested elections the parties contesting shall have the right to have the ballots opened by the court or body trying the contest. By reason of the contested election proceedings in the County Court, the envelopes containing the ballots can be opened in the County Court only and in the presence of the Commissioners; by the law of the State the envelopes and the ballots are placed in the custody of the Election Commissioners. They cannot be deprived of the custody of the envelopes by the order of any other court.

The answer further says that the Commissioners hold that it is not only inconsistent with the terms of the election law but destructive of its policy to hold that the ballots for the security of which such careful provision is made are subject to be removed from the custody of the board and exposed to the danger of all sorts of mutilation as often as the judicial officer or grand jury may desire.

Thursday, May 18, Election Commissioners P. P. Keenan, W. A. Hutchings, and Henry Schomer were fined $1,000 each for contempt by Judge Chetlain for refusing to produce the ballots. They were also arrested and held in the custody of the Sheriff until writs of habeas corpus were obtained and bail furnished in $2,000 each. May 18 one of the Republican managers reviewed the case as follows:

> It is the general opinion that the Commissioners have refused to produce the ballots before the grand jury on the advice of County Judge Scales. If he had directed them to produce the ballots they would have done so. The pretense that the ballots are withheld because of the contest going on before the County Court is of the flimsiest kind. They are withheld because they would demonstrate that fraud was committed in the spring election. If the ballots should be produced it would demonstrate that the Democrats in the South Town and the Town of Lake would be concerned in the fraud. If the December election had been honestly conducted, if the vote had been honestly counted, Judge Scales' Election Commissioners would have no hesitation in producing the ballots before the grand jury. If honesty had prevailed the count of the ballots would show that the Republican charge of fraud was groundless and that the Democrats had been slandered. It would set at rest all doubts of the validity of Mayor Hopkins' election. It would end the contest against him. The Election Commissioners, however, are well informed as to the fraud committed by the judges and clerks of their own choosing. But the policy is delay. The contest has been pending before Judge Scales for four months. No progress has been made. The case will be up for action next Monday again. If Judge Scales does not permit a recount of the ballots what inference must the public draw from the facts, and the further fact that the Election Commissioners, his appointees and most obedient servants, refuse a scrutiny of the ballots by the grand jury to establish the truth or falsity of the fraud?

Indictments by Special Grand Jury.

Judge Scales May 21 refused an application to have the ballots opened before they were needed as evidence in the court hearing. May 22 the Democratic County committee passed resolutions recommending impeachment proceedings against Judge Chetlain. May 23 the special grand jury reported to Judge Chetlain and returned indictments against Commissioners Keenan and Hutchings, ex-Commissioner Weber, and Ald. McGillen, Coughlin, Brennan, and Rohde. Twenty or more other indictments of men concerned in election frauds were also returned. The majority report contained, among other things, the following:

> From the evidence that has been given us it is evident that the Election Commissioners are either incompetent or indifferent to the legal rights of the voters.
>
> We are extremely sorry and disappointed that it has been decided that we cannot get the ballots cast at the election of December, 1893, as we have evidence of the grossest fraud in the returns, which can only be verified by counting the ballots.

The majority report also condemned Superintendent of Police Brennan for arbitrarily directing the police to visit the residences of judges of election the night succeeding the election and ordering them to take the boxes to the office of the Election Commissioners at once, although according to the law they had until noon of the next day. Chief Brennan's explanation was that the order was intended simply as a safeguard and protection against any possibility of tampering with the boxes or election returns.

June 16 the indictments against the Election Commissioners were quashed.

Nov. 10 Judge Scales decided the demurrer raised in the case and acted upon the motion of counsel for Hopkins to dismiss the petition. In his opinion the Judge says:

> It is apparent upon the face of the petition that no facts are stated sufficient to change the result of the election. The motion to demur is denied and the case dismissed.

Within a week after Judge Carter took office application was made for reinstatement of the case, since which time nothing further has been done.

STOCK BANK AT SLATER, MO., FAILS.

Liabilities Over Half a Million, with Assets Chiefly Worthless Paper.

SLATER, Mo., Dec. 17.—The Citizens' Stock Bank, capitalized at $100,000, closed today and is in the hands of C. P. Storts as assignee. Joseph F. Field, cashier of the institution, also made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The failure will catch many creditors heavily. Among them are said to be various St. Louis and Chicago institutions. The bank's liabilities amount to about $550,000, and the assets, excluding considerable worthless paper, will not exceed $250,000. These figures, however, are only approximated, and nothing definite can be obtained tonight. One firm owed the bank $85,000, which is unsecured, and another firm whose entire assets will not exceed $10,000 owed the bank $45,000. The failure was precipitated by a call by the State officials for a statement, which showed that of the capital stock and $250,000 of deposits there is in the vaults of the bank less than $2,000. Some of the wealthiest men connected with the bank had been indorsing its paper heavily. Names of St. Louis and Chicago banks cannot be secured tonight. The failure precipitated a run on the Slater Savings Bank, capitalized at $50,000, and resulted in the bank being closed also.

Do You Want a
"Very Fine" Overcoat?

Would You Buy One at a Very Low Price?

Finding ourselves rather heavily supplied with the *highest grades* and *costliest* Winter Overcoats—such as patent Beavers, genuine triple milled Carr's Meltons, Carr's Kerseys, and imported French Montagnacs—silk and satin lined *throughout*—we have decided to cut the price of all our Overcoats and Ulsters ranging from $20.00 to $45.00—from now until Xmas

20 Per Cent

All the $20 Overcoats and Ulsters this week..........$16
All the $25 Overcoats and Ulsters this week..........$20
All the $30 Overcoats and Ulsters this week..........$24
All the $35 Overcoats and Ulsters this week..........$28
All the $40 Overcoats and Ulsters this week..........$32
All the $45 Overcoats and Ulsters this week..........$36

THESE OVERCOATS are the finest of the fine—equal to the best merchant tailors' productions costing twice The Hub's prices—and should you decide to purchase one you may confidently expect to get

The Greatest Overcoat Bargain of the Season.

Open Every Night This Week Until 9 O'Clock. "THE HUB" Open Every Night This Week Until 9 O'Clock.

N. W. Corner State and Jackson Streets.

Full Dress—
Not Complete Without
Patent—
—Leathers

The Black—
Diamond Brand
SOLD BY
STREETER
Wear longest and make even an ill-shaped foot look well.
5$
Streeter,
134 State. 68 & 70 Madison.

QUAKER OATS

An epicurean bowl—QUAKER OATS and Cream. The child loves it, the epicure dotes on it, the dyspeptic praises it—everybody likes it.

Sold only in 2 lb. Packages.

Open Evenings
Until Christmas Eve.
TO-DAY—
Before Stock Taking

300 PIECES OF
FINE PARLOR FURNITURE
Will be sold to-day at 50c on the dollar.
Second Floor.
Alexander H. Revell & Co
Wabash av. and Adams st.

Anæmic Women

with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health, are speedily cured.

Scott's Emulsion

takes away the pale, haggard look that goes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children. *Send for pamphlet. Mailed FREE.*

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

ALL THE BEST

Firms and families use the "Want" Columns of The Daily Tribune because they reach the best class of employes.

We frequently hear visitors say "Oh!" "We thought you only sold the Steinway." And then they say: "What a splendid stock to make a selection from!" For we exhibit not only a complete stock of

Steinway Pianos

But also a full line of
A. B. CHASE
VOSE & SONS
KURTZMANN
—AND—
STERLING
PIANOS

We can please you as regards instrument, terms, and price. Call and be convinced.

LYON,
POTTER
& CO.,
174 Wabash Avenue.

If You Wish to Buy
Do Not Go By
Nor Wait Until
By-and-By
For the Chance

But buy at once the Encyclopedia Britannica

For Christmas.

It is in 25 volumes and is equal to any 3,000 books you can select. It contains all the knowledge of the world. Any information wanted about anything can be obtained in its pages. It makes an

Ideal Christmas Gift

and it can be bought for

10 Cents a Day

through the educational movement of The Chicago Tribune.

Will You aid in this movement and become a member of the new....
TRIBUNE
Home University?

If so sign name and address to the coupon below and mail it to The Tribune Encyclopedia Department, 109 Adams-st., opposite Post-Office:

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Educational Department,
109 Adams street, Chicago,
I am interested in your Home University movement, as founded upon the Encyclopedia Britannica, with key, and request that you send me complete information.

Name..........
Address..........

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
[illegible]
JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

JACK TARS IN COURT.

INJUNCTION IS ISSUED AGAINST B. M. SHAFFNER.

As Lieutenant-Commander of the Illinois Naval Militia He Is Enjoined from Discharging Four Men Named as Complainants in a Bill in the Circuit Court—Inspector Hunt Has an Encounter with a Burglar, Who Gets Away from Him—Mayor Hopkin's Throat.

Chicago Jack Tars who object to the methods by which Lieutenant-Commander B. M. Shaffner is trying to be "the whole thing" in the Illinois Naval Militia yesterday took their grievances into the Circuit Court. Four of them, William H. Quinlan, Henry R. MacLeod, Harry C. Sinclair, and William W. Loomis, ask that Shaffner, Lieut. William R. Robinson, and Lieut. William J. Wilson be enjoined from "making any record which will cause their discharge from the battalion."

The complainants are enlisted men in the Third Division of the First Battalion of the naval militia. It is represented that the complainants are devoted to the service and derive much pleasure and personal gratification from their connection with the service. The advantages of a military education and training, the court is informed, are of great value to the complainants and improve their social advantage, elevate them in the respect of their friends and neighbors, and give them increased social and business opportunities, which are conducive to their happiness and success in life, and, moreover, exempt them from jury service, a point on which much stress is laid in the bill. The complainants also allege that if they are permitted to serve until the expiration of their terms they will hold the position of commissioned officers in the naval militia or in the military forces of the government in the case of war or the calling out of troops, which they much desire to do. The late controversies, which have racked the battalion from head to foot, are then gone into. The Lieutenant-Commander and Lieuts. Robinson and Wilson are respectively charged with conspiring together for the purpose of discharging from the battalion all officers and enlisted men who would not express a willingness to vote for the candidates to fill vacancies in the Third Division who might be selected by the defendant Shaffner. The latter is charged with using his official position to coerce the men into the election of the Junior Lieutenant to the vacant position of Lieutenant, and at the same time to elect his son, Clarence B. Shaffner, who was Junior Ensign, to the place of Junior Lieutenant, over the head of the Senior Ensign of the division, who was regularly in the line of promotion to the place of Junior Lieutenant, and to defeat the election of Arthur Dovale to the place of Lieutenant.

At the election held Oct. 25 Shaffner presided and is charged in the bill with making a speech to the effect that Dovale for personal reasons being objectionable to him he would not have him in the battalion, and that if Dovale was elected he (Shaffner) would resign. When Dovale was the only man nominated Shaffner summarily adjourned the meeting for the election without a vote and ordered the men not to attempt to hold an election that night. It is further represented that the defendant Shaffner at a subsequent meeting Dec. 6 urgently and persistently endeavored to induce the men not to vote for Arthur Dovale. The complainants say that they fear that if the defendants are not prevented they will carry out their threats and summarily and dishonorably discharge them from the battalion. This will, it is claimed, place an indelible stain on their reputations. Judge Tuthill has issued a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from carrying out their threats.

INSPECTOR HUNT MEETS A BURGLAR.

Is Confronted by Him in His Own House—The Thief Escapes.

Inspector Hunt had an exciting tilt with a burglar about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in his home at Fifty-eighth street and Monroe avenue, and but for a series of fortunate circumstances the intruder might have made merry with that official's valuables. During the night the Inspector got up to turn out the light in the hallway, which it was thought some one had carelessly left burning. He did this and was returning to his apartments when he was suddenly brought face to face with one burglar and two big revolvers.

"Go back where you came from," with a curse, was the command, and the Inspector hastily turning over in his mind all of the circumstances of the predicament he was in concluded that to obey was the wisest plan. Accordingly he backed down the hallway, the burglar following and keeping him covered all the time with the weapons. In this fashion the procession of two proceeded as far as the door of the Inspector's bedroom, which opens at the head of the stairway leading to the lower floor. The burglar made one leap down the stairs and the Inspector ran to a dressing-case for a revolver. Running to the head of the stairs he fired two shots at the escaping marauder, but all was darkness and the bullets failed to find a mark. The burglar could be heard in his flight running through the hall and out the rear door. Surmising that he would make his way by the footwalk at the side of the house to the street Inspector Hunt ran to a front window, and, true to his calculations, the man was seen to come from the side passageway. The Inspector opened fire again, emptying the remaining three charges which his revolver contained. It had been many years since the Inspector had been in the habit of shooting at burglars, and the burglar, aided a second time by the darkness, made good his escape.

Edward G. Walton, State's-Attorney Kern's private secretary, suffered to the extent of $200 at the hands of burglars Sunday night. Thieves broke into his room, No. 1506 Michigan avenue, stole his overcoat, coat and vest, gold watch and chain, a silver-mounted revolver, $25, and several other small articles.

HAS LARYNGITIS AND TRACHEITIS.

Mayor Hopkins' Throat Is Giving His Friends Some Alarm.

Chronic laryngitis and tracheitis is the combination of disorders affecting Mayor Hopkins' throat. Fortunately the maladies are not as formidable as their names might imply. At least the Mayor's physician, Dr. Moreau R. Brown, said he did not consider the trouble serious. Mayor Hopkins will leave Chicago for the East tonight, to be gone a week or ten days. During his absence he will consult several prominent throat specialists. "I advised him to do this," said Dr. Brown: "Not because I considered the disease serious, but because I felt it would satisfy some of his friends who appear to be worried about him. He will probably consult Dr. Roe of Rochester, N. Y. He may also see Dr. Seiler of Philadelphia, Pa., or Drs. Curtis and Delaven of New York. I will give him letters to each of these physicians. As to the disorder affecting Mayor Hopkins' throat it is of several years' standing. It is not of a character, however, that will affect his general health. I made a thorough examination of him this morning and found nothing that would cause alarm."

MICHIGAN MAN SAYS HE WAS "DONE."

Terrill Brothers Arrested in Connection with the Sale of Some Apples.

K. S. Terrill and his brother, W. V. Terrill, who compose the commission firm of Terrill Bros., No. 196 South Water street, were arrested yesterday afternoon on complaint of Ira J. Lovejoy, a farmer from Lenox, Mich. The complainant says the commission men swindled him out of $350 through the sale of 170 barrels of apples. Terrill Bros., it is said, sent out circulars to farmers in the West and Northwest offering advanced prices for produce. One of the circulars reached Lovejoy, who sent five barrels of apples to Terrill Bros. as a sample. For these a good price, a little above the market price, was returned. Then Lovejoy sent a carload of apples to the firm, but consigned them to himself. He followed the fruit to Chicago and while making arrangements for their sale by the commission firm was offered $2 a barrel for them. He was advised not to accept this price by Terrill Bros., who told him he could easily get $2.25 for them. A short time afterward he was informed by Terrill Bros. that his apples had been sold, the result being that they had obtained $1 a barrel for thirty-four barrels and 75 cents a barrel for 137 barrels. Lovejoy claims to have evidence that most of the fruit brought $2 a barrel and the remainder $1.75. He also claims that the commission firm made exorbitant charges for cartage and commission. The case will be heard in Justice Glennon's court today.

CENTRAL ART ASSOCIATION PLANS.

Exhibition Committee to Show Some Canvases at Lorado Taft's Studio.

The Exhibition committee of the Central Art Association has perfected plans for a series of special exhibitions of American painting and sculpture during the coming winter. The purpose is to encourage original art in the West. The work of four painters of the Indiana School of Art will be shown—T. C. Steele, Otto Stark, William Forsyth, and R. B. Gruelle. These men have worked loyally for years amid many discouragements to add to the refinement and pleasure of Western homes. Their material, apparently unpromising, has yielded wonderful results. Their isolation has taught them insight into the near at hand and has freed them from many conventionalities of method. Sixty canvases by these artists will be on free exhibition at Lorado Taft's studio on the upper floor of the Athenæum Building from Dec. 17 to 30 and from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. All friends of American art are cordially invited.

KENILWORTH GIRLS NEARLY KILLED.

Their Team Runs Away While They Are Driving to Church.

Mary Cronin, Mary Murphy, and Maggie Funcheon, domestics in the family of Rollin A. Keyes at Kenilworth, had a narrow escape from being killed while on the way to church at Grosse Point Sunday morning. Their team ran away and threw them out of a buggy or they jumped out to save themselves, and in doing so all were more or less injured. Mary Cronin had her left shoulder and collar bone broken, Mary Murphy received a severe contusion on the head, and Maggie Funcheon was bruised about the body. In its flight the team struck a tree, one horse going to one side of it and one the other, stripping the harness off and leaving the vehicle there, a partial wreck.

Should Have Paid Her Fare.

William Marvin, a cigar salesman, sued Berriman Brothers, the cigar manufacturers, for damages for alleged breach of contract, and the case was tried yesterday in Judge Clifford's court. Marvin testified that he entered into the employ of the defendants early in 1893 at a salary of $2,500 a year and a commission of 7 per cent on all goods sold over $30,000. Four months afterwards the firm told him it wanted him to go to Salt Lake City to act as general agent for the sale of cigars, but when he asked that the railroad fare of his wife be paid he was discharged. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $1,466.

Will Install a New Pastor.

The Rev. Henry S. Jenkinson will be installed as pastor of the Scotch Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sangamon and Adams streets, at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening. The Rev. James Frothingham will preside; the Rev. Dr. J. L. Withrow, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, will preach the sermon; the Rev. Dr. T. D. Wallace, pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, will deliver the charge to the people; and the Rev. Frederick Campbell, pastor of the Jefferson Park Church, will deliver the charge to the pastor. Dr. W. H. Bolton, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, will offer the installation prayer, and Dr. Jones will read the scriptures.

Dentists in Session.

The Dental Protective Association held its annual meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon. The only business transacted was the election of the Board of Directors. The old board was reelected, and includes the following: Drs. J. N. Crouse, Col. E. D. Swain, and Truman W. Brophy. Among those present were: Drs. J. A. Dunn, M. E. Smith, A. W. Freeman, D. B. Freeman, I. A. Freeman, A. E. Mattison, and C. P. Pruan.

Hebrew Republicans Meet.

At a meeting of the Northwest Hebrew Republican club held last night at No. 195 West Division street the following officers were elected: President, A. C. Findling; Vice-Presidents, S. Freedman, M. Nathan, H. Trintz; Secretary, Nathan Feigenbaum; Treasurer, F. Federgreen; Organizer, Adolph Zaitzer; Chairman Executive Board, Adolph Blonder.

Items.

The Jeffersonian club meeting announced for last night was postponed until this evening.

Mary Mydlach, No. 156 Cleaver street, who was shot in the left side Sunday evening by Peter Stoma, a Greek fruit peddler, died yesterday afternoon at the St. Elizabeth Hospital.

Emil Loeffler, a plumber, No. 468 Wells street, was shot and seriously wounded by George Schneider in front of Otto Struller's saloon, No. 508 Wells street, yesterday morning.

The Coroner's inquest on Richard S. Jewell, the 17-year-old son of W. J. Jewell, was conducted by Deputy Coroner McNally yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of death by suicide.

Gustavus Schroeder, a motorman on the Cicero and Proviso electric street railway, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Hoglund. Fred Hanson was killed by the cars recently owing to Schroeder's carelessness, it is said.

Salvation Army officers are aranging for a Christmas dinner to be served at Princess Rink, to which the poor will be invited. They expect to provide for 3,000 persons and have issued letters asking for public aid.

Receiver John R. Parker of the defunct Minnette club filed a report with Judge Smith yesterday. He reported that claims had been received against the club amounting to $1,508 and that he had collected $237.

A special meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps No. 219 was held at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. It was decided to give socials at the members' homes and to give a party at the Masonic Temple the fourth Wednesday in February.

A man supposed to be William Quinn, a laborer, whose address is unknown, was instantly killed by a Madison street cable car at Rockwell street shortly after 6 o'clock last evening. It is thought he may have lived at Sixty-fourth street and Cottage Grove avenue.

Judge Grosscup yesterday made an order in the United States District Court discharging from custody William A. Stark, a Deputy Marshal, who July 6 shot William F. Assyla at One Hundred and Thirteenth street, from the effects of which wound Assyla died July 10. A mob of strikers moved on the Illinois Central at that point and Stark was struck several times and fired on the mob.

The three-story brick building at No. 286 North Western avenue was nearly totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The building was owned by Charles Steinbrecker and was occupied by Peter Hickey as a shoe store. The loss is $1,000 on the building and $500 on stock and contents. An investigation on the part of the police led to the belief that it was of incendiary origin.

TO ESTABLISH A CHURCH BY LAW.

Poles Carry a Grievance Against Chicago's Catholic Bishop Into Court.

The question whether a court of chancery can compel a Bishop to appoint a priest and establish a parish in a certain locality came up in Judge Payne's court yesterday and was decided in the negative. Rudolf Kraft, Jacob Hebel, Joseph Grzabowski, and three other Poles filed a bill some time ago against the Catholic Bishop of Chicago to compel the specific performance of a contract. They bought five acres of ground on Charlton avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and laid out a subdivision, in the center of which a large lot was set aside for a church. They alleged in their bill that the Rev. John Radziejewski, a Polish priest, signed a contract for the erection of a church to be known as the Church of SS. Peter and Paul. Father Radziejewski, they averred, signed as the representative of Archbishop Feehan, but the latter subsequently refused to accept the property as church property and appoint a priest to take charge. The matter came up yesterday on a demurrer to the bill. "It may be," said Judge Payne, "that this court could appoint a priest and establish a church fully as well as a Bishop could, but I don't believe the law would sustain the court in so doing. The bill asks too much in the way of specific performance. No court of chancery could compel the Bishop to appoint a priest or grant the relief prayed for in the bill." The demurrer was sustained, but attorney for the complainants was given leave to amend the bill. The amended bill will seek to compel the performance of the alleged contract to accept the church property and execute in the name of the Archbishop a mortgage to pay for it. The cost of the building was about $16,000.

You can call an A. D. T. Messenger and send a "Want" ad. to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

SHE GETS OUT OF IT.

MRS. A. A. WAKEFIELD COMES WITHIN ONE OF SERVING AS A JUROR.

Judge Tuley, Being in Doubt About the Law, Is as Glad to Let the Woman Go as She Is to Be Rid of an Embarrassment—How She Came to Be Drawn—Mrs. Mary A. Ford Lectures Before Women on "Rousseau"—News for Gentle Sex Readers.

Mrs. A. A. Wakefield, No. 215 Washington street, lost an opportunity to establish a precedent and create a mild sensation yesterday afternoon. Her modesty and a desire to escape an unpleasant service lost to the women of Illinois a first-class chance to legally demonstrate their equality with man. Mrs. Wakefield had been summoned to appear as a petit juror in the Criminal Court and, had she insisted upon obeying the summons to the letter, she would have had Judge Tuley frantically turning the pages of his law books in search of precedents. The place where Mrs. Wakefield might have erected a mile stone in the onward march of women toward the goal of equal rights is all unmarked because of the courtly manner and kindly smile of Judge Tuley.

In the Criminal Court Building yesterday afternoon court attendants and spectators noticed a woman present who seemed to take more than a common interest in the proceedings. When the petit jurors were being polled and the clerk had reached the name of A. A. Wakefield the interested woman responded and asked Bailiff Oleson to escort her to the proper place to be sworn.

"Are you a juror?" asked Judge Tuley as he beamed upon the feminine figure approaching the bench. Assistant State's-Attorney Knight and the clerks and bailiffs smiled insinuatingly as Mrs. Wakefield softly answered:

"Yes."

"And are you a voter?"

"Yes, sir."

"Were you regularly subpœnaed to appear here?"

"Yes, sir."

Judge Tuley called for the documents and, after carefully glancing through the subpœna book, took off his glasses and, addressing Mrs. Wakefield, said:

"I've no doubt you would serve on this jury faithfully and well, but I can find no warrant in the law for accepting you."

Glad to Get Out of It.

Mrs. Wakefield eagerly accepted the words of the Judge as an excuse from service and, being reassured by the court, was politely dismissed with a bow.

Mrs. Wakefield was registered on the poll lists of the First Ward as "A. A. Wakefield," and that is how she came to be summoned as a juror. There was no mark to distinguish the name as other than that of a male voter and it was selected in regular order by a jury clerk.

After court had adjourned Judge Tuley was asked to explain how Mrs. Wakefield came to be summoned and why he so summarily dismissed her.

"I suppose," he replied, "her name was secured from one of the poll lists of registered voters, and the summons was served in the usual manner by leaving a copy at her residence. In that way her true identity was not disclosed until she came into court."

"Why did you excuse her from serving?"

"O, it would have been unpleasant for a woman to serve alone among a lot of men. She was anxious to be excused and I was glad of the chance to let her go."

"Is there any law that would have prevented her acceptance as a juror?"

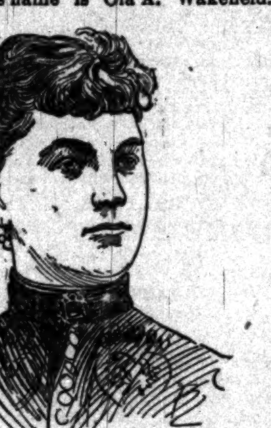
"I wouldn't like to answer that question. I never have known of a case of a woman serving on a petit jury in Illinois or any other State. There is at least the law of common practice to prevent."

"But suppose Mrs. Wakefield had insisted upon serving after she had been regularly subpœnaed?"

"Then I should have been compelled to look into the law in the case. I am glad, indeed, she did not do so, for, as I said before, she was anxious to be excused and I was equally anxious to excuse her."

The Name on the Sign.

Mrs. Anna Aloysius Wakefield registered last fall, as many other women did. Two years ago she did not register, but somebody else registered her name. Why this was done she does not know. Neither could she say whether some one voted that name at the general election. A. A. Wakefield was entered on the registration books, she says, without her knowledge or consent, and of course some man may have cast a vote on the strength of it. When she registered last October she gave her name in full and not her initials, so the registration clerk might not make an unintentionable mistake in neglecting to say the person so registering was a woman. She might have had her name in the registration books for the last seven years for all she knows. Mrs. Wakefield's husband conducts a carpenter shop at No. 215 Washington street. The sign reads A. A. Wakefield. His name is Ola A. Wakefield.



MRS. A. A. WAKEFIELD.

The name on the sign is that of Mrs. Wakefield. She has been married twice. Her first husband, whose name also was Wakefield and who was also a carpenter, died seven years ago and she continued the business, running it in her own name. She subsequently married again and her present husband runs the business now. The old sign never was changed. It still bears the name of Mrs. Wakefield.

The incident was related to Dr. Julia Holmes Smith last evening. "Why was Mrs. Wakefield rejected?" she asked.

"Because Mrs. Wakefield happens to be a woman," was the rejoinder.

"That is a bad reason," Dr. Smith replied. "She is a person and doubtless pays taxes."

"Then you think women would make acceptable jurors?"

"Woman is asked to vote and why can she not be a juror? In my opinion a woman can be a juror if she wants to, as she pays taxes and supports the city. In this way she might do a public service and in a measure earn her vote. No, if woman has no pressing duties at home there is no objection to being on a jury. The affair just shows how unwise is public opinion."

Mrs. James M. Flower said: "The decision in refusing to allow Mrs. Wakefield to act as a juror was right. Woman has not a full vote and is not entitled to a place on a jury. There is no question about it. The decision was just under the circumstances."

SHE REVIEWS THE LIFE OF ROUSSEAU.

Mrs. Mary H. Ford Lectures Before a Class of Women.

Reviewing the life of the poor Parisian painter of landscapes, Theodore Rousseau, before a class of women at the Art Institute yesterday morning, Mrs. Mary H. Ford said in part:

Rousseau was distinctively a great painter of trees. He was an innovator in art because he exactly reproduced nature, rather than copied the conventional landscapes, such as Poussin and Claude Lorraine painted in those days. He was the first one to paint the individual species of trees. Thus it was that Rousseau gained the title of father of landscape art. However, being so radically opposed to the conventional art of his day, he suffered the criticisms of the Salon juries and the public. He was a Parisian, born in 1814, and was fortunately born poor, else he would have studied in the old school of landscape painting. As it was, he was obliged to go to nature for instruction. For the sake of mere bread and butter he never painted down to the taste of the public. The consequence is that Rousseau worked and struggled, and was but comparatively little appreciated at the time of his death.

Rousseau was the first to paint the vivid green of early spring. So it happened that when he painted his famous picture, "The Descent of the Cows from the High Alps," with the delicate green grass growing next to the pure white snow, with the glistening mountain peaks contrasting against the wonderful blue sky, with the brilliant line of Alpine shepherds winding in picturesque grouping, it was an absolute protest against the rules of color then in vogue in France. Considered dangerous to art, the picture was refused at the Salon. One day, when Rousseau was actually starving, having had nothing to eat for two days, the picture was sold for a paltry sum of $100, though today it is valued at $75,000. Among his now famous paintings are "The Farm," "The Public Oven," "Twilight," and "The Gorges of Apremont."

Not only was Rousseau never lifted from the touch of poverty, but his domestic life was peculiarly unfortunate. The nervous strain of caring for an insane wife led to a stroke of paralysis. His last request was to be pushed into the middle of the room of his humble cottage that he might watch the waving of the oaks he loved so well. Thus, perfectly happy, Theodore Rousseau's life slowly flickered out at eventide.

ATLAU CERAMIC ART CLUB EXHIBITION.

Pretty Bits of Painted China May Be Seen, Beginning This Afternoon.

The annual exhibition of the Atlau Ceramic Art club will be ushered in this afternoon at the Art Institute with an informal reception from 1 to 4 o'clock. The display promises to be attractive. Mrs. Frazee will show an artistic piece entitled "The Yellow Aster," which is the figure of a young girl. Besides some gems in cameo work she has novel sketches of "World's Fair Visitors" done in vitrifiable substance which gives the effect of pen and ink sketches. Miss Louise Anderson displays a Marie Antoinette plate and other skillfully executed pieces. Miss Cole has a number of unique designs in green, including a chocolate set enameled on a pale green surface and outlined with a rococo pattern in raised gold. Miss Dibble shows some clever designs noticeable for dark green bands and touches, which color is original. Mrs. E. L. Humphrey exhibits a boldly executed tray of roses, but of charming effect withal. A porcelain slab bearing the familiar figure "Morning" is also noteworthy. In the display are the equally artistic designs of Miss Florence Miner, Mrs. McCreery, Mrs. J. W. Milliken, Mrs. Florence Pratt, Miss Ranson, Mrs. John H. Wagner, and Mrs. Zeublin. The officers of the club include:

Miss Eva E. Adams, President; Mrs. J. E. Zeublin, Vice-President; Mrs. E. L. Humphrey, Secretary and Treasurer; Counselors, Mrs. A. A. Frazee and Mrs. N. A. Cross; Advisory Board, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Mrs. Frank W. Gould, Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck, Mrs. W. Prettiman, Mrs. N. H. Blatchford, Mrs. Erskine M. Phelps, Mrs. William Penn Nixon, Mrs. Milton H. Wilson, Mrs. Clarence I. Peck, Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat.

Of Interest to Women.

The Equal Suffrage Association will meet at the Sherman House at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Charlotte C. Holt will lead in a political talk.

"The Sweating Evil" is the theme of a paper to be read this evening by Mrs. Florence Kelly before the Austin Economic Circle at Bowen's Hall, No. 213 Park avenue.

The picture named "The Agony in the Garden," exhibited at the Columbian Exposition by Mrs. Charles D. Wells, will be raffled the evening of Friday, Dec. 28, the proceeds of the sale to be donated to the reconstruction of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Madison, Wis.

The Mary H. Krout Republican Woman's club of the First Ward has effected permanent organization with Mrs. Fannie Brown as President, and Mrs. Lizzie Nickson as Vice-President. Precinct Presidents have been chosen as follows: Fifteenth Precinct, Mrs. Lizzie Nickson; Sixteenth Precinct, Mrs. E. L. Graham; Seventeenth Precinct, Mrs. I. M. Kirkland.

Matters educational will receive the consideration of the West End Woman's club this afternoon at its monthly meeting. Short papers on "The Necessity for Early Care, Protection, and Education of the Poor and Neglected Classes," to be read by Helen N. Winchell and Helen G. Scott, will be followed by informal discussion. Musical numbers will be contributed by Master Francis Rea McMillen.

CORONER M'HALE MAKES HIS REPLY.

Says the Trade and Labor Assembly Speaks in Ignorance.

Coroner McHale denies the charges made against him in a report submitted at Sunday's meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly. He asks, too, if the assembly desires to improve the efficiency of the Coroner's office, why it did not send its committee to him. Mr. McHale said he did not know whether politics or personal feeling was back of the report, but he did know the charges were unfounded.

He denied that undertakers were allowed to collect any charges whatever for bodies until an inquest had been held. Then if the friends of the dead person wanted the undertaker to conduct the funeral that was a matter of business between the two.

Mr. McHale said the allegation that the City Morgue was large enough to contain all the bodies on which inquests are held was based on ignorance. The capacity of the morgue, he said, was forty-eight bodies. At one time it had contained eighty-five. Eight to ten cases for inquest were recorded daily and the "unknowns" were held fifteen to twenty days for identification. It was his practice to have bodies sent to the nearest undertaker. The law required that the jury be selected from good men living in the neighborhood where the body was found. In case of a death in South Chicago or Jefferson, if the body were taken to the City Morgue it would take the time of a patrol wagon for four or five hours to make the trip and return, and all the witnesses would have to be brought the same distance. What was needed was a public morgue in each quarter of the city, and Mr. McHale hoped provision for such would be made. As to the present morgue he said the average temperature in summer was 35° and in winter 45°. The old four-ton ice machine, he said, was as good as the alleged ten-ton machine which had replaced it. He said that while the county had paid for a ten-ton machine it had been supplied with a six-ton machine only, and it had never given a day's satisfaction since it was put in, the temperature never being reduced to 32°. The air became so bad that employés sleeping over the morgue had to find quarters elsewhere.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef. Annual sale over eight million jars.

Whist players' enthusiasm is unbounded when speaking of the Chicago duplicate whist boxes. Sold at McClurg's and leading stationers.

A bottle of Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne with your dinner makes it complete. It pleases every one.

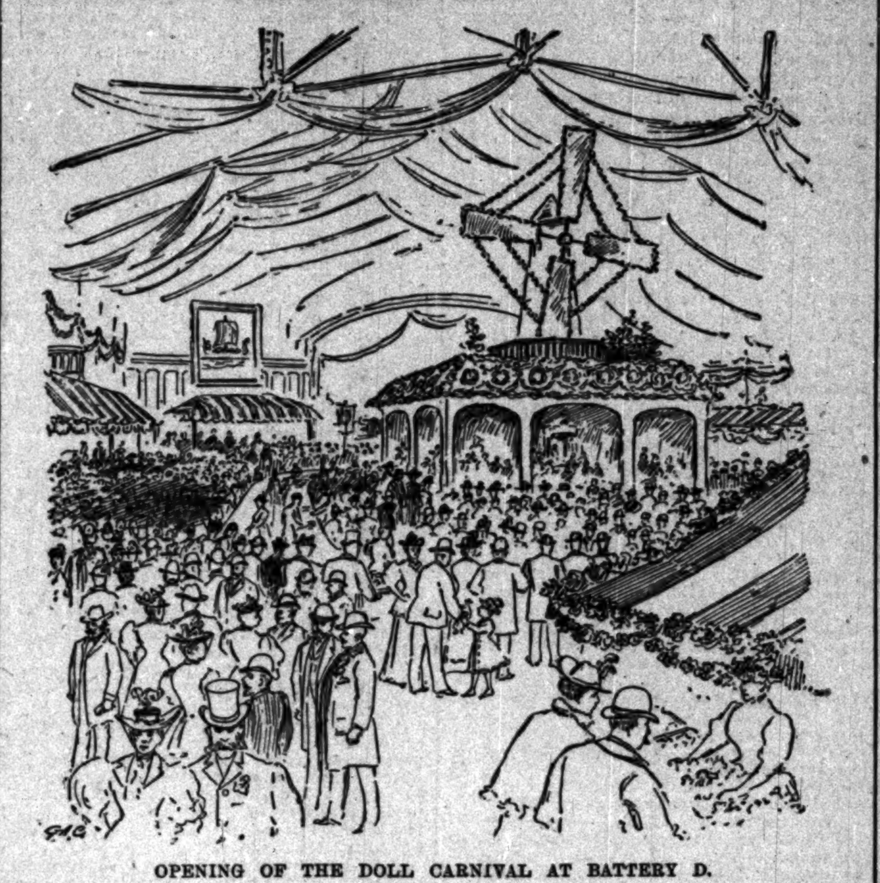
Globes now at half price; useful gifts; don't miss them. A. H. Andrews & Co., 215 Wabash.

DOLLS AS THE HOSTS.

THEY GIVE AN AT HOME, LIKE GROWN FOLK, AT BATTERY D.

Fairy Scene Where a $10,000 Manikin May Be Found Near a Doll That Can Be Bought for a Dime—Gifts of the Actors—Stage Characters Portrayed to the Life—Beautiful Tots from the Hands of the Dressmakers—Novelties That Sing.

The Charity Doll Carnival threw open its doors at Battery D last night and 7,000 dolls welcomed the curious public. The decorations of this often decorated hall are the most effective yet seen there. There are flowery festoons and Chinese lanterns without end, but what sets everything off is the Venetian awning of broad, variegated banks, projecting from the gallery all around the room. The great central feature is a large rectangular booth in the center of the room devoted to the charities represented in the carnival. From the center of the roof rises a veritable Dutch windmill, the long arms of which slowly turn with startling verisimilitude.



OPENING OF THE DOLL CARNIVAL AT BATTERY D.

This central booth has ten stalls, four in front, four in the rear, and one in each end. In front the center stall is that of the Children's Aid Society, and it is in the shape of a throne scene, in which the Queen and her courtiers are all dolls. The stall on the left of it is that of the Young People's Missionary Society, and is an imitation of a beauty show. The stall on the right belongs to the Charity Hospital, and contains a beautiful May pole scene, with dolls for damsels. In the rear of the booth the center stall is got up by the Margaret Etter Crèche, and appropriately represents a crèche. This is flanked on one side by the stall of the Woman's Hospital and on the other side by the stall of the Woman's Exchange, which are simply filled with wonderful dolls. At one end of the booth is the stall of the dressmakers, each of whom has sent a doll which she has dressed, and exceedingly well dressed are they all. At the other end is a stall devoted to theatrical dolls.

Dolls of the Actors.

These theatrical dolls are the most artistic and interesting dolls in the carnival. They are contributed by the stars of the stage, each of whom has sent his or her image in some favorite rôle and costume of doll size. Here is Thomas Keene as Richard III., Roland Reed as the Politician, Cora Potter as Charlotte Corday, Ada Rehan as Lady Teazle, Mme. Calvé as Carmen, Modjeska as Marie Stuart, Mme. Bernhardt as Fedora, Mme. Rhéa as the Empress Josephine, and twenty other celebrities in as many stage characters, and even the facial likeness is in most cases admirable and laughable.

Around the great central booth at a distance of twenty feet is a counter devoted to miscellaneous doll exhibition, where a doll can be bought for any price from one cent up to $150. Then around the walls is a series of stalls devoted to every species of curious industry and refreshment. One may get a cup of chocolate or a dish of breakfast food or a glass of milk or a drink of cider. By the payment of an additional dime he may pass into a canopy and see a $10,000 doll which whistles, sings, speaks, dances, and eats. He may disappear into an opening a little farther along and witness a sort of spiritualistic séance, in which a young woman defies any one to confine her hands with rope or iron in such a way that she cannot extricate herself in three seconds. He may go on the stage and behind the drop curtain, and there see a greater drop curtain, which suddenly parts and displays a series of bona fide living pictures. This also costs a dime.

In the gallery sits a band discoursing enchanting music. In the corner of the gallery the Woman's Exchange has opened a select restaurant. In the front gallery one sees a door through which he passes into a large room called very appropriately "Fairy Land."

Baby Houses.

In the center of the floor are baby houses that would interest Bismarck or Gladstone. Around the walls are stalls six feet wide and ten feet high, each containing fairy scenes enough to interest any one a week. In the north end of the room are three stalls called "The Holy Picture." The center stall is the birth of Christ, the one on the right is the Three Wise Men, and the one on the left the Shepherds. The scenery and the figures are things of beauty not easily forgotten. The larger side of the room is taken up with a series of representations of the stages of the different well-known theaters in the city. McVicker's, in a perfect fac-simile of its proscenium and stage, exhibits the second act of "The American Heiress." Hooley's in like manner gives a scene from "Bluebeard"; Havlin's gives "Old Mother Hubbard"; Kohl & Middleton give "The Babes in the Wood"; Sosman & Landis, three scenes from "Cinderella," the kitchen, the garden, and the ball. In the end of the room A. G. Spalding & Co. give a baseball game played by dolls, with the ball in mid-air, suspended of course by an invisible thread. In another place "Shooting the Chute" is contributed by a large retail house.

To many people the most attractive feature of the carnival will be the young women who conduct it. Miss Ida Noble will preside over the Oriental booth; Miss Jessie Barnes is to have charge of a pretty pavilion devoted to the theatrical profession; Mrs. Gordon Storey, the celebrities; Miss Hazeltine, the booth of rag and novelty dolls; Miss Gene Byford, the fashion booth; Miss Nellie Blaine, the society booth; Mrs. J. H. Colby, the Woman's Hospital; Mrs. J. B. Lyons, the Woman's Exchange; Mrs. J. B. Walker, Children's Aid Society; Mrs. Dr. H. P. Newman, Young People's Missionary Society; Mrs. Sherwin, fancy paper booth; Mrs. Charles Kingman, Margaret Etter Crèche booth; and Mrs. F. H. Martion, Charity Hospital booth. Each will have a corps of young women assistants.

All the rage, 15 photographs, three styles, $3. Stevens' Studio, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A cough or sore throat should not be neglected. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are a simple remedy and give immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.*

Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Pain are horrors that PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will abate.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

Wonderful Discovery for the Teeth, Lacrose Paste Dentifrice. Buck & Rayner.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Forecast for Tuesday:

Illinois, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south.

Indiana, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south.

Lower Michigan, fair, warmer, variable winds.

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south.

Minnesota and Iowa, fair, warmer, south winds.

Missouri, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south.

North and South Dakota, fair, light south winds.

Nebraska and Kansas, fair, warmer, south winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max'm temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation 24 hours.
Abilene	30.40	52	60	S. E.	Clear	......
Bismarck, N. D.	30.20	28	42	S. E.	Clear	......
Boston, Mass.	30.08	40	54	W.	Clear	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.42	32	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cairo, Ill	30.52	40	44	N. E.	Clear	......
Charleston, S. C	30.24	60	70	N. W.	Clear	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.42	38	52	S. W.	Clear	......
Chicago	30.52	32	34	N. E.	Clear	......
Cincinnati, O.	30.52	36	40	N. E.	Clear	......
Cleveland, O.	30.48	34	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Davenport, Ia.	30.52	30	36	Calm.	Clear	......
Denver, Colo.	30.42	30	46	N. W.	Clear	......
Des Moines, Ia.	30.50	38	46	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Detroit, Mich.	30.52	32	34	N. E.	Clear	......
Dodge City, Kas	30.36	38	54	S.	Clear	......
Duluth, Minn.	30.42	22	30	S.	Clear	......
El Paso, Tex.	30.22	52	54	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Erie, Pa.	30.42	34	44	N.	Clear	......
Galveston, Tex.	30.38	62	64	E.	Clear	......
Grand Haven	30.50	28	32	S.	Fair	......
Green Bay, Wis.	30.54	28	32	S. W.	Clear	......
Helena, Mont	30.14	38	40	S. W.	Clear	......
Huron, S. D.	30.30	26	40	S. E.	Clear	......
Indianapolis	30.52	34	40	N. W.	Clear	......
Jacksonville	30.20	62	74	N.	Rain	Trace
Kansas City, Mo	30.54	40	48	S. E.	Clear	......
Knoxville	30.44	44	50	N.	Clear	......
La Crosse, Wis.	30.48	34	36	S.	Clear	......
Little Rock, Ark	30.50	46	50	N. E.	Clear	......
Louisville, Ky.	30.52	38	42	N. W.	Clear	......
Marquette, Mich	30.50	18	24	N. W.	Clear	.01
Memphis, Tenn	30.50	44	50	N. E.	Clear	......
Miles City	30.16	28	40	S. W.	Clear	......
Milwaukee	30.52	30	30	W.	Cl'udy	......
Minnedosa	30.18	10	20	W.	Snow	Trace
Montreal	30.16	30	48	W.	Clear	......
Moorhead	30.29	28	32	S. E.	Clear	......
New Orleans, La	30.34	62	68	N.	Clear	......
New York City	30.24	40	52	N. W.	Clear	......
Omaha	30.42	40	46	N. W.	Clear	......
Oswego, N. Y.	30.28	34	40	N. W.	Snow	Trace
Palestine	30.42	56	64	N.	Cl'udy	......
Pierre, S. D.	30.22	36	42	S. E.	Clear	......
Pittsburg	30.48	34	42	W.	Cl'udy	......
Port Huron	30.48	32	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Pueblo	30.36	38	48	N.	Cl'udy	......
Rapid City	30.16	36	50	W.	Fair	......
St Louis	30.56	40	42	N.	Clear	......
St. Paul	30.46	26	30	S. E.	Clear	......
Salt Lake City	30.20	42	42	S.	Cl'udy	......
Santa Fe	30.34	36	50	S.	Clear	......
Sioux City	30.36	38	42	S.	Clear	......
Springfield, Ill	30.54	34	40	S.	Clear	......
Springfield, Mo	30.52	42	48	S.	Clear	......
Toledo	30.52	32	38	N.	Cl'udy	......

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DEC. 17.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following new companies:

The Arcturus Mining company, Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; James A. Brady, Julius L. Goldberg, and John B. Schwaiz.

The Dousman Automatic Valve company, Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, William H. McAndrews, Roy S. Bates, and Chester B. Davis.

The O. C. Mohl company, Chicago; leather goods; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Otto C. Mohl, William P. Fogarty, and Edward Mohl.

Eclipse Gas Stove company, Rockford; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Kate B. Roper, George D. Roper, and George S. Roper.

Empire Light and Power company, Quincy; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Isaac L. Faucett, Harry O. Chandler, and John P. Wheeler.

Pulaski County Grange Fair Association, Villa Ridge, Pulaski County; capital stock, $7,500; incorporators, John H. Kinker, Charles C. Davidson, William R. Crain, and others.

Bartonia club of Chicago; social and educational; incorporators, Palmer J. Fieldse, William Monroe, and Oscar F. Carson.

The Regular German Republican club of the Sixth Ward, Chicago; incorporators, Michael Goering, Julius Breckwaldt, and others.

The Faultless Custom Pants company, Chicago; certified to an increase of directors from three to five.

The Hygeia Ventilating and Manufacturing company, Quincy; capital stock, $3,000; incorporators, George Bakewell, Robert E. Tearse, and William Scharnweber.

The A. W. Rainbow company, Chicago; to an increase of capital stock from $15,000 to $25,000.

The Enterprise Paint Manufacturing company, Chicago; to $25,000.

The Macon Agricultural Association, Macon; to a change of name to the Macon County Agricultural Association.

The Western Cottage Organ company, Ottawa; to a change of name to the Western Cottage Piano and Organ company.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Robert Bruce, Jessie Scott	23-21
John Carlson, Hulda Anderson	21-21
Jimmie Dennis, Genie Fulmer	25-21
Darius Turner, Madge Hickey	32-23
Armand Pape, Annie Bates	28-28
C. David Bergenhem, Ellen Finnstrom	27-23
Louis Herzfeld, Hattie Tubin	23-20
Joseph Kolbava, Frances Dornbyl	21-24
Joseph Bloch, Hulda Joseph	41-30
Fred Kreft, Louise Geils	26-19
Alex Scott, Sadie Washington	27-23
John Long, May Stewart	34-24
William Shugert, Kittie West	22-20
August Benson, Mary Johnson	28-25
Lucien Houart, Celina Desneany	24-21
Robert Bennett, Bessie Anderson	28-23
Alfred Sheaks, Minnie Wilkerson	26-21
Morris Fox, Amelia Gillespie	29-23
Francis Dana, Louise Merrick	37-26
Hendrickus Boerema, Anna Staal	21-18
Jesse Baker, Emma Nelson	24-18
John Fell, Kittie Purcell	24-21
August Reimer, Ida Mendins	28-23
Patrick Houlihan, Kittie Collins	24-20
Philip Turner, Flora Cook	30-30
Ruben Mason, Lubina Miller	36-19
Matthew Hoffman, Katie Cramer	25-18
Carl Hansen, Louise Jenson	21-21
Charles Judd, Bertha Miller	24-21
Robert Griffin, Lulu Beederman	[illegible]
Martin Webb, Mary Bochmann	26-23
Frank Schween, Anna Stewart	39-32
James Lenzie, Anna Marshall	17-18
Charles Shaw, Bessie Scott	22-18
Francis Chamberlain, Jannette Wood	27-24
Victor Ramquist, Hilda Peterson	24-24
George Colby, Mary Tobey	23-23
William Fletcher, Mary Lockwood	32-26
Joseph Bates, Margaret Jack	50-42
August Nelson, Emma Nelson	22-22
George Zink, Wilhelmine Gotz	32-27
Isaac Liberman, Regina Fishell	25-20
William Dewyer, Sophie Swenson	32-22
Preston Tolbert, Amelia Lewis	39-22
Philip Letzinger, Ida Fricke	28-25
James Kai, Flora Pearson	29-30
James Flynn, Maggie Kane	28-19
Joseph Weis, Augusta Jaster	25-18
John Morrison, Betsy McLaud	31-23

MARRIAGES.

MAXWELL—FRASER—At St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, Helen Henrietta Fraser, daughter of Henry Welsh, to John Carpenter Maxwell of St. Paul, Minn.

DEATHS.

BEHRENS—Sunday, Dec. 16, at 7:30 p. m., Mrs. Emma Behrens, aged 67 years 3 months and 16 days. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 1 p. m., from her late residence, 95 Johnson-st., by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

DONOGHUE—Dec. 17, Edward J. Donoghue, aged 41, of typhoid fever, eldest son of Dr. E. B. Donoghue. Funeral Wednesday, 10 a. m., from house, 3522 Wentworth-av., to St. Malachy's Church. Carriages to Mount Olivet.

FELTON—Gertrude, wife of George G. Felton. Interment at Brooklyn, N. Y. Services at residence, No. 3211 Michigan-av., 3 p. m. today.

JEWELL—Dec. 16, Richard S., son of W. J. and Annie M. Jewell, aged 17 years. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 18, 2 p. m., from residence, 197 S. Hoyne-av., by carriages to Forest Home.

NYE—Dec. 17, at 11:30 a. m., at Elgin, Ill., Charles W. Nye, aged 47.

RAEDER—Henry Raeder, at Boston, Mass., Dec. 14, aged 73 years, father of Henry Raeder of Evanston, Ill.

TUCKHORN—Sunday, Dec. 16, at Kansas City, Mo., David Tuckhorn, son of Mrs. Caroline Tuckhorn, 14 N. Elizabeth-st., and the late Henry Tuckhorn. Funeral notice hereafter. Please omit flowers.

WEIST—Jonas Z. Weist, at residence, 526 West Adams-st., Sunday, Dec. 16, of progressive paralysis, in his 63d year. Funeral at residence, 526 West Adams-st., Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 2:30.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE WISH TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE RECENT fire in our store does not affect our doing business in the least. We have already purchased in the East an entire new stock of wallpaper. Any work in our line will receive prompt attention.
J. S. SULLIVAN & BRO.,
266 and 268 N. Clark-st.

"THE FAYE LITERARY AND SOCIAL Club" will hold its next meeting at the house of Miss Flora Adler, No. 571 E. Division-st., Saturday evening.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—$1,000 ON 10 CLEAR LOTS, WORTH $5,000; will pay 7 per cent and 2½ commission. Address T 692, Tribune office.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
THE LAST WEEK OF
THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME
SUNDAY, DEC. 23. | SHENANDOAH.

ALHAMBRA—H. R. Jacobs, Manager.
....THE SILVER KING....
Dec. 23—Kimball Opera Co.

ACADEMY—H. R. Jacobs, Manager.
N. S. WOOD—ORPHANS OF NEW YORK
Dec. 23—The Silver King.

HOOLEY'S—Last Week, Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Joseph Murphy IN SHAUN RHUE.
Next Sunday—Mr. Murphy as Lanty Kilally in "The Donagh."
Dec. 24—Mr. E. H. Sothern in "Capt. Lettarblair."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN........Manager
LAST WEEK.
Thursday, FOY'S 1,000th Time in Chicago. Souvenir for Everybody
EDDIE FOY IN OFF the EARTH.
Matinees Wed. and Sat.
Next Sunday—HOYT'S A TEMPERANCE TOWN.

Make some nice young man happy—every sensible young woman ought to.

While we hesitate to intrude in a delicate affair, we venture to suggest that a handsome and useful Christmas gift will do it.

In that connection we mention elegant Neckwear, stylish Gloves, fine Silk Umbrellas, Nobby Canes, &c.

If your idea is strictly utility, here are a multitude of fine things to attract and please—from the little odds and ends of men's wear up to fine Suits and full silk-lined Overcoats of Rogers, Peet & Co.'s make.

If you don't like what you buy here—or if *he* doesn't—you may have your money back.

F. M. ATWOOD
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

STILL THEY ARE FREE

MEADOWCROFTS ADMITTED TO BAIL UNTIL THURSDAY.

In Argument Judge Collins Holds That "Conviction," as Used in the Statutes, Is Not Complete Until Sentence Has Been Passed by the Court, and the Judge Rules Accordingly—Motion for New Trial to Be Argued on That Day—Point to Be Made.

The Meadowcroft case is fertile in legal precedents and decisions of knotty points. Yesterday morning the question was argued whether the defendants were entitled to bail and they were admitted until Thursday morning at 10, when the motion for a new trial will be argued.

Ex-Judge Collins opened with a strong presentation of the right of his clients to be admitted to bail until the motion should be overruled and sentence pronounced.

"We do not," he said, "ask any favor from the court, nor from the State, nor from the numerous creditors of these defendants. This is a question of law only and the law is clear." Division III., Sec. 294, of the Criminal Code is as follows:

> All persons shall be bailable before conviction, except for capital offenses where the proof is evident or the presumption great.

"Now, the only question is: 'What does the term conviction mean'? The Supreme Court of this State speaks in no uncertain voice on this point. I read from the decision in the case of Faunce vs. The People, 51 Ill. 311."

What Is Conviction?

What is a conviction? Is it the verdict of guilty, or is it the sentence or judgment rendered on such a verdict? So far as our knowledge of the practice extends under this section since its adoption the construction has been uniform that it is the judgment on the verdict of guilty which renders the accused infamous and disqualifies him from testifying as a witness. And such long and uniform construction by the courts and the bar is entitled to no small weight in the consideration of such a question. Had serious doubts of the correctness of such a construction existed we must conclude that the question would long since have been presented to this court for determination. A reference to the Sec. 8, Art. 4, of our Constitution will show the construction the framers of that instrument placed on the term conviction. After conferring upon the Governor the power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons after conviction for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, it declares that "he shall biennially communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of commutation, pardon, or reprieve." This provision manifestly contemplates a judgment or sentence as necessary to a conviction, or why require in each case of conviction and reprieve, commutation, or pardon, to report the sentence and its date? If the verdict of guilty constituted the conviction they would not have required in every case the sentence and its date to have been communicated to the General Assembly. They, no doubt, acted upon the uniform construction given to the statute above referred to, which was then and had long been in force.

An examination of the adjudged cases in the various States of the Union, where substantially the same laws are in force, will show that it is not the commission of the crime, nor the infamous nature of the punishment, but the final judgment of the court that renders the culprit incompetent. It is true that writers and Judges have loosely said that a party is convicted on the finding of a verdict against him. It is true in a sense that he has been convicted by the jury, but not until the judgment is rendered is he convicted by the law; and the statute only, like the common law, refers to the conviction imposed by the law.

Not Ready for Argument.

"The State asks us now to argue the motion for a new trial. We are not ready, your Honor, and ask for time. We shall desire to argue some matters that do not appear in the record. In the meantime we claim we are entitled to bail and further call your attention to Sec. 297, Rev. Stat.: In substance it states that 'bail or recognizance binds the accused to appear on some designated day and from day to day, and from term to term, and from day to day of each term, until the final sentence or order of the court.'"

The State practically conceded the right of the defendants to bail and the court at some length delivered an opinion of the same tenor and continued bail until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Charles Meadowcroft remarked: "It only puts it off until Thursday and then will come the squeeze. But I will not be over twenty-four hours in jail before the Supreme Court grants a capias. I wish it had been Joliet though instead of the County Jail. Joliet is nice and clean, but the County Jail—ugh!"

Meadowcroft should have said that a supersedeas would be granted. It is fortunate for the Meadowcrofts that the Supreme Court is in vacation. Any Judge of that court can grant a supersedeas; were the court in session the question would have to be argued before the full bench.

It is said Judge Collins' new point is that Juror Patterson in signing the verdict started to write after his name "Not pleased." He got as far as "Not p" and stopped. The law provides, however, that it is not necessary that the verdict be written, and when the jury was polled in court Patterson stated as to that the verdict as read: "It was and it is my verdict."

Notes of the Courts.

Allen F. Gordon has filed an answer to the suit commenced against him by Paul Hazard, his partner in the real estate business. Hazard asked for a receiver for the business, claiming that Gordon had been spending an undue proportion of the partnership funds.

Walter V. Hoyt, owner of certain patents for obtaining the residuum contained in water used in the manufacture of gas, filed a bill in the United States court yesterday against the Consumers' Gas company, accusing it of manufacturing and selling his devices. He asks for an injunction restraining it from the further use and manufacture and sale of the apparatus, and that such damages as appear be awarded him by the court.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE SEARS—13,793—J. H. Baker vs. Fred Baffinger; on ver., $46.—13,792—Naughton & Corderman vs. Same; on findg., $18.—13,196—Daniel H. Tolman vs. Kolben Johnson; on ver., $724 (ex parte).—10,792—John Johnson & Co. vs. Ed Murray; on ver., $159 and sci. fa. vs. surety (ex parte).—9,308—Pabst Brg. Co. vs. Daniel Wachenheimer; on dflt., $630.

JUDGE STEIN—14,545—Eunice S. Underwood vs. George R. Walker, George M. and Erasmus E. Reed; by stip., $168—6,496—H. M. Carlton vs. North American Deposit and Investment Co.; on findg., $645.

JUDGE BLANKE—7,747—Mr. Chaffee and Wife vs. C. S. Netting and Wife; on ver., $180 (ex parte).

JUDGE HANECY—8,705—Ernst Puttkammer vs. Warren Springer; on ver., $1,656; appld.—11,-720—John P. Hettinger vs. James Walsh; on ver., $600; appld.

JUDGE DUNNE—2,552—Augustus B. Finnegan vs. Levi D. Leiter and Harvey Sheeler; on findg., $4,500 and sat.

JUDGE BURKE—2,590—The Chicago Edison Co. vs. H. Fleming & Co.; on ver., $435.

JUDGE BAKER—13,008—Tribune Co. vs. Morton A. Jackson and Frank B. Murray; on ver., $360 (ex parte).—12,279—J. Matthews vs. Edward P. Eastman, A. O. Cooper, R. H. Gillespie, George G. Greenberg, George A. Jackson, J. E. Reed, W. B. Lewis, D. N. Barrow, D. E. Wilkie, Charles E. Frazier; on ver., $217 vs. Edward P. Eastman, Charles E. Frazier, A. O. Cooper, D. N. Barrows, R. E. Reed, George A. Jackson, George G. Greenberg, impld and sci. fa. vs. other defts (ex parte).—12,534—Ignatius J. Chileski, admr. estate of Frank Jaka, decd., vs. Fitz-Simons & Connell Co.; on finding., $2,000 and sat.—12,962—John Ronan vs. Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Co.; on findg., $200 and sat.—12,121—Hadley & Voules Co. vs. Odell Prtg. Co., on ver., $94 and sci. fa. vs. John W. Erb, surety.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—7,348—John D. Murphy vs. F. D. Johnson; on findg., $465.—8,442½—Pabst Brg. Co. vs. Ashland Restaurant Co.; on ver., $440.

JUDGE ADAMS—12,883—Albert M. Gustle vs. J. T. Oliver; on ver., $200.—10,934—The Ridgely National Bank of Springfield, Ill., vs. N. K. Fairbank; on ver., $6,520; appld.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

JUDGE SMITH—138—Hanselman vs. Chas. Baldwin Co.; decree.

JUDGE PAYNE—4,142—Schoenhofen vs. Farnam; decree.—901—McKey vs. Hubbard; same.

JUDGE WINDES — 4,237 — Mudworthy vs. O'Brien; defl. dec.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Trial call Nos. 3,581, 186, 1,811, 4,002, and No. 1,328 on hearing.

JUDGE EWING—Stiles vs. Stiles on hearing.

JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 6,637, 6,639, 6,644, 5,536, 4,318, 6,352, 6,645, 6,649, 6,650, 6,653, and No. 4,366 on trial. Announcement—Judge Stein having run out of cases early in the morning for two days in succession he has adopted and will hereafter act on Judge Clifford's rule, that a case on the trial call of any day will not on that day be passed without cause. Counsel cannot on the day a case is on trial have it passed by stipulation.

JUDGE SMITH—(Room 417)—No. 5,522.

JUDGE FREEMAN—No. 161,010 on hearing.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 2,142, 2,229, 2,238, 2,266, 2,276, 2,804, 2,352, 2,353, 2,373, 2,248, 1,758, 2,285, 2,124.

JUDGE PAYNE—No. 1 from Judge Stein's December call and Nos. 17, 18, 20, and 21 from Judge Ewing's October call.

JUDGE ADAMS—10 a. m., Nos. 424, 461, 506, 524, 551. 2 p. m., Nos. 596, 632, 641, 686, 695, 136.

JUDGE BLANKE—Nos. 1,483, 2,787, 14,689, 2,843, 2,384, 2,903, 3,363, 3,565, 3,567, 3,568, and No. 2,443 on trial.

JUDGE SEARS—Nos. 2,913, 3,958, 4,764, 3,959, 3,964, 4,012, and 4,016.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—In chambers, motions and submitted cases and No. 11,209 on trial.

JUDGE HANECY—No call, No. 984 on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Nos. 5,120, 5,240, 5,249, 5,268, 5,277, 5,285, 5,205, 5,304, 5,331, 5,372, 5,373, 5,392, 5,401, 5,819, 5,419, 5,428, and 5,429.

JUDGE BURKE—Trial call Nos. 2,647, 1,110, 1,753, 2,721, 2,745, 2,834, and 2,036.

JUDGE DUNNE—No. 9,006 on trial.

JUDGE GIBBONS—No. 122,903 on trial.

JUDGE WINDES—No. 816 and decision Yates vs. Sayler.

JUDGE CARTER—(County Court), 10 a. m.—Nos. 10,195, 12,990, 11,028, 18,050, and in re World's Fair Encampment and No. 11,029. 2 p. m.—Nos. 21,632, 12,830.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—(Probate Court)—General business.

JUDGE CHETLAIN—(Criminal Court, Branch No. 1)—Nos. 2,430, 2,354, 2,363, 2,427, 2,423, 2,436, 2,439, 2,453, 2,462, 2,468.

JUDGE TULEY—(Branch No. 2.)—No call.

JUDGE BRENTANO—(Branch No. 3)—No. 2,329.

JUDGE HORTON—(Branch No. 4)—Nos. 2,074, 2,738, 1,249, 1,250, 1,841, 1,791, 1,980, 1,998, 2,125, 2,233, 2,271, 2,236, 2,355, 2,385, 2,391, 2,405, 2,417.

JUDGE GOGGIN—(Branch No. 5)—Nos. 1,200, 715.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—(United States Circuit Court)—No. 20,922, chancery docket.

JUDGE SEAMAN—(United States Circuit Court)—The Columbus Construction Company vs. The Crane Company on trial.

JUDGE ALLEN—(United States Circuit Court)—Patton vs. The Central Railway of Vermont on trial.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Monday, Dec. 17, 1894:

484—The United States, appellant, vs. Van B. Gunnison. Appeal from the Court of Claims; judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to render judgment for the United States. Opinion by Mr. Justice White.

89—George F. Dick, appellant, vs. Joseph B. Foraker. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas; decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill. Opinion by Mr. Justice White.

531—Asa P. Potter, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts; judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to award a new trial. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer.

702—The Postal Telegraph Cable Co., plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Alabama; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the middle District of Alabama; judgment reversed at the costs of the plaintiff in error and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court with directions to remand it to the State Court; opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

379—Royal Ingraham, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island; judgment affirmed; opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan.

Ex parte—In the matter of Isaac L. Rice, petitioner; motion for leave to file petition for writs of prohibition and mandamus denied; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

86—Laurette Estelle Horne, administratrix, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. The George H. Hammond Co.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts; judgment reversed at the cost of the plaintiff in error and cause remanded for further proceedings; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

101—Robert T. Swan, trustee, appellant, vs. John Hill et al.; appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona; decree affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

39—Florine A. Austin, administratrix etc., appellant, vs. The United States; appeal from the Court of Claims; judgment affirmed; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

790—James H. Linford Jr., appellant vs. Ephriam P. Ellison; appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah; dismissed for want of jurisdiction; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller; dissenting, Mr. Justice Harlan.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would adjourn Friday, Dec. 21, until Monday, Jan. 7, 1895.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

203—James Gilfillan et al., appellants, vs. Henry E. McKee et al.; motions by appellants that the clerk be permitted to waive the payment of certain costs, and by appellees that appellants be ruled to pay certain costs within ten days, or that the appeal be dismissed; denied.

688—Mrs. A. F. Sipperly et al., appellants, vs. John O. Smith et al.; motion for mandate to issue denied.

710—George Andrews, appellant, vs. Benjamin Swartz, Sheriff, etc. Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the third Monday (21st) of January next after the case already set down for that day.

727—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway company, plaintiff in error, vs. Millard F. Brown. Motion to advance granted and cause advanced as under the thirty-second rule to be submitted on printed briefs.

30—The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Nebraska ex rel. The Board of Transportation of the State of Nebraska. Restored to the docket for argument before a full bench.

103—Mary White et al., appellants, vs. William J. Miller, executor, etc. et al.; leave granted to counsel to file briefs herein within ten days on the question of the jurisdiction of this court.

165—George E. Belknap et al., appellants, vs. George F. Schild; motion to require the appellants to file security for damages and costs denied.

267—Martha E. Babb et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Dorsey A. Jamison, administrator, etc. et al., in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri; dismissed for want of jurisdiction on the authority of Duncan vs. Missouri, 152 U. S., 377.

121—The East Lake Land Co., plaintiff in error, vs. Isaiah C. Brown; in error, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama; judgment reversed with costs on the authority of Chappell vs. Waterworth, 155 U. S., 102, and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court with a direction to remand it to the City Court of Birmingham County of Jefferson Alabama.

747—William H. Moses et al., administrators, etc. plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States; in error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; judgment affirmed by a divided court.

12—Edward Byrne, appellant, vs. The United States; appeal from the Court of Claims; judgment affirmed pursuant to the 16th rule.

726—Charlotte Ewer, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of New York; motion to advance submitted by Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry for the defendants in error.

139—Samuel Mather et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Richard Rillston; passed subject to the provisions of Sec. 9 of Rule 26 on motion of Mr. George F. Edmunds for the plaintiffs in error.

729—The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission; and

832—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al.; reassigned for argument the first Monday (7th) of January next after the cases already set down for that day on motion of Mr. George F. Edmunds for the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

582—George A. Eddy et al., receivers, etc., appellants, vs. Annie Letcher; death of George A. Eddy and H. C. Cross, receivers, suggested and the appearance of Henry C. Rouse, receiver herein, filed and entered on motion of Mr. James Hagerman for the appellants.

582—Henry C. Rouse, receiver etc., appellants, vs. Annie Letcher. Motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. James P. Wood in support of motion and by Mr. James Hagerman and Mr. George P. B. Jackson, in opposition thereto.

708—The United States, appellant, vs. Benjamin Healy; motion to advance submitted by Mr. Solicitor-General Maxwell for the appellant.

517—Mary P. Greeley, executrix, etc., appellant, vs. R. H. Lowe et al.; motion that mandate issue submitted by Mr. W. B. King in behalf of counsel.

7 original—The State of California, complainant, vs. Southern Pacific Company; two hours and forty minutes each allowed by complainant and defendant and the City of Oakland in the argument hereof and leave that three counsel for the defendant be heard in the argument of this cause granted on motion of Mr. Harvey S. Brown for the defendant.

806—Clementine Ulman by her husband and next friend, Alfred J. Ulman, plaintiff in error, vs. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore et al. Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Mr. T. G. Hayes and Mr. W. S. Bryan Jr. in support of motions and by Mr. M. R. Waller in opposition thereto.

134—Hugh Young et al., appellants, vs. Emanuel Foerster. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

8—Original ex parte—In matter of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, petitioner; argued by Mr. George A. Black for the petitioner and by Mr. J. Parker Kirlin for the respondent.

124—D. E. Roberts et al., appellants, vs. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company; argument commenced by Mr. William F. Vilas for the appellants.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The day call for Tuesday, Dec. 18, will be as follows: Nos. 124, 125, 29, 131, 7 (original 841), 118, 133, and 135 (and 128).

Meet to Approve Roadmasters' Action.

The Executive committee of the Roadmasters' Association of America held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon. The object was to look over and approve the proceedings of the convention which was held in New York City last September, and to prepare a program for the next convention, which will be held in St. Louis next October.

Mount Vernon Crossing Hearing.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The Railroad and Warehouse Commission will hear tomorrow the petition of the Chicago, Paducah and Memphis against the "Air line" for leave to cross at Mount Vernon.

CUT RATES TO LIVE.

GREAT FALLING OFF IN EAST-BOUND THROUGH SHIPMENTS.

All-Rail Lines Have Less Business than at the Same Time Last Year—Atlantic and Pacific Remains in Santa Fe Receivers' Hands—Condition of the Allied Roads—Canadian Pacific Still Holds Out on Immigration Business—Big Minnesota Undertaking.

While east-bound through shipments by the all-rail lines from Chicago last week were about 1,000 tons larger than for the week previous, yet it gives the railroad officials good ground for complaint. For the same week last year—and business was then considered exceedingly dull—the through shipments from Chicago exceeded those of last week by 33,000 tons, or more than twice as much as the east-bound roads carried last week. Under these circumstances it creates no surprise that rumors are again floating about alleging rate cutting on the part of some of the roads. Some of the lines must have business in order to pay expenses, and to accomplish that end they are compelled to cut rates. The present rate on grain—25 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York—is higher than traffic will bear. The railroad managers before now must have come to the conclusion they made a mistake when they advanced the rate a month or two ago from 20 cents per 100 pounds to 25 cents. The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads for the week ending last Thursday amounted to 25,506 tons, against 24,427 tons for the week previous, and 58,676 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 3,238 tons, against 10,217 tons last year; grain, 11,684 tons, against 36,814 tons; provisions, 10,584 tons, against 11,645 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows:

Baltimore and Ohio, 10.9; Big Four, 8; Chicago and Erie, 3; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 23.5; Lake Shore, 9.3; Michigan Central, 6.5; Nickel-Plate, 3.5; Pan-Handle, 7.9; Fort Wayne, 11.2; Wabash, 16.2.

Total shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, coal, and iron, from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various east-bound roads last week amounted to 40,486 tons, as against 45,433 tons for the week previous and 80,661 tons for the corresponding week last year. The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows:

Michigan Central, 2,251 tons; Wabash, 2,675; Lake Shore, 5,526; Fort Wayne, 5,346; Pan-Handle, 5,975; Baltimore and Ohio, 3,135; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 5,477; Nickel-Plate, 3,258; Chicago and Erie, 4,958; Big Four, 1,885.

The total shipments by lake lines from Chicago to the East were 30,458 tons, against 53,820 tons for the week previous.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TO BE HELD.

Explanation of the Receivers' Petition by General Solicitor Peck.

General Solicitor George R. Peck of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company said yesterday an erroneous impression has been created by the telegraphic report from St. Louis that the receivers had filed a petition asking the United States Court to release the receivers from operating the Atlantic and Pacific and several small branch lines in Southern Kansas on the ground they did not pay expenses. The receivers, Mr. Peck said, had no idea of asking the courts to separate the Atlantic and Pacific from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system. Their intention was simply to get the court's opinion in regard to certain contracts, which the receivers think should be modified or canceled. The stock of the Atlantic and Pacific is owned in equal proportions by the Atlantic and Pacific and Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé railway companies, all of which is now held by the receivers as assets of the receivership. The Atlantic and Pacific, Mr. Peck says, is a valuable property connecting the Southern California lines with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe's main line at Albuquerque, thus forming one continuous through line from Chicago to Los Angeles and San Diego and affording also the Atchison system a direct outlet to San Francisco via Mojave. In addition to this it provides the only railroad facilities to a large and growing section of the country. New Mexico and Arizona are very rich in gold, silver, and other minerals, and other resources of those Territories are being rapidly developed and will in the near future contribute enormously to the wealth of this country. Besides their mineral resources, both Territories are exceedingly rich in grazing lands and are well adapted in sections where irrigation can be procured to fruit raising and agricultural development. The receivers, Mr. Peck added, are fully impressed with the importance of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad to the Santa Fé system. That road had never been leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and St. Louis and San Francisco railroads and is now being operated by the receivers appointed by and under control of the courts of New Mexico, Arizona, and California, and orders regarding the operation of the Atlantic and Pacific are made by those courts.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Receiver Aldace F. Walker of the Atchison, who is here today inspecting the property of the company, in an interview said: "There are three separate receiverships appointed in different jurisdictions—one the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, another the St. Louis and San Francisco, and a third the Atlantic and Pacific. The same receivers are appointed and acting in each case and also in the case of the Colorado Midland. In investigating the contract relations between the Atchison and the San Francisco on the one part and the Atlantic and Pacific on the other, it was found by various old agreements that the former corporations had undertaken not only to make good all losses in operating the Atlantic and Pacific, but also to pay various other obligations of the latter road, including interest on its 4 per cent bonds. These contracts could not be carried out properly by the receivers of the two former corporations which now have become insolvent. The receivers have, therefore, applied to the court for authority to abrogate the agreements in question, which have not been operative since the properties went into the custody of the courts. Meanwhile the receivers of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, Messrs. McCook, Wilson, and myself, will continue its operation, exchanging traffic with the Atchison and the 'Frisco, each of the three properties being handled independently. The general situation of the various receiverships is believed to be on the whole encouraging. All pay-rolls are being promptly met. Interest accruing on liens underlying the general mortgage is provided for from net earnings, and the vouchers and loans which accumulated during the disastrous months of the last spring and summer are already materially reduced. Taxes are paid when due."

IT IS STILL MAKING BIG DEMANDS.

Canadian Pacific Asks Enormous Differential Rates on Coast Traffic.

A majority and minority report was submitted to the meeting of Western Passenger traffic officials by the differential rate committee yesterday. The majority report, signed by all members except the Canadian Pacific, recommends the granting of a differential to the Canadian Pacific of $7.50 on first class and $5 on second class Pacific coast business. The minority report, signed by a Canadian Pacific representative, virtually demands a differential rate of $15 first class and $10 second class via Port Arthur and steamships. The amounts recomended by the majority would have satisfied the Canadian Pacific in former years. Subsequently a joint meeting of the Advisory committee of the immigrant clearing-house and the Differential Rate committee was held. As regards the offer made on immigrant traffic the roads are said to be closer together than before and the Canadian Pacific is inclined to accept the proposition to take 20 per cent out of New York provided it gets the differential it wants on Pacific coast business.

THREE I'S OPENED FOR BUSINESS.

It Has Made Special Preparations to Handle South Bend's Big Shipments.

The Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa railroad opened its new line into South Bend, Ind., Sunday noon, starting with a regular daily service of one passenger and three freight trains each way between South Bend and Streator. Extra freights also will be run daily and in the near future the regular scheduled service will be increased. The opening of this new line gives the Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa road the short line from South Bend to the entire West, Southwest, and the greater part of the South. The annual in and out freight of the South Bend industries amounts to over 30,000 car loads, and to reach this great volume of freight the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa has established rail connections with every industry on both sides of the river in South Bend, something no other road has been able to do. The opening of the new line will also open up a new and rich market for Streator coal, and result, it is thought, in a reduction of the price of fuel to the industries in the South Bend territory.

GREAT NORTHWESTERN ENTERPRISE.

Hill, Van Horn, and Rockefeller Contesting for Railroad Supremacy.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 17.—The owners of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern railroad have worked out a plan for an extension on a large scale of the main line in two branches. The Duluth, Missabe and Northern is now simply an iron ore road, but the new project means a locking of horns by the three great railroad magnates—Hill, Van Horn, and Rockefeller—in a struggle for territory. The two branches as planned, reaching out into different sections of the Northwest, will make the Duluth, Missabe and Northern road a wheat and lumber road. It seems the construction of 400 miles of road in Minnesota, the northern division reaching the northern boundary of the State at the southeast corner of the Lake of the Woods, and the western division resting on the Red River of the North near East Grand Forks. The northern division will be met at the boundary by the line of the Canadian company, to be called the Winnipeg and Southern, a corporation organized for the purpose, forming a line into the Saskatchewan country, which will invade alike the dominions of Hill and Van Horn. Besides tapping the greatest tracts of virgin white pine timber on the American continent south of the boundary, the western division ultimately will push on northwestward through North Dakota, but the Red River is its present objective point. Upon the Red River a third company will place a line of light draft tow barges of the whaleback type. The plans and specifications for the boats already have been prepared. Plans have been decided upon, a portion of the surveys made, and the financial arrangements perfected.

Railroad Notes.

War has been declared in Cleveland by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern against ticket scalpers.

W. L. Divine of the "Big Four" has accepted the office of General Traffic Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

More than 70 per cent of the holders of United States Trust company's certificates for Chicago and Northern Pacific bonds have assented to the plan of reorganization.

The property formerly owned by the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad company in South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia has been conveyed to the Ohio River and Charleston railway company.

The Nebraska State Board of Transportation has decided to recommend to the Legislature of that State to modify the maximum rate law to bring it into conformity with the opinion of Justice Brewer.

Committees of the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association will meet in this city today to make final arrangement to stop payments of commissions for the sale of tickets and to consider the proposed division of traffic plan.

The Midland Terminal railroad, a feeder of the Colorado Midland, has been completed into Victor, where the principal mines in the Cripple Creek district are located, and within thirty days trains will be running to the City of Cripple Creek.

It is reported that J. F. Cost, Assistant General Freight Agent of the "Big Four" at Chicago, will become General Freight Agent of that company Jan. 1, with headquarters at Cincinnati, to take the place of A. S. White, who resigned several months ago.

DOUBLE CHLORIDE GOLD TREATMENT

The Maryland Law to Provide for the Treatment of Inebriates.

An Act to Provide for the Treatment and Cure of Habitual Drunkards.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland that any inhabitant of this State who is of kin to or a friend of an habitual drunkard as hereinafter defined may petition a Judge of the Circuit Court of the county of the residence of said habitual drunkard, or a Judge of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, if he reside therein, for leave to send such habitual drunkard at the expense of the county wherein he resides, or of Baltimore City if he resides therein, to such institution for the medical treatment of drunkenness as defined by this act as shall show from a sworn statement filed with the Secretary of State, and verified by him, the greatest number of cures effected for drunkenness as defined by this act in the twelve months thereto, and which shall show in a similar manner the smallest per cent of relapses from among the persons so treated, which petition shall be verified by three reputable taxpayers of the county in which said habitual drunkard resides, who shall certify to the best of their knowledge and belief that said habitual drunkard is in indigent circumstances and unable to pay for such treatment for his disease, and said petition shall be accompanied by the written agreement of the said habitual drunkard to take such medical treatment as is provided by this act, and to obey the rules of the institution administering the same.

Sec. 2. Upon the filing of the petition provided for in Sec. 1 of this act, the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the several counties of this State, or of Baltimore City, as the case may be, shall, if satisfied that the matters and facts recited in the petition provided for by this act be true, thereupon pass an order committing said habitual drunkard to such institution for the medical treatment of drunkenness, as defined by this act, as shall most completely answer and fulfill the requirements of Sec. 1 of this act, provided said institution is located in the State of Maryland, and will agree to treat the habitual drunkard, payment for whom this act hereinafter provides, for a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars ($100) for all expenses connected therewith, and the orders passed by such Judges of the Circuit Courts shall be binding upon the several counties of this State and the City of Baltimore, and shall be levied for and paid out of the general fund of the said counties or of Baltimore City, in the same manner and at the same time as the other expenses of the said counties or City of Baltimore are levied for and paid. But no Judge of any court shall be obliged to send any habitual drunkard, as defined by this act, to any institution for the medical treatment of that disease a second time at the expense of any county in this State or the City of Baltimore.

Sec. 3. The officers of the institution or institutions to which habitual drunkards, as defined by this act, are committed by its provisions, shall become sworn officers of the court committing such habitual drunkards to their care, and shall have power to enforce such reasonable rules as shall be necessary for the administration of treatment therein. But they shall receive no fee or compensation from any county in this State or the City of Baltimore for the treatment of such habitual drunkards, other than the sum named, specified, and limited by Sec. 2 of this act. No Judge of any of the Circuit Courts shall, however, be bound to accept the bid of any institution for the treatment of any habitual drunkard for a less sum than one hundred dollars ($100) unless, in his judgment, the best interests of the said habitual drunkard will be served thereby.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this act shall at any time be construed as in any way abrogating, limiting, or abolishing the powers of Judges of the Circuit Courts of this State to commit incorrigible drunkards without their own consent to such institutions for their treatment and detention as they may determine to be necessary. And all portions of the act of 1888, Chapter 71, in so far as they relate to said incorrigible drunkards, and which are in any way in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, reënacted, and made of full power and effect with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. A drunkard as defined by this act shall include all persons who use or abuse alcoholic, spirituous, malt, fermented, or intoxicating liquors, morphia, laudanum, cocaine, opium, or other narcotics to such a degree as to deprive him or her of a reasonable degree of self-control, and this definition of drunkenness shall apply to and define a drunkard as mentioned in and referred to by Chapter 71 of the act of 1888, repealed and reënacted by Sec. 4 of this act.

Sec. 6. Be it enacted that this act shall take effect upon its passage.

TO END A DISGRACE.

ILLINOIS WILL BE ASKED TO CARE FOR THE LINCOLN TOMB.

Representatives of Chicago Clubs and G. A. R. Posts Appoint Committees to Prepare for a Big Mass-Meeting—They Will Ask the Legislature to Appropriate $75,000 for Repairs—Indignation Expressed in Architect Wright's Report—Garfield Monument Contrasted.

Abraham Lincoln's tomb and monument at Springfield are to be turned over to the State of Illinois according to the promise of sixty members of the Legislature which meets next month. Furthermore, seventy-five representatives of Chicago clubs and G. A. R. posts yesterday resolved that this should be done. The old monument association has voted to yield its charge and let the State care for the ashes of its illustrious son. To aid the cause and inspire a patriotic sentiment a big mass-meeting will be called.

The meeting yesterday was held in the rooms of the Real Estate Board and every speaker said the Lincoln monument in its neglected condition is a shame to Illinois. At this meeting, among others, were Gen. Chetlain, Gen. Joseph Stockton, C. L. Hammond, Maj. E. A. Blodgett, Col. E. A. Keeler, Senior Vice-Commander Department of Illinois, G. A. R.; George F. Bissell, President of the Sons of the American Revolution; William A. Bond and Harry Selfridge, representing the Union League club; Col. J. H. Wood, President of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac; S. E. Gross, representing the Marquette club; Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, President of the Woman's Relief Corps of the United States; E. A. Cummings, Secretary Pierce of Taylor's Battery Association, John Finerty, Mrs. F. J. Miller, Illinois Department Commander Relief Corps; Col. Henry L. Turner, Maj. Nelson A. Thomasson, P. B. Wight, and others. All were glad to pledge their support to the movement which promises to redeem the tomb and unanimously voted for the following:

> *Resolved*, That we, citizens of Chicago, do pledge ourselves to do all in our power to have the State accept the Lincoln monument, complete it, maintain it, and keep it forever free and open to the world as a shrine of liberty and a monument of love and veneration to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.
>
> *Resolved*, That a great public meeting be held in this city to allow the citizens of Chicago proper expression of their sentiments on this subject.

To Prepare for the Meeting.

Then Maj. Blodgett, who presided, appointed these two committees to make arrangements for the mass-meeting:

Finance—Nelson A. Thomasson, J. R. Critchell, J. H. Wood, S. E. Gross, and Willis G. Jackson.

Hall—A. J. Burhans, E. A. Cummings, and W. H. Brightenal.

The Lincoln Monument Association, which has voted to turn the monument over to the State, is composed of the following:

Ex-Gov. R. J. Oglesby, Senator S. M. Cullom, Senator John M. Palmer, J. C. Conkling, C. C. Brown, John W. Bunn, Lincoln Dubois, George M. Black, O. M. Hatch, Logan Hay, and Dr. William Jayne.

C. L. Hammond, who was most instrumental in bringing about yesterday's meeting, read an extract from a letter from ex-Gov. Oglesby, in which the latter said:

> I served my first term of twenty years as President of the old association. I was chosen against my wishes as President of the new association. I have ceased to take active interest, and I favor the General Assembly taking possession of the monument and grounds, putting them in repair, and keeping them in condition forever.

Mr. Hammond said the association claimed it had voted May 24 to transfer the monument to the State, but no member of the last Legislature knew anything about such action. But last July he said the association did go on record. As to the present condition of the monument he thought it would require $75,000 to make the necessary repairs. But to ascertain the true state of affairs Architect P. B. Wight of the American Institute of Architects was sent to Springfield last month to make an examination. Mr. Wight made an extended report which yesterday was made public.

Part of Architect's Report.

An extract from it reads:

> Whether the members of the association knew it or not they consented to the erection of a monument to the most illustrious man since Washington in such a way it could not last through one generation. The monument is a brick structure throughout, only veneered with granite. The granite blocks are from four to six inches in thickness. The monument cost $270,000. The crypt is a sight, which, though it makes the unskilled laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. The empty coffin stands in this room. Lincoln's remains lie six feet beneath the floor, covered with Portland cement. Not even a bronze railing surrounds the spot. The visitor unwittingly walks over his sacred dust. The cheap red brick of the walls has no covering in places and the iron gas pipe gate is secured by a "padlock such as was forced by the robbers who desecrated the tomb. Compare the interior of this monument with that of the Garfield monument, which cost $30,000 less, every cent given by private subscription, but whose interior is the finest piece of mosaic and stained glass work in this country.

In speaking further of the monument Mr. Hammond said:

> No admittance has been allowed to the Lincoln monument Sundays. The Garfield monument is open Sundays and the Secretary writes me there never has been any vandalism at that monument. Its custodian is an old soldier and a gentleman. There is nothing new in the State of Illinois appropriating money for monuments. It has $92,000 invested in the Lincoln monument and $84,000 in the Douglas monument. The monument was dedicated Oct. 15, 1874, and J. C. Powers was placed in charge and directed to collect a fee of 25 cents. In ten years after its dedication a brick arch seventy feet long fell and was repaired at the expense of the State. A proper bill is now being drawn by Maj. E. A. Otis and Col. H. W. Jackson. If the people of this city have an opportunity to express their feelings on this subject, the year 1895 will see the end of this disgrace.

Consider It a Disgrace.

Others who spoke voiced these sentiments:

Col. Keeler—We have discussed this monument question at every encampment and we have come to the conclusion that affairs around that monument are disgraceful. We are tired of seeing it a dime museum. Every one should see it without price and the G. A. R. is in hearty accord with this movement.

Gen. Chetlain—We have erected a monument over that Godlike Lincoln. But what a monument it is! I have seen the splendid tombs of heroes of the Old World, and then when I think of our glorious Lincoln and the wretched monument and its surroundings I realize it puts a burning shame and disgrace upon the State. Let us get our Legislature to appreciate this.

George F. Bissell—Without exception every member of the Sons of the Revolution would hail with joy and gratitude the success of this movement. If the monument now represents the gratitude which the State and Nation feels toward Lincoln then gratitude is a strange word.

These are only a few of the expressions. Every speaker protested. The Union League and Marquette clubs pledged their support, and applause followed each expression of sentiment that was for making the tomb of Lincoln worthy of the man and the State.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The following decisions were filed in the Supreme Court today:

Alexander Giltner vs. Shumel G. Rayl and Catherine Rayl, appellants, A. C. Cremer, intervener; Wapello District; reversed.

James McQuade, plaintiff, appellant, vs. Stephen Collins et al., defendants and appellants; Keokuk Superior Court; affirmed on defendants' appeal, reversed on plaintiff's appeal.

Henry Fritz vs. William Fritz, administrator of the estate of B. Fritz, appellant, Wapello District; affirmed.

Jacob E. Fox, appellant, vs. Capital Insurance Company of Des Moines, Ia., Polk District; reversed.

W. F. Yeager, by his next friend, J. S. Yeager, appellant, vs. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company, Cedar Rapids Superior Court; affirmed.

Allen McArthur, appellant, vs. Charles J. Schultz, Linn District; reversed.

Ella C. Phillips vs. J. Dippo, appellant, Tama District; affirmed.

Lulu B. Shaw vs. Claude H. Shaw, appellant, Monroe District; reversed.

J. U. Moeckley et al. vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, appellant, Polk District; reversed.

Bartlett & Norton, plaintiffs, vs. W. W. Bilger, Philadelphia Mortgage and Trust Company et al., appellees, Alliance Trust Company, intervener, appellant; affirmed.

O. S. Ganetson, appellant, vs. Farrall & Hawkins Bros. et al.; Mahaska District; affirmed.

Jacob Sims, administrator of the estate of J. H. Russell, deceased, and others, appellants, vs. David Gray and others; Pottawattamie District; affirmed.

In the matter of the estate of John F. Miller, deceased, vs. William Davis, appellant; Blackhawk District; reversed.

A Great Company.

The Compania General of Manilla employs 10,000 hands and turns out every year 80,000,000 cigars, 40,000,000 cigarets, and 2,500 tons of cut tobacco.

WHITE LAD MADE AN INDIAN CHIEF.

Nearly Extinct Vancouver Tribe Expects Him to Be Its Savior.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 17.—At Oukinsh Inlet, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, between Kyuquoit and Cape Scott, Arthur Reltinger, a 7-year-old white boy, is held as a slave. His master, Chief Titiouse of the Chucklesett tribe, who purchased the lad a few weeks ago for $90 cash, expects to raise the youngster in the traditions of the tribe so he may become the head and founder of a new and strong Chucklesett nation. The lad was seen by a number of sealing Captains who went to the west coast to sign Indian hunters, and who found the boy tattooed, painted, and garbed in the costume of the young brave and enthroned in the Chief's house at Oukinsh. Chief Titiouse said his tribe rapidly was becoming extinct, and it would be the boy's great mission to avert this fate. He would be well cared for and allowed to want for nothing. Already twenty wives had been selected for him, the number allowed to the greatest chief. The boy told the Captains that he had been sold by a man claiming to be his father, but he is believed to have been kidnaped from Seattle. He is terror-stricken among the Indians, who are the lowest types of aborigines on the Pacific coast. The provincial police are taking steps to rescue the lad.

Refuse to Pray for Ingersoll.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Episcopal clergymen of Richmond a motion for the body to offer its prayers for Col. Bob Ingersoll, who lectured here tonight, was voted down.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED monday, Dec. 17, 1894, are:

Premises Nos. 3954 and 3956 South State-st., 48x103, Dec. 10 (D. A. Post to F. Dennis)	$50,000
Green-st., 341 s of 63d, w f, 65x125, Dec. 11, (O. B. Green to C. Guderyahn)	3,315
Sheldon-st., 166 s of Byron, 50x183, Dec 7, (F. Vrobiewsky to H Louis)	7,000
57th-st., 150 w of Monroe-av., n f, 25¼x134, Dec. 1 (H. N. Hibbard to G. A. Hines)	3,000
Calumet-av., n w cor 57th, e f, 113x160, m or l, and ½ int. Dec. 14 (P. Prato to A. Zulfer)	5,000
L. 37 no block, G. R. Shoenberger's sub., e ½, n 40 rds, s e ¼, 14 and 13, 39 13, Dec. 13 (A. Lyons to C. Gordon)	5,800
School-st., 807 e of Halsted, s f, 30x133, Dec. 15 (H. C. Lindholm to G. A. Malmgren)	6,250
Clarence-av., 300 s of Grace-st., w f, 50x120, Dec. 15 (G. A. Malmgren to H. C. Lindholm)	3,000
Woodside-av., 41 ft n of Cornelia-st., w f, 125x125, and 5 other lots same block, Dec. 11 (I. C. Hoxie to M. S. Gibson)	11,000
Sangamon-st., 125 n of 60th, w f, 50x125, Dec. 14 (G. Rapp to P. A. Lundberg)	2,000
Union-st., 162 s of 53d, e f, 25x126, Dec. 6 (A. H. Roberts to J. P. Malla)	2,000
Clinton-st., 352 s of 118th, e f, 39⅓x123, Dec. 1 (H. Gans et al. to E. and M. L. Hommedion)	2,200
Indiana-st., 74 w of 47th, s f, 24x124, Nov. 27 (H. Hogans to G. Tellefsen)	2,150
Keeney-av., 225 n of Bloomingdale, w f, 75x125, and other property, June 27 (A. F. Keeney to A. Prickett)	2,000
Wallace-av., 199 n of Franklin-av., e f, 50x125, Dec. 15 (H. Kretschmer to A. Ulbricht)	1,850
Lill-av., 139 e of Perry-st., s f, 24x125, Dec. 12 (E. Rapp to C. Ridel)	1,700
Tripp-av., 141 n of Armitage, w f, 50x125, Aug. 10 (A. Prickett to A. Krysher)	1,000
Webster-av., 100 e of Herndon-st., n f, 25x110, Dec 7 (D. Busch to G. B. Lathrop)	1,600
Jackson-st., 50 e of 45th, s f, 25x123, Dec. 13 (C. Davies to R. C. Omohandro)	1,100
Sacramento-av., s w cor 25th-st., e f, 25x125 Nov. 15 (G. Kasche to M. Blau et al.)	1,700
Lowe-av., 174 s of 33d-st., w f, 24x125, Dec. 13 (A. Grane to F. M. Dub)	1,500
Laflin-av., 98 s of 86th-st., w f, 50x125, Dec. 13 (W. S. Kennedy to F. G. Gasche)	1,000
South Chicago, 100 s e of 87th-st., n e f, 25x130, Oct. 1 (J. A. Murphy to M. A. Fox)	1,000
Tyson-av., 150 w of School-st., w f, 25x124, Dec. 14 (H. B. Lang to F. Berger)	1,600
88th-pl., 425 e of Vincennes-av., n f, 50x125, Nov. 8, 1890 (S. E. Gross to N. Deal)	1,250
Harvard-st., 125 w of Washtenaw-av., s f, 25x125, Dec. 8 (N. G. Good to C. Weimann)	1,100
W. 12th-st., 385 w of Douglas-blvd., s f, 24x110, Dec. 15 (J. Feinberg to S. J. Halik)	1,300
Lexington-st., 180 w of Albany-av., s f, 25x125, Oct. 4 (Est. of G. K. Shoenberger to M. A. Lyons)	1,200
Lexington-st., 155 w of Albany-av., s f, 25x125, Oct. 18 (same to same)	1,200
Newport-av., 464 e of Sheffield, s f, 25x117, Dec. 17 (M. Engquist to C. A. Carlson)	1,800
Heine-st., s w cor Bloomingdale-av., e f, 25x115, Dec. 10 (F. H. Dickey to T. Hamson)	1,000
Oakley-av., 96 n of Parmelee-st., w f, 24x122, Dec. 14 (C. Kolbfeil to W. Zabel)	1,500
Rhodes-av., 212 s of 72d-st., w f, 25x125, Dec. 13 (V. Palm to A. Swanson)	1,000
Polk-st., 190 w of Washtenaw-av., s f, 25x125, Dec. 15 (G. G. Robinson to M. Imme)	1,200
Bonney-av., n w cor 34th and 25th-sts., w f, 49⅛x125, Dec. 14 (C. R. Gallaher to W. Gray)	1,900
93d-st., s w cor Luella-av., n f, 25x125, July 13, 1891 (N. K. Fairbank to G. W. Lawhorn)	1,650
Winchester-av., 75 s of 88th-st., e f, 37⅛x125, Aug. 15 (Security B. and L. Ass'n to J. Roy)	1,600
Jefferson-av., 258 n of 82d-st., e f, 25x115, Oct. 19 (T. A. Place to C. F. White)	1,000
Superior-av., 85 s of 87th-st., w f, 50x140, Nov. 23 (W. A. Frickle to N. Danielson)	2,000
Maryland-av., 73 s of 65th-st., w f, 25x125, Dec. 17 (F. H. Ross to M. O'Sullivan)	2,000
Jefferson-st., 152 n of 119th, w f, 39x123, Dec. 1 (L. Smith to J. B. Thompson)	6,000
Milwaukee-av., s w cor Drake-av., n e f, 75 through to Drake-av., Sept. 6 (W. E. Hatterman to W. Blecha)	5,000
Kimbark-av., 199 n of 49th-st., w f, 49½x184 64-100, Nov. 20 (A. T. Ewing to A. M. Barmore)	11,000
Dickey-st., 95 s of 66th, e f, 25x120, Nov. 15 (C. L. Wooley to R. W. Kuhn)	2,125
61st-st., 24 w of Carpenter, s f, 24x125, Nov. 26 (B. T. Butterworth Jr. to D. M. Hayes)	4,000
North-av., s w cor Pennsylvania, n f, 51⅛x125, Nov. 26 (T. W. Brophy to D. Gibson)	5,000
Belle Plaine-av., 88 w of Wood-st., s f, 37⅛x125, Sept. 13 (B. Jones to A. W. Cole)	3,000
Warner-av., 250 w of Wood-st., n f, 25x125, Dec. 14 (O. Z. Olson to E. R. Trask)	3,100

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

Val Hoffman, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 102-104 California-av.	$6,000
Walter J. Gibbons, 3-story and basement brick flats, 225 Osgood-st.	5,000
Paul J. Benson, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 21 Ewing-pl.	10,000
F. Hein, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 588 S. California-av.	5,000
R. J. Walsh, two 2-story and basement brick dwellings, 2817-19 Indiana-av.	16,000
S. Wertheimer, 1-story and basement brick shop, 799 S. Ashland-av.	3,700
Mrs. L. B. Vincent, 4-story and basement brick apartment building, 4124-4126 Grand-blvd.	10,000
E. J. Williams, 2-story frame flats, 2046 Carroll-av.	2,000
Joseph Walsh, 1-story brick addn., 3551 Wallace-st.	2,000
A. Monaghan, 2-story frame flats, 4661 Gross-av.	2,000
F. Seikenati, 3-story and basement brick flats, 5437 Armour-st.	3,500
Mrs. Isabella McLean, 3-story and basement brick flats, 4728 Prairie-av.	6,000
John Schuette, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1465 New York-av.	4,600
F. J. Bennett, 8 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 6120-38 Madison-av.	40,000
John Logeman, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1339 Oakdale-av.	3,000
John Turnbull, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2159 W. Adams-st.	4,500
R. E. Waite, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1314 Fulton-st.	5,000
George S. Thorne, 5 1-story and basement brick stores, 5448-54 Wentworth-av.	2,500

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER—HAND READING AND Astrology—The young MME. E. MOZART, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present, and future in four different ways; tells to lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; ladies in trouble call; give good luck charms free; advice on speculation; tips on horse racing. 1835 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sundays. I have the only luck stone in America.

KHALIF, 2131 WABASH-AV., REVEALS EVERYthing (no charges), proving he knows his business; give what you can; hours 10 to 8 and Sundays; letters must contain stamp. This is reliable. Clairvoyants please don't copy.

MME. HEND, FROM CALIFORNIA, READS THE past, present, and future. Call at 2926 Cottage Grove-av., 2d flat. Fees, 25 and 50 cents.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND safes; all makes; prices to suit the times. MOSLER, BAHMAN & CO., 49 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BARBER TRADE TAUGHT LADIES IN 8 weeks; day or evening; catalogue mailed free. Barber School, 394 Wabash-av.

BARBER TRADE TAUGHT IN 8 WEEKS; DAY or evening; catalogue mailed free. Chicago Barber School, 394 Wabash-av.

PIANO LESSONS AT PUPILS' HOMES; MODERate terms. Address BODODENARM, 15 50th-st.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium, Chicago. Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Send for circular. French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TO A GOOD PARTY, valuable imported black and tan pointer, female. Address T 652, Tribune office.

WANTED—ST. BERNARD PUP WITH good pedigree. Address, with full particulars, L W 4, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR. JOHN ALEX. COOPER, 706 Stock Exchange Bldg.

C. W. HAWLEY, 514 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Ref. N. Trust Co., Corn Ex. Bank, Chi. Edison Co.

DENTISTS.

DR. HATTIE E. LAWRENCE, DENTIST, 98 State-st., N. W. cor. State and Washington-sts.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

FRED W. HERSEY, PATENT ATTORNEY AND mechanical expert, 714 Tacoma Building.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places, or you can call an A. D. T. messenger by telephone and send "ad" to TRIBUNE office without extra charge:

SOUTH DIVISION.	
COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
2614	C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st	J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d	N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th	C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th	T. H. PATTERSON.
N. W. cor. Oakwood	JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134	I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d	C. S. ALLEN.
5040	SORROW & KERNTOPF.
Cor. 63d	CURTI & McRAE.
Cor. 71st	PHILLIPS CHEM. CO.
HALSTED STREET—	
2603	A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th	F. NEUBERTS.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	HARRISON PHARMACY.
2200	F. J. WEYER.
2900	STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st	W. K. FORSYTH.
3160	H. F. FLANNERY.
4259	A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700	JOHN I. BELL.
Cor. 51st	R. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th	F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	F. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th	T. H. McINERNY.
Cor. 39th	M. H. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d	FRANK SIDDALL.
LAKE AVENUE—	
Cor. 50th	W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123	J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—	
Cor. Wentworth	R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. Calumet avenue	WELLSBORO PHAR.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
188	G. A. GRAVES & CO.
WABASH AVENUE—	
Cor. 14th	F. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 18th	O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 16th	R. A. ZAHN.
Cor. 35th	E. C. JONES.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand boulevard	C. N. GOODNOW.
405	A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Evans	C. S. TERRELL & CO.
Cor. Dearborn	WM. STORCK.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
108	F. G. SECORD.
GARFIELD BOULEVARD—	
Cor. Wright street	MORRISON BROS.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560	R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	JACKSON PARK PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Stony Island avenue	F. J. AMPHLETT.
Cor. Woodlawn avenue	JAMES & DEWEY.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—	
Cor. Grace avenue	B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—	
7004	M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32d	R. H. WHEELER.
WEST DIVISION.	
WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	ADAMS-ST. PHARMACY.
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
468	WM. H. BIERMAN.
567	HENRY SCHMITT.
DIVISION STREET—	
Cor. Robey	PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	P. EITERMAN.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
5022	WM. STORCK.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171	L. WOLTERSDORF.
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina	R. T. SILLS.
771	A. S. STODDARD.
1014	W. W. THUMSER.
1299	HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan	F. E. McKENZIE.
2081	M. H. WATSON.
MADISON STREET—	
Cor. Halsted	J. G. FORCE.
278	DELL & CO.
384	PASSAIC PHARMACY.
572	F. A. THAYER.
785	J. W. CRAIN.
826	K. McLENNON.
1001	C. D. STONE.
1049	J. A. JOHNSTON.
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan	KOTZ & MOORE.
1971	M. H. WATSON.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232	FORD'S PHARMACY.
463	HENRY SCHROEDER.
875	R. W. R. MEINUNG.
1218	MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley	F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	FRANK GRAMMER.
296	W. A. BRABROOK.
360	F. L. MULLER.
475	E. J. KNOWLES.
567	FARRAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—	
Cor. Ada	GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWELFTH STREET—	
Cor. Loomis	BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422	CHAS. S. THEIS.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
Cor. Center	J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Laflin	THOS. LONERGAN.
Cor. Robey	C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California avenue	JNO. BUTTER.
Cor. Francisco	F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—	
260	JNO. P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—	
750	F. E. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley	G. A. GOETSCH.
NORTH DIVISION.	
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80	R. H. HANKE.
138	JOHN F. COLEMAN.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—	
1748	ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—	
161	C. E. KREZEMENSKI.
228	SCHOLL'S PHARMACY.
Cor. Cleveland	A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut	WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division	E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe	R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue	HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center	F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster	FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted	BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. STORER & CO.
Cor. Bellevue place	C. V. KLOOK.
OAK STREET—	
Cor. Townsend	A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Ontario	J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak	R. G. DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Division	F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie	DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Chestnut	A. MARTEN.
992	C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
254	HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Wrightwood	H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden	F. R. LEONARD.
622	MAX SCHULZ.
702	A. HVIID.
1152	G. W. MILLS & CO.
LARRABEE STREET—	
Cor. Center	HERMAN FSI.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845	A. N. BOE.
SUBURBAN.	
AUSTIN	W. O. CLINE.
OAK PARK—	
Oak Park Ave. Station	L. BROWN.
ENGLEWOOD—	
63d and Stewart-av.	OPERA-HOUSE PHAR.
66th and Wentworth	H. J. HOUGHETON.
69th and Stewart-av.	E. G. BINZ.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. BIERSTEDT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BRINDLE BULL PUPPY, WHITE feet, face, and chest; close-cut ears, white at tip of tail; answers to name of "Socks." Return to 2322 Calumet-av. and receive reward.

LOST—ESQUIMAUX DOG, BLACK BODY, white tail; collar; reward. 4410 Berkeley-av.

LOST—PAIR SILK MITTENS WITH WATCH IN them at Boston Store; a reward will be paid by returning to 741 43d-st., Stock-Yards.

LOST—SUNDAY, MEMORANDUM BOOK. REward for its return. 388 W. 12th-st.

LOST—A MEMORANDUM BOOK; $5 PAID FOR return; no questions asked. WAITE, 7 Astor-pl.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THE ONLY WAY TO BUY DIAmonds. Our plan gives you all the privileges and advantages heretofore given only to dealers. The pennies you waste daily, accomplish astonishing results. We now carry watches of all grades and a complete stock of novelties in jewelry, silverware, etc. See how we do it. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 103 State-st. 3d floor, Columbus Mem. Bldg.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—DURING THE HOLIDAYS MOORE & Evans, wholesale jewelers, 303-304 Masonic Temple, will sell diamonds, watches, and jewelry at 50 per cent discount from catalogue prices.

PERSONAL—BULBS FOR WINTER FLOWERS etc., at VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN (Israelite), 36, expert accountant of executive ability, as office manager or bookkeeper; excellent references. Address T 611, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, 9 YEARS' experience in making credits, collections, and attending to details of large offices; thoroughly reliable and practical; A1 letters as to ability, character, etc. Address L W 121, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER AND cashier or other office work by young man; ten years' experience; A1 city references; moderate salary and bond. Address L W 107, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD, RAPID PENMAN would like position in office to do writing; reference as to character and ability; liberal education; moderate salary expected. Address T 630, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 BOOKKEEPER AND officeman, with best of city references, wishes to make contract for coming year. Address T 645, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED OFfice man aged 25 and single; references from past and present employers. Address L W 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY clerk wants a position in a wholesale house; ten years' experience and city references. Address T 554, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, COMpetent, and reliable bookkeeper; first-class references. Address T 632, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BOOKKEEPer of long practical business experience. Address L W 105, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper and office man of good habits; aged 30; have good references. Address T 368, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED salesman; have traveled in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; references from last employer. Address T 665, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAVELING OIL SALESman, long experience; very strongly indorsed; salary only; desires position coming year. Address L W 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY BRIGHT, WIDE-awake salesman; will give service in exchange for furniture. Address T 489, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—AN OFFICE JOB, BY A boy 16 years of age who has graduated from school. Address OLE IVERSON, 159 W. Erie-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER; GOOD mechanic; competent to take charge of steam and electric or manufacturing plant. Good references. Address T 619, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER; WORK moderate price. L. HERMAN, 116 Harrison.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE MAN AS A coachman; is honest and sober; understands his business; good driver; can give good city references. Address T 651, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general work; best Chicago references; will call Wednesday evening. Address T 605, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND BE useful; good driver; city refs.; $10 to $15. Address T 661, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED STEnographer and Remington operator; good penman. Address T 625, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A CAPABLE CHICAGO business-man locating in Atlanta, Ga., wishes to make connections on a business basis, with firms desiring representation in State of Georgia; specialty merchandising accounts willing to equalize Eastern freights preferred. Address T 649, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO will more than earn his salary as a hustler; up to date and honest; city or country; 24. Address T 635, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH MAN would like all around housework in a private boarding-house or hotel. A. NELSON, 85 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN TO DO chores, tend furnace, or other work for room and board. Address T 638, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG, AS PORTER OR any general work. Address L W 124, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, COMPETENT girl, general housework or cooking. Tel. 625 North.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GENERAL housework girl; can cook, wash, and iron. Second flat, 83 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in a flat. Address T 627, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR COMPETENT girls for housework. References. 1751 Oakdale-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL FOR general housework; good references. 257 28th-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MODISTE would like few families by the day; satisfaction guaranteed or no pay; $2. L. M. GOLDSMITH, General Delivery.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING OR SEWing, by European lady, at home or out by the day; best references. Address S 686, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGING HOUSEkeeper in nice home; will take entire charge of servants; undertaking sewing and care of children. Best references. Address B L 323, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY as housekeeper; best of references. Address T 667, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—CITY or country; good reference. 26 Ogden-pl.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED— TEL. 958 NORTH. Cook, laundress, 2 years' references; general housework, verbal South Side; references; second girl, competent waitress; neat, quick; first-class help free. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, COMPETENT German girl for general housework; good cook and laundress. References. 3253 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS companion to invalid or to travel. Address B X 225, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CLERK—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK; one who understands wholesale clothing preferred; references required. T 654, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

BUILDING AND LOAN MEN—RELIABLE, ON salary and commission; salary exclusive to men producing business every week. 418 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago.

HUSTLERS—COUPLE OF HUSTLERS TO REPresent leading daily in circulation through an advertising medium; $10 per day can easily be made by good men; brand new enterprise. Call, with references, 443 Rand McNally Building.

SALESMAN—FURNITURE; FIRST-CLASS; WITH established trade in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; state present position, amount of sales this year, and salary expected, or no attention will be paid. Address T 659, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED CITY SALESman in our particular line to sell sheet iron, copper, tin, etc. Apply by mail only, in confidence, giving particulars. LEDWIDGE & CO., 234 Lake-st.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN as salesman for a leading Eastern house; position permanent, with good pay for an energetic gentleman; first-class references. Apply in person to H. C. LOGAN, Room 70, 245 State-st.

SALESMAN—ONE WHO IS EXPERIENCED IN the fine grocery and table luxury line, who has a trade to influence in the Northwest, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois; unquestionable references required. Address L W 5, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WELL ACQUAINTED WITH BEST hotel, restaurant, and grocery trade to sell fancy grade of Elgin creamery butter; references required. Address T 612, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING SALESMAN; SALARY and commission. Best of references will be required. Only reliable parties need apply. Address L P 103, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—GOOD, REAL ESTATE, LIVING ON northwest side of city. JEROME P. BOWES & CO., 187 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, REAL ESTATE, living near Metropolitan "L" and 40th-st. JEROME P. BOWES & CO., 187 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN — SALARY AND COMMISSION. WATSON, Grand Union Hotel, after 3 p. m.

SALESMEN—WE SEND SAMPLES, ALLOW LIBeral salary and expenses or commission to proper applicants; staple seller; three stores out of five will order. Address Lock Box 420, New York City.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING MEN TO HANDLE line of cotton hosiery as a side line. Address Ryan Bros. Knitting Co., 48-50 Jefferson-av., Detroit, Mich.

SALESMEN—CIGAR—ELEGANT PREMIUMS quick sales; small deposit required; $10 per day easily made. Address T 623, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO HANDLE GROCERY, RESTAUrant, and hotel trade specialty. T 660, Tribune.

SOLICITOR—BY A REPRESENTATIVE CHICAGO company, an energetic, reliable man in good standing to represent us as city solicitor. Address, with particulars and references, L M 11, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—WE WANT FIVE GOOD SOLICITors acquainted with business-men here in the city; salary to good men; references required. Address L W 3, Tribune office.

TRAVELING JEWELRY SALESMAN—OVER old established route. M. A. EISEMAN & BRO., Security Bldg.

YOUNG PHYSICIAN — OR ANY ONE ACCUStomed to canvassing — to introduce to physicians a remedy of great value. Address T 658, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—ART METAL WORKS. 340 DEARBORN-st.

Trades.

ENGRAVER—FOR UMBRELLAS. APPLY SUPT.'S Office The Fair.

FOREMAN—A LARGE INSTITUTION IN CALIfornia desires the services of a man to act as foreman of its preserving department; one thoroughly competent to manufacture preserves, jams, jellies catsups, mincemeat, sauces, etc.; highest references as to character, experience, and ability required; an excellent opening to the right party. Address Oakland Preserving company, Oakland, Cal.

GREENWINDERS—EXPERIENCED. W. W. BARNARD & CO., 186 E. Kinzie-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON, MALE, EXPErienced; $10. Address T 633, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN; MUST SPEAK Bohemian. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON (MALE), EXperienced; $10. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; $10. ROOM 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

BOOK MANAGERS—EXPERIENCED INSTALLment, to take charge of offices in various cities. Address L S 71, Tribune office.

HEAD WAITER—WITH EIGHT OR TEN MEN for Saturday evening, Dec. 22. Address T 636, Tribune office.

LIBERAL SALARY PAID TO AN EXPERIENCED hide and tallow buyer; none but those having established route need apply. Address T 376, Tribune office.

LITHO ARTIST—ONE WHO CAN DESIGN labels and lettering preferred. Address Sabiston Litho. and Pub. Co., Montreal, Canada.

MAN—MARRIED; FIRST-CLASS, AS JANITOR for steam heated flat building, who has had some experience and has good references; state age, nationality, number in family. Address Y X 9, Tribune office.

MEN—500—AND TEAMS TO SELL OUR FEED grinders; salary $75 to $300 per month, according to ability. The Litchfield Mfg. Co., Webster City, Ia.

MEN—TWO STEADY MEN IMMEDIATELY. 178 W. Madison-st., Room 14, up-stairs.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIER—LADY; MUST BE HIGHLY RECOMmended and thoroughly experienced. Apply Star Dry Goods House, corner 39th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

GIRLS—EDUCATED, LADY-LIKE GIRLS WANTed immediately to fill permanent positions in the office of an established corporation; elevating occupation; small progressive salary first year; free preparatory instruction to commence Jan. 2; applicants must reside with parents or guardians, with whom arrangements will be made. Address T. O., Post-office Box 485.

SALESLADY—A FAIR CONVERSATIONALIST of pleasing address, as saleslady with a reliable firm; paying position. Call after 10 at Room 70, 247 State-st.

SALESLADY — EXPERIENCED IN ALL DEpartments. Apply to Star Dry Goods House, cor. 39th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

Domestics.

COOK—SUBURBAN PLACE, 45 MINUTES FROM Chicago; no washing; must be first-class, with satisfactory references; no other wanted. Apply to MRS. SPENCER (Wednesday if possible), office Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 106 State-st.

GIRL—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, 2 IN family. Flat Q, 576 La Salle-av.

GIRL—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL FOR cooking, washing, and ironing. 3961 Lake-av.

GIRL—A STRONG KITCHEN GIRL. 6328 Dickey-st., basement.

Employment Agencies.

SALESLADY—FOR BOOKS; STATE-ST. STORE; $12. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—3 LADIES; $8; ONE R. R. position. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

APPRENTICE — GIRL WITH DRESSMAKER. MRS. FARRELL, 3102 5th-av.

GIRL—SMART, ABOUT 16, TO PACK CHOCOlates for a wholesale house; salary moderate. Address L W 7, Tribune office.

GIRLS—TO PACK MATCHES; PIECE WORK Square Match Co., 24 W. Erie-st., rear.

GREENWINDERS—EXPERIENCED. W. W. BARNARD & CO., 186 E. Kinzie-st.

LADY DETECTIVE—UNDER 30; SHORT TIME; must positively present good appearance. Address T 666, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDing; special low rates; choice location.

2701 INDIANA-AV. — DESIRABLE ALCOVE room, other rooms; good board; cars stop in front of door.

4553 WABASH-AV.—LARGE HEATED ROOMS, with excellent board; $5.

North Side.

18 WALTON-PL.—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, excellent board; small family; walking distance.

264 ONTARIO—NICE ROOMS FOR NICE PEOple; hard times prices; board optional.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS WITH board; steam heat; also day board.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NE R Palmer House, warm, cozy rooms $1.50 to $5 a week; table board, 50c a day; $3 a week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD BY refined young business gentlemen with refined private family; congenial surroundings; full particulars, price, refs. exchanged. T 628, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; elegant front rooms with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—THE HOTEL "RAINIER," 55 33D-ST., s. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av.; American and European; a strictly first-class family hotel; rooms single or en suite; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, EVERYthing first-class, for $6; and large square room suitable for two, for $10 a month. Inquire immediately at 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELLIS-AV., COR. 36TH-ST., LORRAINE. Flat 6—Nicely furnished front, also single, room; steam heat; private family.

North Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM TO GENTLEman; private family; location, Ohio-st., near Virginia Hotel; steam heat, gas, and bath; rent reasonable; references. Address T 370, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE BUGIA—473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; American or European plan.

TO RENT—IN THE KENILWORTH, 282-4 ERIE-st., single and double rooms for gentlemen; baths, heat, every convenience; low rates.

TO RENT—215 DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY FURnished alcove and smaller rooms.

TO RENT—247 OHIO, 3D FLAT—LOVELY rooms, always warm, steam; walking distance.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, near Newberry Library. Address T 631, Tribune.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS. LIGHT housekeeping. 15 Warren-av., facing Union Park.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY COUPLE, SECOND story front alcove room in private family; strictly no other boarders or roomers; all conveniences; east of Clark-st. and north of Chicago-av. References. Address T 610, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR two young lady students; South Side. Address T 639, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT— 1334 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement house; also houses and flats in all parts of the city. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—1240 MICHIGAN-AV., 2-STORY mansard and basement 16-room dwelling, cheap. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP—WHOLE OR ANY PART 7-room house. 1751 Oakdale-av.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE, furnished, with stable, for the winter; a responsible and special party; family of 4; N. or S. S. preferred. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE TOLEDO," 5155 CORNELL-AV. near 53d-st. station I. C. R. R. (10 minutes' ride, down-town), 7 rooms, modern, new, high grade; every luxury ever furnished in first-class flats; light on all sides; full fine view Lake Michigan; prices very reasonable. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc., steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $18, $20, $25, $26. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS; 3, 4 AND 6 ROOMS; STEAM heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc.; $16 to $28. Office of building 3531 Cottage Grove-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—LIGHT 5 AND 7 ROOM STEAM HEATed flats; gas ranges; walking distance; North Side; 32 and 36 Maple-st.; janitor on premises. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, MODERN; heat, elevators, gas ranges, jani'r. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND McNally Building. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—239 AND 241 W. VAN BUREN-ST., two new stores, together or separate. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—1119 NORTH CLARK-ST., ONE block from Lincoln Park, 10-room stone front; low rent, with extra reductions to May 1, 1895. McCONNELL BROS., R. 19, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—522 ORCHARD, 9 ROOMS, BRICK; modern; low rent. McCONNELL BROS., R. 19, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT— In the Garden City Block, N. W. corner of Randolph-st. and 5th-av., a few large well-lighted offices with steam heat; suitable for manufacturers' agents and many other purposes; passenger and freight elevators. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 208 in the building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—10,000 SQ. FEET, MORE OR LESS, in my warehouse, 294-300 Franklin-st., for storage purposes; office and desk room also; low insurance, accessibility, and price will make it an object to see me. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD.

MUSICAL.

FIRST-CLASS BARITONE WISHES A CHURCH position, Jan. 1; compass 2 octaves A F, sight reader; experienced; quartet preferred. T 650, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

CITY AGENTS WANTED FOR "GENDRON" BIcycles, 5 styles, 19 to 30 lbs.; best on earth; call this week and see samples. F. A. KENDALL, Gen'l. Agent, 456½ W. Madison-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED — DESK ROOM IN EXCHANGE FOR services as bookkeeper or office work. Address T 657, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PLUMBING WORK WANTED ON SMALL PERcentage for real estate; owners. Address T 643, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

WANT SECOND-HAND CALIGRAPH OR REMington typewriter; good condition. Address T 653, Tribune office.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE—2 POOL AND 2 BILLIARD TABLES, as good as new; a bargain if taken at once, part time. Address B Z 404, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN VACANT CORNERS.

22d-st., corner of Lincoln; 78 feet.
43d-st., corner of Tracey-av.; 75 feet.
47th-st., corner of Tracey-av.; 48 feet.
61st-st., corner of May; 32 feet.
71st-st., corner of Emerald-av.; 98 feet.
Madison-av., corner of 52d; 50 feet.
Above are for sale; offers wanted.

ROBT. C. GIVINS & CO., 160 Washington-st., R. 1609.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $105,000 in fine improved, central, State-st., value $160,000. H. PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., 205 La Salle, cor. Adams-st. Tel. 5170.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Six elegant brown-stone residences; $85,000, $87,500, $48,000, $45,000, $50,000, $115,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Three granite and St. Lawrence marble houses, $85,000, $110,000, $55,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Pretty modern home, with 35 feet and barn. Owner going out of city; $36,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—First-class modern house, near 33d-st., in fine order throughout. Owner is in Europe; $35,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone-front house, 51 feet and barn. Owner anxious to sell; $37,500.

PRAIRIE-AV.—The handsome residence of Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, n. w. cor. 30th-st., with 52 or 104 feet.

KENWOOD—One of the newest and finest homes in Kenwood. Perfect specimen of costly modern architecture. Lot, 100 feet front; $65,000.

GRAND-BLVD.—Fine new stone front house, near 46th-st., with 100-foot corner lot; house and barn cost $75,000 to build.

DREXEL-BLVD.—Modern house with large grounds, 80x235, and barn; $75,000.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD., 50 FEET; OWNER of adjoining 50 feet will build and leave 40 feet between houses; particulars. J. L. McKEEVER & CO., 901, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN 2-STORY HOUSE AND lot, 9 rooms, hot and cold water, bath; at a bargain; Englewood. Address T 618, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SACRAMENTO-AV., NEAR JACKson-blvd., 2-story stone front flat building, modern; cost $10,000; price for quick sale $8,500. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., exclusive agents, (418) 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—24X124, N. E. F., GRAND-AV., fourth lot e. of Jan Huss; all street improvements in; worth $60 per ft.; want $40 per ft.; clear; best offer all cash this week takes it. Address T 306, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—36 ACRES WITH 841 FEET FRONT on west bank of Calumet River, at 106th-st., adjoining the Drexel, Morgan & Co. property, on the slips of which several elevators are now being located; $3,000 per acre; great bargain. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF LAND IN Evanston suitable for subdivision. Address T 663, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NICE 8-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 50X125, east front; only 25 minutes' ride from Union Depot, on C., B. and Q. railroad; good schools and society; will take lot as part payment, easy terms; don't pay rent, own your own home. Address L W 6, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM OF 188 ACRES, FOUR miles from the Court-House in Wichita, Kas.; all bottom land and nearly all in cultivation; house 7 rooms, cellar, large barn, granary, horse and wagon barn, well-house and windmill, smokehouse, etc.; orchard of 4 acres all kinds of fruit; farm all fenced and cross-fenced; price, $72 per acre, with $6,000 to $7,000, cash down; the balance can be satisfactorily arranged. A party desiring one of the best farms in Kansas, well improved, near the best city in Kansas, can be suited in this. F. J. ARNOLD, P.-O. Box 803, Wichita, Kas.

FOR SALE—1,120 ACRES OF THE FINEST FARM land in North Dakota, stocked with horses, sheep, hogs, and cattle, with complete ranch equipments and buildings; owner needs money and will sacrifice a half interest at a loss; this is a snap. Address N 320, Tribune office.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PHILADELPHIA—VALUABLE business location; Washington Hotel property, 709-711 Chestnut-st., 45 ft. front on Chestnut, 178 ft. deep to Jayne-st., two fronts. EDWARD C. DIEHL, Trustee, 530 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—DOWN-TOWN BARGAIN, BETWEEN Lake and Van Buren-sts., east of Clark; will pay all cash. M. S. EMBREE, R. 6, 99 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—$2,500 EQUITY IN $4,500 ENGLEwood cottage on 30x200 ft. lot for small improved tract on fair sized lake in Lake Co., Ill., or Walworth Co., Wis. Address T 640, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—CORNER VINCENNES-AV.; a modern residence, $18,000, take steam heat flat; also $150,000 business block, ½ clear vacant, ½ cash; modern apartment, $11,000, $35,000, $65,000, ½ clear vacant. M. S. EMBREE of B. F. Jacobs & Co., 99 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $105,000 IN GILT-edged piece of improved State-st., central; value $160,000. H. PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BUILDER WHO CAN GIVE SOME property in part exchange to take my Ravenswood lots and improve them. T 644, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO. Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

A GOOD NOTE WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN, any sum; vacant or improved. Address L W 117, Tribune office.

CLIENT'S MONEY TO LOAN. FRANK COMPTON, Att'y. Tel. M. 594. No. 171 La Salle-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS NEGOTIATED IN ANY AMOUNT; VAcant or improved; first or second mortgage; payable monthly or in a term of years; no delay. 1133 Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at the lowest current rates. Applications promptly attended to. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON MANUFACTURING plants and grain elevators in Cook County; sums $10,000 to $200,000; will also loan on vacant; prepayment privileges; all letters confidential. Address J. H. W., P.-O. Box 1049, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 85 Dearborn.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PERCENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—A LARGE AMOUNT AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. M. WALKER & CO., 908 Chamber Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest current rates. WM. LOEB & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

MORTGAGES SECURED BY CHICAGO REAL estate for sale by WM. LOEB & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 5½ PER CENT ON improved Chicago real estate; no delay. WM. LOEB & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT AT LOWest rates. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Home Insurance Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITH AND WITHOUT COMmission on Chicago property. W. G. STOUGHTON & CO., 70 and 72 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, BUILDing loans. OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WANTED—A PARTY TO CARRY LOAN ($1,850) 3 or 5 years, 6 per cent, fine vacant business corner on Ashland, bet. 51st and 55th-sts. Address T 629, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE years, 7 per cent, Morgan Park, unimproved, valuation $1,200. P.-O. Box 260, Morgan Park, Ill.

WILL LOAN 60 PER CENT VALUE OF PROPerty on first and second mortgages. JOS. W. HAYS, 733 New Stock Exchange.

WANT $1,000 TO $3,000 AT 10 PER CENT, 3 years; $5,000 of Logansport, Ind., property offered. W. W., 1002 Ellsworth Bldg.

W. F. O'HEARNE & CO., 716 VAN BUREN mortgage banker, real estate loans.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES— SHIELDS & BRO. —LOANS
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9.

At the lowest rates and on favorable terms; we make loans on mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, notes, and all good collaterals, and will reduce interest as payments are made.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—

DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR),
FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET,
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
(ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

ANY SUM LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture and pianos; established 1867. J. D. SPEAR, 89 E. Madison, Room 7 and 8.

HONEST PEOPLE WHO ARE IN NEED OF money should go to the old-established and reliable firm of S. Heyman & Co.; money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collateral. 145 E. Madison-st.; private entrance via lobby Hotel Brevoort.

IT WILL PAY SMALL INVESTORS TO ANSWER this. Address L R 170, Tribune office.

LIFE POLICY LOANS, OLD LINE CO.'S; SAME purchased. EDGAR HOLMES, 200, 167 Dearborn.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at H. BAUMAN & CO., 159 S. Clark-st.

MONEY LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON furniture, pianos, bicycles, etc. Call on ZEIMER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 53; no delay; loans made as quick as possible.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

TO LOAN—$1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $5,000 AND UP to any sum on Chicago real estate only; Chicago money; no delay; nothing but loans; good mortgages for sale. WILL H. MOORE, 113 Adams-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR AN INVESTMENT, never offered before, in Chicago for a party wishing to engage in a manufacturing business with a capital of from $30,000 to $50,000, or to invest from $1,000 to $5,000 of its stock; business in Chicago and thoroughly established and subject to personal investigation. Address L W 106, Tribune office.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN — OR ANY ONE ACCUStomed to canvassing — to introduce to physicians a remedy of great value. Address T 658, Tribune office.

CAPITAL WANTED—$2,000 TO $10,000 FOR MANufacturing and introducing patented hardware specialty; interview requested. Address R 710, Tribune office.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOLMES, 134 Market.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL EState, first-class corner saloons. Call O'DONNELL & DUERS, Bavarian Brewing company, corner 40th and Wallace-st.

FOR SALE — GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET, inventory $1,500, sales $75 per day, for $1,000 cash. Address T 656, Tribune office.

SPLENDID BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY FOR ENterprising man with $5,000 and easy time for the balance — The leading retail toy and fancy goods store in Milwaukee, established for over forty years and doing a paying business, is offered for sale by the present owners, as they intend to devote their entire attention to their largely increasing wholesale business; lease of the present premises will be included in the sale; this opportunity offers the right man possibility of unlimited development; fullest investigation invited; only parties meaning business should answer. Address Delorme & Quentin Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE TWO SECONDhand lots of tools and fixtures necessary for equipping two meat markets. L S 86, Tribune.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 10, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee of F. N. Tryon, insolvent, by virtue of the order of the County Court, and by virtue of a deed of assignment, will offer for sale at public vendue, for cash, at property, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, of the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1895, all of the interest of the said F. N. Tryon, owned by him and deeded to me in the following described real estate—to wit: Lots thirty-three (33) and thirty-four (34), Block ten (10), in Englewood Heights, re-subdivision of Wright's subdivision in N. E. quarter of Sec. 6, Twp. 37, R. 14, in E. of 3d prcipal meridian, lying E. of P., Cin. and St. L. R. R., in Cook County, Ill., situated in Town of Calumet.

S. S. THOMPSON,
Assignee of
F. N. TRYON, insolvent.

ARMSTRONG & HANNA,
Attorneys for assignee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Strauss, Yondorf & Rose is this day dissolved by reason of the death of Abraham Strauss and of the expiration of the term of said partnership by its own limitation. Simon Yondorf and Edward Rose will jointly liquidate all the business of said copartnership.

SIMON YONDORF,
EDWARD ROSE,
Surviving partners.

Chicago, Nov. 30, 1894.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop. C. A. HARRI Mgr., 294-300 Franklin-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-AV. and 42d-st.—Building isolated; 200 iron rooms; cement floors; no vermin possible; insurance one half other houses; that tells the story; come see us. Advance money on anything valuable.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS— Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

PARTNERS WANTED

LADY OWNING A ROOMING-HOUSE VALUED at $12,000 wants partner with $500, lady or gentleman; amount amply secured and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address L V 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN WITH some money to associate with inventor for the manufacture and sale of a newly invented useful article, needed in every family, hotel, and restaurant. Address L W 119, Tribune office.

PARTNER—WITH $10,000 TO EXTEND INTERior decorations; old established business; money under own control; great profits; large orders waiting; principals only. Address S 971, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO TAKE INterest in established plumbing business. Address T 643, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., REGular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in all diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; medicines furnished at office; hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 2.

DR. THS. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL PHYSIcian. Room 4, 183 S. Clark-st., hours 10 to 6.

MADISON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, DR. BIGelow, Manager—Established 1860; successful specialists in all chronic, blood, skin, and nervous diseases. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF THE original cost at HEYMAN'S Collateral Loan Bank, Brevoort Hotel Bldg., 145 E. Madison-st.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON-st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, watches, old gold and silver.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Building, 103 State-st. Bargains in diamonds and watches.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD goods. J. W. M., 6310 Madison-av.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT OUR OVERSTOCK; must be sold; cut prices on all. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., second floor.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

ADVERTISER WILL SELL LARGE SELECT boarding-house on Michigan-av. for $1,500 cash and 250 shares "Harrison" stock; sacrifice; quick. Address T 662, Tribune office.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV. High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, THE LEADING PHOTOGRAPHer, 389 State—12 cabinets, 11x14 portrait, $3; pictures copied and enlarged.

ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

BICYCLES AND TRICYLES.

RAMBLER BICYCLES, 85 MADISON-ST. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KATIE HOAGE, 651 TAYLOR-ST., CORNER Ashland-blvd., ladies' special physician.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOFORTES.

Great reduction in price of new and second-hand upright pianos.

Terms easy to suit customers. Salesrooms open evenings.

$135, one Decker & Son upright.
$130, one Kramer upright, 7⅓ octaves.
$140, one Colby & Duncan upright.
$135, Vose & Sons upright, 7⅓ octaves.
$150, Vose & Sons upright.
$145, Vose & Sons cabinet grand.
$140, Dunham upright.
$190, Adam Schaaf, 7⅓ octaves, mahogany.
$125, Ernest Gabler pianos, 7⅓ octaves.
$145 each, two Jacob Bros., 7⅓ octaves, uprights.
$100, Wm. Knabe & Co., 7 octave piano.
$125, one Smith & Barnes cabinet grand.
$165, Kroeger & Sons uprights.
$150, one Decker & Son, 7⅓ octaves, rosewood.
$125, New England uprights.
$110, one Chickering upright piano, 7 octaves.
$185, one Adam Schaaf upright piano.
$150, one Schaff, walnut case.
$160, one Vose & Sons cabinet grand.
$100, one C. A. Smith & Co. large upright.
$100, one Chickering upright.
$115, one W. W. Kimball upright.
$130, one Chase large upright.
$155 each, two Decker & Son cabinet grand pianos.
$135 each, two walnut case uprights, 7⅓ octaves.
$125 each, three rosewood uprights, 7⅓ octaves.

Square pianos at $20 to $55 each; all makes.

200 new pianos to rent at low rates. One year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos and organs tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BUY THE CHRISTMAS PIANO
direct
FROM THE CHICAGO MANUFACTURERS
and save the
EXTRA PROFITS OF DEALERS
and additional freights and expenses of
EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES.

KIMBALL PIANOS
received
HIGHEST HONORS at the WORLD'S FAIR
and are preferred by
PATTI, NORDICA, CALVE, DE RESZKE,
TAMAGNO, SOUSA, and other leading musicians.

IN ADDITION to the pianos and organs of our own make we carry a large stock of CHEAPER PIANOS OF RELIABLE MAKES.

ALL PIANOS marked in PLAIN FIGURES.

ONE PRICE TO ALL. EASY PAYMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (Established 1857).
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

N. B.—OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

DON'T BUY
AN EXPERIMENT.

When a piano purchase is considered let common sense have full play. You are not buying a piano for today or for tomorrow, but for a lifetime. Maybe an unknown maker of recent growth can give you a reliable instrument, but the chances are that he cannot.

EMERSON PIANOS have been on the market since 1849. It has taken nearly fifty years of constant care to bring them to perfection. Every one is fully guaranteed for five years. There is no "maybe" about buying an Emerson. You take no risk whatever.

CASH—INSTALLMENTS—RENTED.
SEVERAL GENUINE BARGAINS IN PIANOS SLIGHTLY USED.
CAREFUL BUYERS PREFER DEALING DIRECT WITH THE MANUFACTURERS, THEREBY SAVING MONEY.
EMERSON PIANO CO.,
CHICAGO WAREROOMS,
JOHN W. NORTHROP, 218 WABASH-AV.
MANAGER.
ESTABLISHED NEARLY FIFTY YEARS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1879.
The celebrated "STEGER" pianos are preferred by leading artists, purchased by the highest musical authorities on account of their liquid quality of tone, elasticity of action, and great durability. Our patent Techniphone, patented April, 1892, is considered the greatest invention yet produced in the art of pianomaking. Sold at one profit only; buy direct from the manufacturers. In addition to the above we carry a large number of Eastern-made pianos of excellent quality and at prices to suit all. In our bargain department can be found a vast number of nearly new upright pianos, the majority don't show the slightest trace of wear.

1 Knabe upright piano, beautiful oak case, $365.
1 Chickering upright, only $190.
1 Vose & Sons, mahogany case, upright, $185.
1 Steinway upright, French walnut case, 3 pedals, $335. 1 Steinway upright, medium size, $265.
1 Sohmer upright, mahogany case, $265.
1 Fisher upright, $125. And many others; every piano fully guaranteed to be as represented or money refunded. Pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & CO., Piano Manufacturers, 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

"THE BIG FOUR."
WEBER.
WEBER.
WEBER.
WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.
WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.
WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.
STUYVESANT.
STUYVESANT.
STUYVESANT.
"THE BIG FOUR."

Easy monthly installments. Pianos tuned, rented, and exchanged.

MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
248 WABASH-AV.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
SOLE REPRESENTATIVES FOR
STEINWAY & SONS. STEINWAY & SONS.
A. B. CHASE. VOSE & SONS.
KURTZMANN, AND STERLING
PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.
An imposing stock now on exhibition.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.
174 Wabash-av.

$75 BUYS A HAINES BROS.' PIANO.
$90 buys a good upright piano.
$165 buys a Lyon & Healy upright piano.
$175 buys a large Knabe piano.
$225 buys a Chickering & Sons upright, solid panels.
$245 buys a Weber upright piano.
$265 buys a mahogany case Weber upright.
$195 buys a large Everett up. piano, handsome case.
$250 buys a large, fine Gabler upright.
$185 buys a large Emerson upright; a bargain.
$225 buys a walnut case Briggs upright.
$75 buys a Christie piano.
$200 buys a 3-pedal Steck upright.
$160 buys a large Camp & Co. upright piano.
$200 buys a fine light wood Kimball upright.
Square pianos from $15 upwards. Every piano warranted as represented or money refunded. Terms to suit. Must make room.
J. O. TWICHELL,
Open evenings. 223 Wabash-av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS;
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
We have exercised especial care in the selection of handsome instruments for this season and can promise our patrons BETTER VALUE than usual.
We will show many NEW and ORIGINAL DESIGNS in mahogany, figured walnut, oak, ash, etc., etc. In variety our stock surpasses any previous effort on our part. We are quite sure we can satisfy the most exacting taste. In addition to our regular line of DECKER BROS., ESTEY PIANO CO., CAMP & COMPANY, ARION PIANO CO., and ESTEY ORGAN CO., we have many others of every style and price. We will take old instruments in exchange at their FULL VALUE and make TERMS TO SUIT ALL. Renting, tuning, repairing, etc.
Open evenings from the 17th to 22d.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st..........49-53 Jackson-st.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.
(Pianomakers),
Are closing out the elegant stock of medium and fine grade pianos of
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.
Secure some of the bargains. Open evenings.

$135 BUYS A FRENCH WALNUT UPRIGHT piano, used but very little; $125 buys a Fischer upright piano; also a new Knabe, 2 Steinways, and 1 Chickering; every one a decided bargain. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

$115 BUYS AN UPRIGHT PIANO; WALNUT finish; 3 pedals.
J. O. TWICHELL,
Open evenings. 223 Wabash-av.

THIS WEEK WE WILL OFFER A NUMBER of eastern-made upright pianos in all kinds of fancy woods for $185 each; every one fully guaranteed; payments to suit purchasers. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

SQUARE PIANOS FROM $15 TO $25; MUST make room.
J. O. TWICHELL,
Open evenings. 223 Wabash-av.

$190 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIano; $250 buys a Sohmer upright piano, mahogany and walnut cases; pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st. Open evenings until Christmas.

4 SOHMER UPRIGHT PIANOS, MAHOGAny, walnuts, and oaks; every one a decided bargain. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

SOHMER PIANOS } The Thompson Music Co.
SOHMER PIANOS } sole representatives,
SOHMER PIANOS } 261 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

WANTED—PIANO, A BARGAIN FOR CASH. Address T 655, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIano; reasonable for cash. L W 2, Tribune.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—2 ONE HORSE-POWER BAXTER constant current motors. C. F. DAY, 122 Market.

WANTED—MODERN AUTOMATIC ENGINE, 60 to 80 horse-power; also two dynamos, 110 volts, about 16 k. w. each; all to be in best condition and a bargain; give full particulars. Eaton & Prince Co., 76 Michigan-st., City.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

ALL SORTS OF COINS AND STAMPS BOUGHT and sold. STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

1895 STAMP ALBUMS, BIG VARIETY, ALL prices; headquarters for stamps and collecting. F. M. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF A SAD MISfortune—$150 cash buys my handsome, highbred, fast trotting and family mare Stella, sired by Director, record 2:17¼; dam, the celebrated trotting mare Lindora; she is 15½ hands high, 6 years old; weighs 1,000 lbs.; very rangy and finely formed; needs no boots when speeding; has a natural road gait of ten miles an hour; safe for ladies or most timid person to ride or drive; is warranted sound, kind, and to trot a mile better than 2:35; thirty days' trial allowed responsible party; also a side-bar Brewster wagon and set of custom made harness; sold only on account of the death of my husband. Apply at private barn, 347 Ohio-st., rear private residence, North Side.

HORSES WINTERED—12 MILES FROM Court-House; stabled, grained, $1.50 per week; called for, returned free. RHODES, 93 Washington-st.

WINTER HORSES SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

WANTED—GOOD SADDLE HORSE, REAsonable price. Address T 634, Tribune.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

We have a number of second-hand broughams, almost as good as new, which we will sell for far less than their actual value; also a great variety of second-hand carriages, which we are offering at very low prices. Call and see us.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.,
202-7 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 5 SECOND-HAND 5 glass landaus, about as good as new, which I will sell for less than their actual value; also a few broughams and coupelettes. Do not buy before seeing them as they are bargains. D. O. BOHNE, 361 Wabash-av.

CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP—A LIGHT EXtension-top family surrey and hansom; Goddard buggy; both has had but little use; also a light set of double harness. Residence, 2725 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; A LIGHT FANCY platform spring panel-top business or delivery wagon; little used. Barn, rear of 582 Washington-blvd. Must sell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST ELECTRIC BELLS PUT IN. ONLY $2.50; everything furnished; good bells only $2; city or suburbs. COOKE, 280 W. Division-st.

VAUGHAN'S RECLEANED BIRD SEED; THE best and cleanest. Also sunflower seed. Vaughan's Seed Store, 88 State-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON;
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Ems...Thurs., Jan. 3, 10 am | Fulda..Tues., Jan. 22, 6 am
Hohenzirn.Tu., Jan. 8, 6am | Lahn..Tues., Jan. 29, 9 am
Elbe..Tues., Jan. 15, 9 am | Ems....Tues., Feb. 5, 6 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, 8 a. m., Algiers, Genoa, Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 p. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 a. m., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Werra, March 9, 9 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., March 30, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Berlin.......Dec. 26, 11 am | New York......Jan. 2, 11 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Southwark, Dec. 22, 6 a.m. | Indiana, Dec. 29, 11:30 a.m.
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Friesland...Dec. 26, 5 am | Rhynland.....Jan. 2.
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world "UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA." 520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS., 7 HRS., 48 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

ORIENT—WINTER CRUISE
TO THE AZORES, MADEIRA,
THE MEDITERRANEAN,
AND THE ORIENT.
By magnificent twin-screw express steamers. From New York Jan. 22 and 29, 1895, to Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice), Malta, Alexandria (Cairo and Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about 10 weeks. For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport.
ORIENTAL EXCURSION FROM NEW YORK Feb. 6th per S. S. La Touraine. Duration of trip 63 days.
MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
TOURS IN THE TROPICS.
Steamers leave New York every ten days.
The sea route to San Francisco.
For circulars and full particulars address
GAZE & SONS, 204 South Clark-st., Chicago,
Or STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO., New York.

NEW NILE STEAMERS—MONOPOLY BROKEN. There is more than one line. New tourist steamer "Memphis" and entirely refitted steamers "El Khedevie" and "El Kahireh" are sailing from Cairo fortnightly to Jan. 9 and semi-weekly thereafter. Rates reduced. Secure berths in advance. Program free. H. GAZE & SONS, Agts., 204 Clark-st.

WINTER TOURS AND EXCURSIONS—CRUISES in the Windward Islands; conducted tour to Mexico; monthly parties to Europe. Programs free. H. GAZE & SONS, Tourist Agents (est. 1844), 204 Clark-st.

TO EUROPE—CHOICE BERTHS SECURED AT lowest rates on all steamers; conducted parties monthly via best lines. Send for "Gaze's Tourist Gazette," with maps, 204 S. Clark-st.

"WINTER RESORTS"—BERMUDA, NASSAU, West Indies. California, Mexico, Egypt, the Nile, and Palestine. "Gazes' Tours," 204 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS— Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, and Manistee at 7 p. m.
Office and dock foot of Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:30 am † 9:45 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:20 pm *10:35 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:00 am
Dubuque	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
do	*10:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	*10:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	† 6:20 pm * 8:00 pm *10:35 pm	* 7:15 am * 7:00 am * 7:15 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm †11:30 pm † 8:00 pm	* 9:00 am * 7:00 am † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †11:00 p. m., †3:45 p. m., *6:15 p. m., †8:00 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. †Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	* 9:30 am	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	† 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo, Leavenworth, Kan. City, Colorado and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Big Five, to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, Peoria, and Denver	*10:10 pm	† 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. †Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria Sleeper is carried on Big Five Saturday night.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey.

12th-st. Station, Lake-Front	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days	8:25 am	1:20 pm
Week days Parlor Car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:45 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:20 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:22 pm	* 6:45 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 6:15 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	* 8:15 am * 8:45 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Clinton and Cedar Rapids	†12:30 pm	† 3:15 pm
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am † 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	† 8:00 pm * 9:30 am * 9:35 am
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	* 6:50 pm	† 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	* 6:15 pm	* 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 pm † 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	† 1:15 pm † 7:35 am *10:05 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	† 3:00 am † 8:00 pm	† 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Lv. †8 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., †11 p. m. Ar. *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m. Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:10 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. ‖Ex. Sat. §Sun. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	† 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:30 pm	†10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:20 pm	* 1:30 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 8:00 pm	†10:40 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 4:45 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:35 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:25 pm	* 9:20 am
All points in Texas	* 5:25 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:20 am
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 9:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:20 pm
Kansas City Vestibule Limited	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Colorado and Utah Express	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:45 pm	†10:12 am
California Limited	†10:00 pm	† 9:00 am
California and Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	†10:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	†10:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	* 8:45 pm
Kansas City Express	* 2:00 am	†10:00 pm

Subject to change without notice.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City, Denver & Califo'a.	* 5:00 pm	9:30 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*12:01 am	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
California Limit'd, via St. Louis	* 5:00 pm	9:30 am
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:30 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*12:01 am	7:20 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	† 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND CENtral Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. Tel. 3765 Main.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis Kansas City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am * 6:00 pm *11:45 pm	†11:20 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. xEx. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	† 6:05 pm *11:00 pm	* 9:20 am * 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x11:00pm	† 6:30 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:15 pm
Waukesha Passenger	3:45 pm	†10:45 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., and Station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:25 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	[illegible]	* 4:20 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit and Bay City Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 6:00 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. R'y, leave †8:25 a. m.; †5:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m.; †1:25 p. m.; †6:50 p. m.
Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †3:20 p. m.; *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 24th-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:25 am
Atlantic Express	†11:20 pm	*11:50 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	* 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:20 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:25 pm	* 7:40 am
Daily Night Express	11:25 pm	2:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:25 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:20 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	* 9:40 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 9:30 pm
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 pm
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 6:22 am	† 7:57 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	† 6:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	* 9:15 am
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	* 7:50 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:35 pm	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	8:35 pm	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 am	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	3:25 pm	[illegible]

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	[illegible]
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo	† 2:55 pm	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	† 4:40 pm	[illegible]
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	[illegible]
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	[illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	[illegible]
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	[illegible]
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	[illegible]
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	[illegible]

ITS NAME IS ICHABOD.

THE GLORY OF THE CARLISLE BILL HATH DEPARTED.

Likewise Has the Other Bill, Springer of Sangamon, Received a Blow Beneath the Belt — His Gag-Rule Plan Fails Miserably—Debate Is to Be Untrammeled, and Factional Discord Will Kill the Measure—Fatal Flaws in the Wildcat Scheme Are Pointed Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Bill Springer and Secretary Carlisle were both decently interred today by their party associates in the House of Representatives, and the currency bill, about which there has been so much pother, received a staggering blow from which it may never recover. The original program of Mr. Springer's committee contemplated the reporting of the bill today, general debate for a couple of more days, the five-minute rule for a day and a half, and a vote Friday afternoon. Part of this program was carried out. The bill was reported all right, and the sanguine statesman was again in his glory, having at last achieved the glory of being in charge of an important bill which he fondly hoped would attract the attention of the country to him. Unfortunately, however, his program stopped with the reporting of the bill itself. The Committee on Rules had at first intended to carry out the remarkable Springer program, but there was a storm of protest from the Democratic side, and it soon became evident the Carlisle bill, as originally drawn, was in peril in the House. The fact that Mr. Springer, as a result of his disappointment, has not been on speaking terms with Mr. Crisp for a long time did not help him in securing the desired snap shot action. Instead the Committee on Rules simply put down the currency bill as having the floor for general discussion, there being at the present time no limit to the debate.

Hard Blow at Carlisle.

This means, of course, that no vote will be taken until after the holidays, and it also means the Carlisle bill, as reported today by Mr. Springer, will be fairly buried out of sight by amendments. The Democratic majority in the House is hopelessly split up on the currency question, and each one of the factions will seek to have its peculiar views adopted in the bill as finally passed. As a matter of fact, the Carlisle scheme was reported from the committee without amendment because the Democratic majority in that body could not agree among themselves, and in their report they take pains to specify that the members of the committee simply report favorably on the general principles of the bill, and reserve to themselves the right to make any amendments they see fit. It appears certain that the Democratic managers, led on by the administration, are about again to exercise their peculiarly ingenious capacity for blundering, and that they can hardly escape making more of a mess of the currency bill than they did of the tariff. The Republicans in the House are taking matters easily, now they are assured that no gag rule will be permitted. They will seize the first favorable opportunity to join with some one of the stronger Democratic factions and tack on an amendment which will ultimately kill the whole scheme. This they will have little difficulty in doing, and they will be fully justified in resorting to almost any means to destroy a measure which, while it depends for its success on the coöperation of the large banks, has as yet received from those institutions only the most unqualified disapproval.

No Chance for Its Passage.

As a matter of fact, Democratic leaders have been freely predicting this evening that the Carlisle scheme as it now stands could not secure fifty votes in the House. Representative Johnson of Indiana, one of the Republican members of the Banking and Currency committee, announced tonight he is willing to go on record in declaring the currency bill could not be passed at the present session. With the floodgates of debate thrown wide open there is but little chance of harmony in the Democratic ranks, and this fact was fully evident to Mr. Springer and his associates on the committee, who hoped by application of the gag rule to prevent the split which was otherwise inevitable. The present plan involves a report from the Committee on Rules, probably tomorrow, allowing the general debate to begin then and terminate the second week in January. Treasury officials themselves are almost as much divided on the subject as are the members of the House, and this is especially noticeable on comparing Secretary Carlisle's report with that of Controller Eckels'. The latter officer embodied in his report to Congress all the really valuable features of the Carlisle plan, but differed widely with the Secretary on the point of State bank circulation, and in addition to this it is generally understood the Controller agrees with the bankers who have been examined by the committee in believing that the total destruction of all surplus guarantee for the protection of depositors would absolutely drive them away from any national or State bank which issued circulating notes.

REPORTS MADE ON CARLISLE'S PLAN.

Fatal Flaws Picked in the Bill by the Minority of the Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The majority report favorable to Secretary Carlisle's plan was today presented to the House by Chairman Springer with the recommendation that the bill pass. The committee, after explaining the results of a possible crisis in which all national banks would fail and showing how there would be abundant resources for the redemption of the circulating notes, says:

Your committee are of the opinion that if the proposed bill should become a law it would provide for a safe, sufficient, and flexible currency. Such flexibility as is required by the conditions of trade and commerce is absolutely wanting. As the outstanding notes will be taxed one-half of 1 per cent per annum, and as the banks taking them will be deprived of 30 per cent thereof, in legal tender notes, there will be an inducement to retire the circulation when it is not needed and at the same time an inducement to take out circulation when business conditions require it.

Adverse Report of the Minority.

The minority members severely criticise the Carlisle bill. They say:

"The whole action of the party majority of the committee was most extraordinary and not approved by its voting majority. Secretary Carlisle read a part of the bill the first day of his address to the committee, saying he had not finished dictating it and would bring it in when he finished his address to the committee the following day, which he did. It was not again read or in any manner considered in committee, and an opportunity to consider or amend it was refused to all members, Democrats and Republicans alike, Saturday at 4 p. m., immediately upon the close of the examination of Mr. St. John of New York, a motion was made to close the hearing and go into executive session. Upon the attempt of a member of the minority to make a motion to take up the bill for consideration they were informed by the Chairman, Mr. Springer, that the Democratic party majority had concluded not to submit the bill to the committee for any motion whatever, but to report it to the House Monday, and that each member could offer what amendments he chose in the House. It is the opinion of a number of the most clear-headed and eminent financiers in the country that if the Carlisle bill were enacted into a law within twenty days that it would precipitate a panic far more severe than that of 1893, as it would compel the forced sale upon the market of nearly $200,000,000 of United States bonds within six months.

Injurious Repealing Scheme.

"Sec. 1 repeals 'All acts and parts of acts which require or authorize the deposit of United States bonds to secure circulating notes,' etc., instead of 'So much of all acts and parts of acts,' etc. How many thousands may be seriously injured by such needless and wholesale repeal of the statutes, or whether the Supreme Court, after years of litigation, might by construction reënact some parts of such statutes which Secretary Carlisle had repealed no one can tell. Sec. 5 provides that 'each association hereafter organized and each association applying for additional circulation shall pay its pro rata share into the said fund before receiving notes,' without defining how the total fund or each share shall be ascertained. In the same paragraph it is provided that 'when a national banking association becomes insolvent its guaranty fund held on deposit shall be transferred to the safety fund herein provided for and applied to the redemption of its outstanding notes.' That is to say, it is merged in the safety fund; and again there is no provision in the bill for the use of the safety fund, except by implication in the lines quoted. The same paragraph provides that 'in case the said last-mentioned fund (safety fund) should at any time be impaired by the redemption of the notes of failed national banks and the immediately available assets of said banks are not sufficient to reimburse it, said fund shall be at once restored by pro rata assessments upon all the other associations'; and also, 'associations so assessed shall have a first lien upon the assets of each failed bank for the amount properly chargeable to such bank on account of the redemption of its circulation,' and these are all the provisions in the bill of how any one is to proceed, and without defining who shall proceed to do it or as to how the notes of failed banks shall be redeemed.

Would Make Trouble for Bankers.

"That is, on the face of the Carlisle bill, when a bank fails its guaranty fund is to be paid into the safety fund. Then the notes of the failed bank are to be paid out of the safety fund. Then all of the national banks in the country are to be assessed to make up the safety fund, and then all the national banks of the country are to put in their claims to the receivers of the failed bank for the moneys they have paid on assessment for the payment of the notes of the failed bank. Probably Secretary Carlisle intended to provide the guaranty fund of the failed bank should be first expended in taking up the currency notes of the failed bank, and that whatever additional sum was necessary should be taken out of the safety fund to complete their redemption, and the safety fund should be replenished out of the assets of the bank, and if there was a deficiency in the assets of the failed bank which was made up out of the safety fund that all of the banks should be assessed to make good the safety fund.

"Whatever legislation is had with reference to the finances of the country or banking in its effect upon national banks should be permissive and not mandatory as to national banks while their present charters continue. To provide, as in Sec. 7, 'That every national bank association heretofore organized and having bonds on deposit to secure circulation shall on or before the first day of July, 1895, withdraw such bonds and deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a guaranty fund consisting of United States legal tender notes, including Treasury notes,' cannot be justified upon any principle of safe legislation. It could not fail to produce a panic, and the recklessness of such legislation would startle not only financiers in this country, but in the world.

Fallacies as to State Banks.

"The provisions of exemptions as to State banks, notwithstanding the many restrictions imposed upon them, would drive every existing national bank that desires to take out circulating notes into the State bank system if the bill were enacted. The taxation of national bank notes is one-half per cent per annum in Sec. 3 and one-half per cent per annum under Sec. 5, making a total of 1 per cent per annum, which would be a taxation of five million per annum upon the banks under the national system, which there is no reason to believe from any experience of the past would be imposed upon them under any State system. Furthermore, the States would be far more liberal than the United States will ever be or ought to be as regards bonds or any other security or redemption fund, for they may require the deposit of no bonds whatever. We cannot believe that it was the intention of the framers of the Carlisle bill to make the conditions under which national banks should issue currency any more onerous than those imposed or likely to be imposed upon State banks, or that it was the intention of Secretary Carlisle, or of those who now enthusiastically support the Carlisle bill or will vote for it in Congress, to force the national banks to operate under State charters, and yet such would be the inevitable effect of the bill.

"The Chairman, Mr. Springer, presented a letter to the committee, read it, and proposed to put it in the record, approving the Carlisle bill, from a Western banker, and when asked if he had other letters from bankers concerning the bill he replied: 'Yes, many—fifty'; and when asked if they had all approved of the bill his reply was: 'No; only this one.'

"The passage of the Carlisle bill may meet some political exigency of which we do not know, but we do know that its passage will aggravate rather than relieve the perplexities of the financial situation and especially that of the United States Treasury. The United States legal tender notes withdrawn from circulation, did all existing national banks take out all their circulation permitted under the bill, would only be $151,000,000, still leaving $350,000 to vex the Treasury. This would not afford any substantial relief to the constant drain of gold from the Treasury. It would make still more conspicuous and thus more urgent the demand for gold upon the Treasury, and the notes issued under the bill would make confusion worse confounded in the currency by adding from one to forty-five more kinds of money to those already existing.

"Twice within a short time has the House declared its unalterable opposition to allowing State banks to issue currency notes, once June 6, 1892, by a vote of 84 for to 118 against it; and again under the leadership against State banks of the gallant and versatile gentleman from Illinois, the Hon. William M. Springer, June 6, 1894, by a vote to repeal the 10 per cent tax of 102 for to 172 against. Therefore we protest against again consuming the time of the House in a profitless discussion of that objectionable section of the Carlisle bill.

"Finally we are of the opinion that it is not safe for the House to enter upon the line of legislation proposed until some bill is brought before it that has received far more attention than the Carlisle bill, and we recommend that it be indefinitely postponed."

The report is signed by the six Republican members of the committee.

IN FAVOR OF A CURRENCY COMMISSION.

St. Paul Merchants Deprecate Banking Legislation by This Congress.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 17.—The Chamber of Commerce today adopted resolutions favoring the creation of a Currency Commission, and that they be "required to report to the President within one year the changes recommended by them in our system." The preamble deprecates revision of the currency by Congress, such revision being likely to retard business by inducing a period of uncertainty.

TO CONNECT THE LAKES AND ATLANTIC.

Great Canal Scheme Is Projected by Senator W. F. Vilas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Senator Vilas today gave notice of an intended amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, to provide for an international commission to investigate and report upon the feasibility of a canal large enough to accommodate ocean-going ships between the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes, to consist of three members to be appointed when Great Britain shall appoint a like number for Canada.

REPORT OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Work Shown for the Last Two Years and Appropriations Asked For.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 17.—The fifteenth biennial report of the Trustees of the Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children at Lincoln was made to the Governor today. The per capita cost for 1894 was $135, the lowest in the history of the institution. The institution is providing for 606, which is 56 more than the capacity. The ordinary gross expenses were $83,046; income not from State, $9,405; cost to State, $73,641. There is asked for general expenses for the next two years $193,700.

The nineteenth annual report of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary of Chicago was laid before the Governor and approved. The Treasurer returned $11,770 into the State treasury during the year, being unexpended appropriations. An appropriation of $66,200 for the ensuing two years for ordinary expenses is asked for. The Superintendent reports 15,467 persons admitted during the last two years, making a total of 89,133 persons admitted since the opening of the institution in 1874. There were 13,863 indigent people from Chicago who received free treatment.

The biennial report of the trustees of the State Asylum for Blind at Jacksonville shows an enrollment of 318. An appropriation of $141,866 is asked for.

WINS IN ONE ROUND.

CRAIG, THE "HARLEM COFFEE-COOLER," BEATS PRITCHARD.

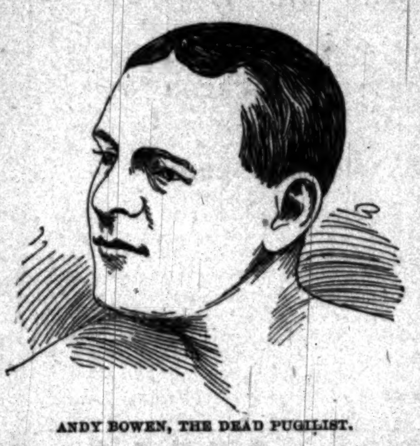
The American Shows Class by a Quick Victory Over the Englishman Before 4,000 Persons—Funeral of the Murdered Pugilist, Andy Bowen, Is Held in New Orleans and Lavigne, with His Party, Attends—Racing Results on the Western Tracks—General Sporting News.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The match for $1,000 between Frank Craig, the "Harlem Coffee-Cooler," and Ted Pritchard was pulled off tonight at Central Hall, Holborn, before 4,000 spectators. After maneuvering for a time Craig led, but missed, Pritchard ducking. Before he recovered he received two blows on the back of the head. The men then clinched, but broke away. These tactics were repeated, but directly the men were separated Craig drove Pritchard into the ropes. When the latter came up again Craig led with his right, landing a smashing blow on Pritchard's jaw and flooring him. Pritchard remained down until he was counted out, Craig winning the fight in less than two minutes.

FUNERAL OF PUGILIST ANDY BOWEN.

Lavigne and His Party There, but No Auditorium Clubman.

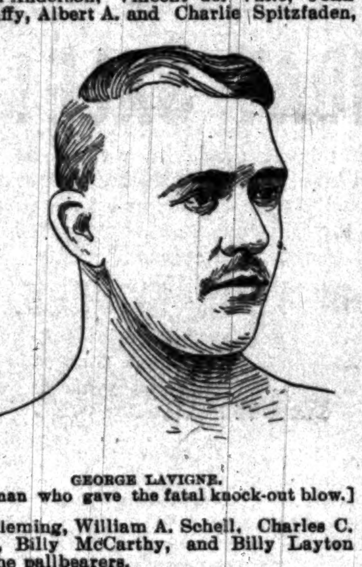
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 17.—The funeral of Andy Bowen, the local lightweight pugilist who met his death in his fight with George Lavigne Friday night, was held from his residence at 10 o'clock today. It was one of the largest funerals seen in the city for a long time. Both visiting and local sporting men attended. Among them were George Lavigne and his manager, Sam Fitzpatrick, Jim Hall, and Manager Lawrence Curtis, Referee John H. Duffy, and others connected with the fight of Friday. The Auditorium club did not send any representative. There is severe censure in the sporting world against the club.



ANDY BOWEN, THE DEAD PUGILIST.

The funeral service was conducted by Father Delaney, and the body was buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery No. 1.

Tom Anderson, Vincent del Valle, John H. Duffy, Albert A. and Charlie Spitzfaden, Dan Fleming, William A. Schell, Charles C. Julian, Billy McCarthy, and Billy Layton were the pallbearers.



GEORGE LAVIGNE.

[The man who gave the fatal knock-out blow.]

Phillips Has an Easy Victory.

Robert Phillips won the middleweight medal in Prof. Duplessis' wrestling tournament last night, throwing Harry Maxwell two straight falls. Phillips simply seized Maxwell and rolled him over for the first fall—time, thirty seconds. Maxwell put up a better defense in the next round, but was thrown in six minutes. A varied athletic program, including an exhibition of bag punching by C. E. Ericke and an exhibition wrestle by Philips and Waithers, Phillips winning in eight minutes, made up the balance of the bill.

Athletics at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The final bouts in the Pastime boxing tournament were brought off tonight. Morris Isaacs, the Cincinnati champion, won out in the welter-weight class after a poor contest. A feature was the showing made by the heavyweight wrestlers. Chard and Harris beat Routledge and Steyermark in the special bouts, and Isaacs beat a promising novice named Maloney in the lightweight division.

Fitzsimmons on the Big Fight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17.—Robert Fitzsimmons, about his proposed meeting with Corbett, said today: "I fear that the fight may not come off—I am sure not at Jacksonville. I do not see why Corbett does not accept the kinetescope company's offer and let the fight occur in New Mexico. That would be $50,000 sure money. The kinetescope company does not care whether anybody goes to see the fight or not."

West Point Cadets Have a Fight.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Thomas Emery Merrill of Kentucky and Lloyd England of Arkansas, cadets, settled a dispute by pugilism yesterday. England fouled Merrill in the fourth round and the fight was awarded to his opponent, but England was about defeated before he committed the foul. All the paraphernalia of the ring was used.

THINKS HIS HORSE WAS DOSED.

P. B. Young's Ballardine at St. Louis Falls Bleeding—Race Results.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—P. B. Young's Ballardine was today matched to race Robert Latta seven furlongs for $250 a side, the race to take place next Friday at East St. Louis, Ballardine to carry 108 pounds, Robert Latta 107. Ballardine seemed to have the best of the match, but in his race today began to falter after running a quarter of a mile. He dropped out of the race and in another quarter mile keeled over and fell in his tracks bleeding profusely. The horse was thoroughly sound in wind and limb and there is a suspicion that his accident of today was not due to natural causes. Mr. Young will have a searching investigation. Mr. Young will probably lose the $250 he posted for the match. The summary:

First race, 4½ furlongs—George S. won, Helen second, Karl B. third. Time, 1:00.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Oheisa won, Hart Wallace second, Little Phil third. Time, 1:05¼.

Third race, 4½ furlongs—Annie E. won, Harry Warren second, Tom Carroll third. Time, :58¾.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Snowball won, Little George second, Sullivan third. Time, 1:48½.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—John Berkley won, Pebblerock second, Frankie D. third. Time, 1:27¼.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 17.—The track was fast and attendance good. The summary:

First race, 6 furlongs—Mollie B. won, Coria second, Bob Campbell third. Time, 1:15¼.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Top Gallant won, Nero second, Mezzotint third. Time, 1:43½.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Lu Prewitt won, Boothroyd second, Pomegranate third. Time, 1:03.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Metropole won, Frank Gayle second, Rasper third. Time, 1:13½.

Fifth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Baby Bill won, Ixion second, Malaga third. Time, 1:23.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—The jockeys were careful today and were not allowed to use whips. A heavy rain took the stickiness out of the mud and the track was much safer. Two favorites, Alcyon and O'Bee, won. The summaries:

First race, 5 furlongs, maiden 2-year-olds—Alcyon won, My Sweetheart second, Coquette third. Time, 1:10.

Second race, 5 furlongs, selling—Gold Dust won, Hanford second, Lawyer third. Time, 1:08½.

Third race, 5 furlongs, selling—O Bee won, Banjo second, Sir Reginald third. Time, 1:07.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Hydy won, Alary second, White Stone third. Time, 1:52.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Patriot won, Ricardo second, Gordius third. Time, 1:21¼.

Good List of Entries Secured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Entries to the special sweepstakes for 2-year-old colts and fillies to be decided at the spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey club closed Saturday with a good list. The race for colts will be run off about May 25, while Memorial day is the date set for the filly event. The distance in both races will be five furlongs, and the weights to be carried are colts 118 pounds and fillies 115. As all of the prominent stables are represented it will call to the post the pick of the 2-year-old division in the East.

Washington Park Club Elects Officers.

Though the Washington Park club will not race in 1895 it is still a corporation with much property requiring officers to administer its affairs. The annual election for directors was held yesterday, with this result: Directors—To serve until December, 1897, Gustavus A. Schwartz, Charles W. Wheeler, George E. P. Dodge, Francis J. Kennett, Charles D. Hamill, Robert W. Roloson, Frank S. Gorton, Thomas Cratty.

To fill unexpired term and to serve until December, 1895—Arthur O. Slaughter.

To fill unexpired term and to serve until December, 1896—Edward L. Brewster.

New Driving Club in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—The Louisville Driving and Fair Association was organized today with a capital stock of $100,000. The following officers were elected: Rael Jones, President; J. J. Douglas and John Doerhoeffer, Vice-Presidents; and William Porter, Secretary. The association has purchased land south of the city on the Grand boulevard and has built a fine track and stables. It is proposed to hold a six-day's meeting next September.

MANY RINKS ARE TO BE REPRESENTED.

List for the Milwaukee Bonspiel Given Out by the Secretary.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—General Secretary J. C. Wall of the local Committee of Arrangements for the Northwestern bonspiel to be held here next month announced today that the rinks of the bonspiel would be as follows: Winnipeg and Manitoba, fifteen rinks; Chicago, seven; St. Paul, six; Detroit, three; Albany, one; New York City, two; Buffalo, two; Utica, one; Sarnia, two; St. Mary's, two; Toronto, two; Duluth, three; Portage, Wis., four; Baraboo, two; Lodi, two; Arlington, two; Mauston, two; Cambria, two; Poynette, one; Rio, one; Wauwatosa, one; Milwaukee, twelve. Secretary Wall announced the following list of Milwaukee skips: John Johnston, O. W. Robertson, C. B. Roberts, J. R. Brigham, J. A. Bryden, J. W. P. Lombard, J. P. McGregor, R. Smith, James Morgan, James Lowrie, Archie Middlemas, and J. H. Tweedy. The Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, says he will attend the curling tournament.

Must Recognize the Deed of Gift.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—A sportsmanlike reply was sent by the America's Cup committee of the New York Yacht club this afternoon to the Royal Yacht Squadron. The club cannot agree that the squadron, after having won a match for the cup, may reject custody of it. The New York Yacht club will wait until Jan. 15 for an official reply from the squadron and fix the first race for ten months from receipt of their answer and will advance date if possible later on. The deed of gift must be recognized by the Royal Yacht Squadron or there will be no race.

Capt. Hinkey on Roughness in Football.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17.—Frank A. Hinkey of the Yale eleven has been interviewed as to the roughness in football play. He said that change in rules might help some, but after all it depended on the individuals of the team themselves. Rules of 1894 were good enough if only they had been rigidly enforced. Roughness cannot all be eliminated. It is necessarily a rough and more or less dangerous game.

Gallagher One Point Behind Fournil.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The match game of billiards between Edward Fournil of Paris and Thomas J. Gallagher of Chicago for $250 a side was begun tonight. The game will be a six nights' handicap, fourteen-inch balk line, Fournil to play 3,000 points to Gallagher's 1,500, 500 points to be played each night. The score tonight was 500 to 249 in favor of Fournil. Fournil's average was 31¼; highest run, 137. Gallagher's average was 16 3-5; highest run, 67.

Werner Ahead of Malone.

J. F. Malone and John Werner met last night in their second pool match of 600 points, 100 to be played nightly. The score:

Malone—9, 3, 0, 13, 9, 3, 1, 6, 10, 4, 8, 2. Total, 66.

Werner—6, 10, 15, 2, 6, 12, 14, 9, 5, 11, 7, 5. Total, 100.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 17.—At 1 o'clock the score in the six-day bicycle race was Ashinger, 355; Foster, 285; Gannon, 280.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Otto Zeigler, amateur champion bicyclist, will join an Eastern team in the spring.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17.—The Ryland T.-Joe Patchen race, which was postponed Saturday on account of rain, has been reset for next Thursday afternoon.

ELWOOD, Ind., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Articles of agreement have been signed for a Greco-Roman wrestling match between Thomas Brody of New York and Mike Sullivan of this city.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Billy Wallace of Columbus and Jimmy Murray of Louisville fought at the Highland House tonight. Wallace was ten pounds overweight, but was whipped in five rounds.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—Arrangements have been made for a meeting between young Griffo and George Dixon before the Seaside Athletic club of Coney Island Jan. 19. The contest will be for twenty rounds and for a good purse.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 17.—The championship figure-skating contests of the National Skating Association will be held on the grounds of the South Orange Field club between Jan. 15 and Feb. 1 next. There will also be quarter-mile, one-mile, five-mile, and ten-mile races.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The question as to whether freshmen should be allowed to vote at the elections of athletic officers came up before the last joint meeting of the Graduate Advisory and Executive committees, but decision was put over to the next meeting.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Manager Bancroft will leave Thursday for the South with a team including Bug Holliday, Biddy McPhee, Harry Vaughan of Cincinnati; Jack Boyle, Philadelphia; Denny Lyons, St. Louis; Billy Clingman, Pittsburg; Shorty Fullery, New York; and Billy Hart, Sioux City. They will play a series in New Orleans and then go to Texas or Cuba.

General Sporting Notes.

Fred Jevne of Chicago has been appointed a National League umpire by President Nick Young.

Tommy White received a telegram yesterday from Johnny Daly, brother of Dan Daly, the fighter, reported as dying in St. Louis from the effects of his recent battle with White. Daly says his brother is not in serious danger and will be out by Saturday.

WORK OF GREAT BRITAIN'S SPIES.

Securing Detailed Maps of United States Harbors and Forts.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—Lieut. McMurray, a retired Canadian officer, was one of a party that spent several weeks in this section last summer, and is said to have been secretly delegated by Great Britain. The Lieutenant, while talking here to a widely known ex-Canadian, said:

"The War Department of Great Britain is just as familiar with every foot of American territory, and in a majority of cases better informed, than the War Department of the United States. The English War Department has in its archives drawings and precise, exact measurements of every fort and harbor defense of this country. During the last ten months the English have devoted much attention to making a study of the boundary between the United States and Canada, as formed by the great chain of lakes and rivers. Only last fall a party of English scouts and spies, who passed as tourists and artists, made exact sketches of the territory around Toledo for a radius of fifty miles. During the summer this same party made a complete chart of every neck, bay, and inlet on the American shores of Lake Erie. The same procedure is true of all the other great lakes. In the event of war and England should invade the United States the officers in command would be furnished maps that would enable them to be as thoroughly acquainted with the territory in general as your own Generals."

Lieut. McMurray further declared that the new canal system now being agitated by Canada was not a commercial enterprise but a measure of war to prevent England's ships from being blocked from entering Lakes Huron, Superior, and Michigan in case the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers should be blocked or laid with torpedoes.

IT ELECTS M'BRIDE.

FEDERATION OF LABOR TURNS DOWN SAMUEL GOMPERS.

United Mine Workers' Leader Is Chosen President and Accepts the Office—Election Without Incident, as the Delegates Voted Quietly and Silently for Their Choice—Gompers Promises His Opponent His Hearty Support and Co-operation—Other Officers Selected.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 17.—The feature of today's proceedings of the convention of the American Federation of Labor was the defeat of Samuel Gompers for reëlection to the Presidency of the organization. He was defeated by John McBride, President of the United Mine-Workers.

The delegates were nearly all in their seats when the roll was called today. The first business was to determine the future location of the headquarters of the federation. Saturday the Cities of Indianapolis, Detroit, Washington, Brooklyn, and Louisville had been placed in nomination. Indianapolis and Washington were the only contestants today. The vote resulted: Indianapolis, 1,290; Washington, 926. A resolution to make Indianapolis the location for three years was amended to make it five years and referred to the Committee on Laws.

The election of officers was then taken up. There was no excitement regarding the election of President. It was evident at the start that the question had been settled so far as the individual members were concerned. Mr. Gompers was nominated by Mr. Eickhoff, and the nomination was seconded by Messrs. Cohen, Daily, and McCraith. McBride was nominated by Mr. Penna and seconded by Mr. Allen. The vote proceeded without incident except that several delegates announced they would vote against Gompers by instructions from their various unions. The result of the vote was: McBride, 1,162; Gompers, 937. President Gompers moved to make the vote unanimous for McBride, but objection was made. Mr. Gompers at once sent the following message to Mr. McBride, who is ill at his home:

To John McBride, Columbus, O.—Congratulations election President Federation. None will be more loyal than I to aid and make your administration successful. SAMUEL GOMPERS.

For the other offices the following were elected:

First Vice-President—P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Vice-President—James Duncan, Baltimore, Md.

Third Vice-President—Roady Kennehan, Denver, Colo.

Fourth Vice-President—T. J. Elderkin of the Seamen's Union.

Secretary—A. McCraith, Boston.

Treasurer—John B. Lennon.

When the election was concludud Mr. Gompers took the floor and announced his satisfaction upon being released from the responsibility of the Presidency of the federation. He said he had been made an old man in his comparative youth by the burdens of the office, but he felt that he represented a principle and would not lie down. He preferred to be mowed down. He regretted no act of his official career. He renewed his allegiance to the federation. If he had met defeat in the Chicago convention he would have gone out of the convention broken hearted. Now he felt differently.

For the place of next meeting of the federation New York was selected.

Delegate Lennon moved that three fraternal delegates be sent to the British Trades Congress to be held at Cardiff, Wales. It was carried, and Samuel Gompers, P. J. McGuire, and P. H. Penna were selected.

At the afternoon session the following telegram from the President-elect was read:

Convention Federation of Labor: Please thank the delegates in my name for the high honor they have conferred upon me and assure them I shall aim to do my duty faithfully and fearlessly, and hope to be able to reflect credit upon my administration and upon the American Federation of Labor. JOHN MCBRIDE.

Mr. Gompers, who is turned down by this convention, is a member of the Cigarmakers' Union and has held the position of President of the American Federation of Labor since 1882. From then until 1886 there was no salary attached to the office. The action of Gompers in the American Railway Union strike undoubtedly had an effect. It was said by friends of the strikers that had Gompers supported Debs the strike would have been won.

The special committee appointed to draft resolutions on the McGuire seamen's rights bill, now before Congress, reported resolutions providing that a committee of three, one of whom should be a member of the Seamen's Union, to go to Washington as a lobby.

The Committee on Resolutions continued its report. A resolution was agreed to appropriating $250 to reimburse the metal workers of Illinois for the expense of carrying a suit to the Supreme Court to prevent contract convict labor.

[John McBride began to earn his own living by carrying water in the Massillon mines at the age of 11. He is now 40 years old. At 18 he had joined a labor union, and he quit digging coal at 25. Ever since then he has been a labor leader and officeholder. He has served two terms in the lower branch of the Legislature. He was a candidate for Secretary of State and failed; a candidate for State Senator, scoring another failure. Gov. Campbell made him Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and he stepped out of that office into the Presidency of the United Mine Workers. When Mr. Cleveland was elected he sought the office of United States Marshal and had powerful capitalistic backing; in this he also failed. June of the present year he announced his conversion to Populism and limited socialism. Last spring he organized and conducted the greatest strike in the history of the country, in which upwards of 150,000 miners were involved and which was successful beyond his greatest expections. He was instrumental in the organization of the American Federation of Labor and presided at the first meeting in Columbus, O., in December, 1886, when he was elected President, but declined to accept. Mr. McBride is a widower.]

FIREMEN GO TO PEORIA TODAY.

Changes in the Clerical and Organizing Forces.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—The grand officers and clerks of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will leave for Peoria tomorrow to take possession of the new headquarters offices in that city. Theodore Debs, brother of the President of the American Railway Union, who has been cashier at headquarters for ten years, will retire at the end of this month, and will be succeeded by Charles Bennett of the clerical force. The two new Vice-Grand Masters will take office the first of next month. They are Charles Maier of Parsons, Kas., and C. A. Wilson of Jersey City. With John J. Hannahan, who has been the one Vice-Grand Master for several years, they will attend to all the work of organizing new lodges, relieving Grand Master Sargent of that duty entirely.

Coal Mining Rate Is Reduced.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 17.—The Railroad Coal Operators' Association today decided to reduce the rate of mining coal from 69 to 55 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds. The old agreement entered into at Columbus last summer has been declared abrogated by the joint Arbitration Board of Miners and Operators. A convention of miners will be held tomorrow to discuss the situation. The decision will affect 30,000 men.

Open Evenings
Until Christmas Eve.

AT
REVELL'S,
Wabash Av. and
Adams St.
Christmas Gifts.

SIDEBOARD, $12 up.
200 styles to select from.
ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO
Wabash av. and Adams st.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.
Chicago's Fashionable Clothiers,
N. E. CORNER STATE AND MADISON-STS.

One good effect of the hard times is apparent in the Christmas shopping this season.

Sensible people are not spending their money foolishly, but are buying sensible gifts.

The most acceptable present that you could make would be one of Wilde's Tailor-Made Overcoats, Ulsters, or Suits.

Perhaps a few suggestions would be useful to you.

$15 Will buy a Handsome All-Wool Blue or Black Cheviot Double or Single Breasted Sack Suit.

$15 Will buy a Fine All-Wool, Blue Cheviot Cutaway Frock Suit. The coat is 38 inches long for a 36 size.

$18 Will buy a Splendid Long, Heavy All-Wool Frieze Ulster—heavy wool linings—there is nothing that will outwear them.

$18 Will buy a Fine Blue or Black Double or Single Breasted Kersey Overcoat. Extra wide velvet collar. A very stylish garment.

$20 Will buy a Fine Clay Diagonal Cutaway Frock Suit—good enough to wear anywhere or on any occasion—up to date in every way.

$20 Will buy an extra quality of genuine Scotch Cheviot double-breasted Sack Suit—one of the handsomest of gray and black mixtures.

$25 Will buy a Fine Black Thibet Cutaway Frock Suit—silk lined throughout—$50 would be the merchant tailor's price.

$25 Will buy a fine, heavy soft, warm Shetland Fur Beaver Ulster—great, wide collar, heavy wool lining. You can laugh at blizzards in one of them.

If you want to go them higher we can accommodate you all the way up to $50. In our $30, $35, $40, $45, and $50 Suits and Overcoats we would have to tell you about the finest of imported materials and the finest of silk and wool linings.

Furnishing Goods and Christmas things occupy our entire first floor. Neckwear—Gloves—Umbrellas—Hosiery—Handkerchiefs—Collar and Cuff Portfolios—and hundreds of other things that men like to have given them for Christmas Presents.

Open Every Evening Until Christmas Until 9.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.
FRANK REED, Manager.

Open Evenings
Until Christmas Eve.
AT
REVELL'S
Wabash av. and
Adams st.

$2.25 up.
GILT AND ENAMEL
PARLOR CHAIRS.
Desirable Christmas Gifts. 300 styles in stock.
Alexander H. Revell & Co
Wabash av. and Adams st.

EXPANDED
METAL STEEL
PLASTERING LATH.

Every house that is plastered on wood lath is a fire trap, and consequently a death trap. The interior wood work under the drying effects of artificial heat becomes as inflamable as tinder, needing only a spark to flash the fire from cellar to roof.

Expanded Metal Steel Lath when covered with its coating of mortar (the best known fire proof material) insures safety and costs but little in excess of wood. It prevents cracking and falling of plaster.

Adopted for all U. S. Government Buildings and specified by leading Architects for Hotels, Theaters, Asylums, Hospitals, School Houses and Residences. Write for catalogue of lathing, fencing, etc.

NORTHWESTERN EXPANDED METAL CO.,
400 E. 26th Street, CHICAGO.

PIPER HEIDSIECK
PLUG TOBACCO.
CHAMPAGNE FLAVOR
Consumers of chewing tobacco who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade tobaccos, will find this brand superior to all others
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"Ateshian."

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY.
An Encyclopedic Lexicon, published by the Century Co., New York. Easy payments. Send for circular
McDONNELL BROS., General Agents
185 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

What
To
Buy
For Christmas.

We offer the following suggestions:—
GENTLEMEN'S FINE DRESSING CASES from $2.50 to $35.00.
SHAVING SETS at all prices.
RAZORS, the best makes only.
POCKET CUTLERY—endless variety
CARVING SETS at prices from $50 to $25.00.
MANICURE SETS and Scissors.
PLAYING-CARDS AND CASES.
DRAM FLASKS in Sterling Silver and quadruple plate $1.00 to $20.
SKATES, All Clamp Steel, 35c to $5.
SLEDS for GIRLS and BOYS.
PATROL WAGONS, Hook & Ladders.
BICYCLES, Tricycles, Velocipedes.
TELESCOPES, FIELD GLASSES.
Duplicate Whist, Poker and Card Sets.
KODAKS and FOLDING CAMERAS.

Our store is crowded with Christmas and Holiday Gifts, Athletic Goods, and Games. Come and bring your boys. It will pay you. Send for Catalogue "T."

Thorsen & Cassady Co.
141 and 143 Wabash-av., CHICAGO.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
OR,
SELF-PRESERVATION

Is a medical treatise on Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Atrophy, Varicocele and all Diseases and Weakness.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION,
Is the prize essay for which the National Medical Association awarded the gold and jeweled medal.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION,
Contains 370 pages, 12mo.; 125 invaluable prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases. Full gilt, embossed binding. Price only $1.00. Send now.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION,
Is beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology and Pathology of Nervous Diseases ever published

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION,
Is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG, VIGOROUS, and MANLY.—[Medical Review.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION,
Is from the pen of the distinguished author, W. H. Parker, M. D., a noble benefactor, who reaches the very roots and vitals of disease, and is enabled to apply sure remedies.—[Dr. Camever, U. S. Army.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION,
Is sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of only $1.00. Prospectus, with high testimonials and indorsements of the press—FREE.

WM. H. PARKER, M. D., the author, and chief consulting physician of the
PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass.,
May be consulted in person or by letter.

A Prize for
Funny "Ads"
THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
WILL PAY A PRIZE OF
☆ $10.00 ☆
FOR THE FUNNIEST,
THE MOST UNUSUAL
NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISEMENT
Published *bona fide* in any American Newspaper between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1, 1894.

The advertisements offered for competition must be sent as parts of the newspapers in which they originally appeared, or with other positive evidence of their authentic character. Address
SUNDAY EDITOR "FUNNY ADS."

All advertisements so submitted become the property of The Chicago Tribune for publication, and such as are deemed proper for that purpose will appear in The Sunday Tribune of Dec. 30, making a museum of
FUNNY "ADS."

RAMBLER
$100—BICYCLES—$100
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 85 Madison-st

TO EXAMINE RECORDS

EXPERT WILL GO OVER THE BOOKS OF STATE'S-ATTORNEY.

County Board Orders the Examination and Appropriates $300 for the Purpose—In County-Attorney Judd's Opinion Kern Has Violated the Law, but Gives No Hope of Deposing That Official or of Securing a Conviction—The Grand Jury Begins Its Work.

At the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners yesterday $300 was voted to engage an expert to go over the books of State's-Attorney Kern and the Criminal Court records to prove or disprove the charges made against the State's-Attorney's office. County Attorney Judd submitted a report in this matter which shows that Mr. Kern has violated the law, but intimating that any one making an investigation with the hope of convicting and deposing that gentleman will travel a rocky road. The opinion sets out the law and asks the Commissioners for further instructions. Superintendent of Schools Bright, to whom the investigation was delegated, read and concurred in the report yesterday.

Mr. Judd finds two methods of prosecution. One provides that a State's-Attorney failing to report at specified intervals may be suspended on application to the Circuit Court. The report finds:

Upon examination of the records of the Circuit Court it appears that Mr. Kern did not make the reports to the Circuit Court which were due at the June and December terms, 1893, but did make the report which was due at the June term, 1894.

It will be seen by cursory examination of the statute above mentioned that it imperatively commands the State's-Attorney's removal should he fail to make two reports successively due by the terms of the statute. No court has construed this act, and I seriously doubt whether any court would take such a serious step as removing a State's-Attorney without first giving him an opportunity to comply with the statute.

I would also further state that I am informed by Murray F. Tuley, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court, that he distinctly remembers Mr. Kern having presented to him at least two different reports, and that he directed him to file them with the Clerk of the Circuit Court; and although but one report appears upon the Circuit Court records I do not believe a court would remove the State's-Attorney if the failure of making a report a part of the records could be attributed to the carelessness of either a Judge or a court clerk. Technically, on the face of the record, Mr. Kern would be subject to removal by the Circuit Court upon application being made, which application, in my opinion, should be made by petition, and the County Superintendent of Schools should be the one making the application as the party most interested in the matter, because if there was a surplus in the State's-Attorney's hands such surplus should be paid to the County Superintendent of Schools. Whether such application shall be made is a matter in the discretion of your honorable body. As I have before said there is no decision of the courts construing this statute, and in view of the information given me by Judge Tuley I should advise against this method of procedure.

Long and Laborious Task.

Another method of procedure, the report finds, is a suit for recovery of fines and penalties withheld according to statements due the County Court annually in March. In this regard Mr. Judd says:

These, upon their face, appear to be in perfectly proper form, and their correctness could only be ascertained by a detailed comparison with the records of the Criminal Court. Such comparison in this county would be a long and laborious task, and as it would practically be impossible for the Judge of the County Court to personally make such inspection as designated by statute and perform the other functions of his office, it is my opinion that if the board desires any action taken in this behalf it would be expedient to employ expert accountants to make the comparison. Such an examination would require an inspection of the court records and the books of the State's-Attorney's office, which there would be no reason to suppose the State's-Attorney would not freely produce for proper examination. Should he refuse so to do the statute provides a sufficient method of procedure to compel the production of all books, papers, and documents by application to the County Court, which application, in my opinion, should be made by the County Superintendent of Schools, for the reasons above named.

As I have before stated, these two last named reports show a balance due to the State's-Attorney. In this connection I would state that the fees of the State's-Attorney's office are fixed by Sec. 8 of Chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes, a portion of which provides that he shall receive as fees "10 per cent of all moneys, except revenue, collected by them and paid over to the authorities entitled thereto, which per cent, together with the fees provided for herein that are not collected from the parties tried or examined, shall be paid out of any fines and forfeited recognizances collected by them. State's-Attorneys shall have a lien for their fees on the judgments for fines, or forfeitures procured by them, until such fees and earnings are fully paid."

Never a Balance Against County.

According to this provision he is entitled to take all of his fees earned out of the moneys that come into his hands, whether the moneys are derived from the case in which the fees were earned or not, and I am informed by previous State's-Attorneys that at no time during their term of office has there ever been a balance against the State's-Attorney.

It is in pursuance of the last named statute that these reports have been made out, and they therefore show a balance against the county.

Sec. 10 of Art. 10 of the Constitution of 1870 provides that the "County board shall fix the compensation of all county officers," and that "all fees or allowances by them received in excess of their said compensation shall be paid into the County Treasury."

It is a very serious question whether the statute last referred to is not void, because it conflicts with this section of the Constitution. I am informed that Julius S. Grinnell, when State's-Attorney, following not only his own opinion, but also with the advice of the Hon. Francis Adams, now one of the Judges of the Circuit Court, acted upon the basis that this law was not unconstitutional, and his successors in office have followed his example. While this is authority of great weight, I still believe that the constitutionality of this act is a very doubtful and debatable question.

There are, therefore, in relation to the reports made to the County Court, two questions that present themselves to be decided by your honorable body—first, the correctness of the method of making these reports, based upon the statute last named; and, second, the correctness of the report itself in reference to the figures it contains.

I would therefore ask for further instructions from your honorable body as to whether you desire this matter to be proceeded with and whether you desire to have tested the constitutionality of the statute last above named, or the correctness of the figures of the State's-Attorney's reports, or both.

Records Will Be Compared.

Commissioner Kunstman introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the County-Attorney be and he is hereby directed to engage the services of a competent man to compare the records of the Criminal Court and the books of the State's-Attorney's office, said appointment to be made subject to the approval of the Public Service committee and the expense to be charged to the building fund.

The resolution was adopted with an amendment which limits the cost of the work provided for to $300. The only dissenting voice was that of President Healy, who disapproved of any additional appropriation over those already made.

Commissioner Kunstman, in speaking to the motion for the adoption of the resolution, said:

I recommend that in the prosecution of this work each case on the books be traced from the time it was docketed until it was disposed of. The State's-Attorney has been under charges, and should be given an opportunity to prove the fallacy of the statements made against him. The best way to accomplish this is to go over the records of the Criminal Court and show them to be correct. The County-Attorney tells me that the services of an expert, familiar with such work, is necessary. If what has been charged against the State's-Attorney's office is true the public should know of it.

County Clerk Asks for Money.

The following communication from County Clerk Knopf was read:

To the Honorable Board of Cook County Commissioners—Gentlemen: I have the honor to inform you that when I assumed the duties of the office of County Clerk I found about 25 per cent of the work upon the Collector's warrants completed. The total cost of doing this work annually is about $60,000, leaving about $45,000 worth of work unfinished. I found also the total number of tax deeds filed for record since the year 1886 to be 2,063, and there was collected in fees for recording the same $18,248. Out of 2,063 deeds filed for record there are about 945 recorded, leaving 1,709 to be recorded. The cost for recording these deeds will amount to $12,000, making a total of $57,000 worth of work unfinished. In addition thereto will be the salaries of the regular clerks and deputies of the offices of the Clerk of the County Court and County Clerk, amounting to $5,500, making a grand total of $62,500. There remains of the appropriation of 1894 to the credit of the County Clerk but $10,000. This leaves a balance of $52,500 unprovided for. The pay-roll of the County Clerk for the month of December will amount to about $22,000, and as there is but $10,000 available to pay this amount your honorable body is requested to take such action as will be necessary to provide for the completion of such work and for the prompt payment of December salary and for the necessary running expenses until you make the next appropriation. Respectfully yours,

PHILIP KNOPF, County Clerk.

Routine Matters Disposed Of.

The report of the Finance committee for the expenses of the last week, involving the following items, was submitted and adopted:

Total supply fund	$ 8,986.30
Miscellaneous fund	195.00
Building fund	5,162.37
Contingent fund	70.46
Salaries	5,096.55
Total	$19,510.68

When the report of the Public Service Committee was read President Healy favored the elimination of the recommendation that $750 be appropriated to the use of the County Agent for the temporary employment of extra help about the latter's office. The $750 was to be made good from the building fund. A motion to strike out the objectionable item was lost.

Commissioner Kunstman in a resolution recommended the appointment of Arthur G. Morey for County Architect and Mr. Morey was given the position.

The invitation tendered the County Commissioners by Supt. Dudley of the Industrial School at Glenwood to visit the institution was accepted and an appropriation voted to defray the expenses of the trip.

Proposals in connection with various county supplies were opened and referred for tabulation to the Public Service committee.

The proposals for furnishing the county institutions with meat were from Oscar Mayer & Bro., John Farn, R. J. Collins, William Keck, Waters Bros., and Irwin Bros. The contract for meats is one of the largest within the gift of the County Board.

Bids for the county's advertising were received from but two sources, the *Dispatch* and the *Evening Mail*. The latter was unaccompanied by the required check and was accordingly thrown out. As but one bid remained instructions for a readvertisement were issued.

Proposals were also opened for the furnishing of ice, milk, clothing, yeast, boarding juries, beer, etc. All of these were referred to the Public Service committee.

State's-Attorney Kern filed in the Circuit Court yesterday his account of fees and fines collected from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1894. Judgments upon forfeited recognizances amount to $8,754.60; fees on forfeitures set aside, $150; fees collected in people's cases, $105; in quasi criminal cases, $70; fines collected in the same period, assessed by the Criminal Court, $8,757.

DECEMBER GRAND JURY AT WORK.

Judge Tuley's Instructions—To Investigate Election Fraud Cases.

Tomorrow morning it is expected the December grand jury will begin the hearing of evidence in election fraud cases prepared by Attorneys John S. Miller and W. S. Forrest, acting for the Civic Federation. There is little probability that the charges against State's-Attorney Kern will come before the present jury. Besides the election crimes, ordinary jail cases and a more or less cursory investigation of bucket shops and gambling houses will occupy its time.

Judge Tuley's charge to the jury yesterday was in several respects a remarkable document. It was preceded by a personal examination of the men summoned to act as jurors. Judge Tuley asked each man whether he had any physical or other infirmity that would impair his usefulness, and when Matt Pinkerton, the former detective for the Civic Federation, was reached, the court drew from him the positive statement that neither he nor any of his agents had done any work for the federation in the election fraud cases.

At 10 o'clock, when the jury was to have been impaneled, one man, William Kolze of Leyden, was not present. A special venire was ordered to fill the vacancy, and the jurors were instructed to return at 2 o'clock, when the following were sworn in:

F. G. Maroney, No. 671 Henry street.
N. Sudvorsky, No. 511 South Jefferson street.
W. Reed, No. 693 Turner avenue.
Seth Wood, No. 361 West Harrison street.
James Morahan, No. 744 West Twentieth street.
William B. Brayton, Blue Island.
M. L. Pinney, Palatine.
Louis Linquist, No. 6146 Morgan street.
Walter Shaw, Leyden.
John Crandall, Worth.
C. H. Vorkeller, Wilson and Pemberton avenues.
Charles T. Patterson, No. 1060 Warren avenue.
D. E. Shanahan, No. 2722 Main street.
Thomas Kelly, No. 254 Hastings street.
George Caldwell, No. 395 South Western avenue.
John Weisbrod, No. 136 Sedgwick street.
Thomas W. Cuddy, No. 418 South Wood street.
A. A. Bach, No. 6005 La Salle street.
M. W. Pinkerton, No. 206 South Clark street.
Frank M. Sherman, No. 305 Prairie avenue, Oak Park.
P. H. Barry, No. 356 West Adams street.
H. L. Edwards, court stenographer.

Mr. Edwards was appointed foreman of the jury by Judge Tuley, who delivered his charge.

The jurors were instructed to go about their work fearlessly and without malice or favor. They were told that neither the court nor the State's-Attorney nor any one else could hold them responsible for what they said and did in the grand jury room. While the State's-Attorney or his assistants are the legal advisers of the jury, that body is not bound to follow the advice given.

Election Fraud Cases.

Special attention was paid to the investigation of election fraud cases. The court dwelt at length on the heinous nature of offenses against the ballot.

"But do not," he continued, "in the consideration of such cases as may be presented to allow yourselves to be governed or influenced in the least by political prejudice. The grand juror who considers the politics of an individual against whom charges are made lays himself open to the scorn and contempt of honest citizens of all parties."

The instruction regarding bucket shops required by the statutes was then given.

"Finally," concluded Judge Tuley, "I wish to warn the members to keep inviolate their oaths to preserve the proceedings in the grand jury room sacredly confidential. It is a blot and a disgrace on the administration of justice in this county that the testimony given before grand juries is printed verbatim in the city papers. This must be stopped, and if it becomes evident that any member of the jury is violating his oath the court will enforce the heaviest penalty possible under the law."

At the conclusion of the charge the jury retired to their rooms in the old building, where James Morahan was elected Secretary.

The first actual business was the hearing of evidence in the case of the persons under arrest for the murder of Janitor Barnes. At the end of an hour indictments were voted against Edmund Jordan, Annie Mahoney, John Jersey, Thomas Donahoe, and Ed Barber. There are two counts in the bill, the first charging Jordan and Annie Mahoney with murder, the others being named as accessories. In the second Jordan alone is charged with murder, the others figuring as accessories.

After this matter had been disposed of a number of jail cases, chiefly those of juvenile offenders, were considered.

Although not absolutely settled it is expected that Wednesday morning Mr. Bottum, State's-Attorney Kern's first assistant, will begin the presentation of evidence in the election fraud cases. Attorney Forrest of the Civic Federation will not personally conduct the work before the jury, fearing that the presence of a private prosecutor in the jury-room might furnish ground for at least criticism.

Prepared Carefully.

"We have carefully prepared our evidence," said Mr. Forrest, "and will be able to present it rapidly and in good order. We shall probably present five or six big cases. In the first to be taken up we have examined 150 witnesses, but shall not bring more than a dozen before the jury."

Before the jury adjourns it is possible that the Colliander case, passed by the last grand jury, will be taken up. In that event the Marquette club will have an opportunity to present what new evidence it has gathered.

NEARLY A WHOLE FAMILY SICK.

Seven Cases of Smallpox in One Home at Cragin.

Officers of the Health Department are investigating a case of wholesale smallpox in a family at Cragin, in which it is said by the police that Dr. H. J. Patton neglected to report or attempted to keep the facts from the Health Department. Seven cases have been taken from one family, but thus far the health officers have prevented the pest from spreading further than the one house and no other family has suffered. The family is that of James Sarget, consisting of father, mother, and nine children. Seven of the children have been removed from the house, but as yet none of the four remaining members has been afflicted. The case was discovered by the police and two victims were removed Nov. 27 and the others last Saturday. The home of the afflicted family is No. 1231 West Fifty-third street, and the police of the Fifty-fifth Street Station are handling the case. The name of Dr. Patton has been sent to the Health Department and Commissioner Reynolds will look into the matter personally.

Lincoln Park Commission Meets.

The monthly meeting of the Lincoln Park Commissioners was held at the Academy of Sciences yesterday afternoon. Bids for curbing the North Shore drive from Belmont avenue north were opened and the contract awarded to the White River Quarry company at 58 cents per foot for a two foot curb.

The Green Dredging company was allowed $10,000 on its 15 per cent reserve, the contract being for a breakwater to be constructed along the North Shore drive from Belmont avenue north. The Commissioners will meet again next Saturday.

Judges Will Hear Applications.

Judges Hanecy, Burke, and Adams will sit as a court Wednesday morning to consider the applications of county officials for extra help. Each official is expected to be present with his witnesses. The order in which the applications will be considered is as follows: Circuit Court Clerk, Superior Court Clerk, Criminal Court Clerk, Probate Court Clerk, Recorder, County Treasurer, County Clerk, Cornoer, Sheriff.

Municipal Briefs.

The subcommittee of the City Council which has under consideration the paving brick ordinance will hold a meeting to discuss the ordinance finally this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Council Committee on Judiciary met yesterday afternoon and considered the proposed billboard ordinance regulating the size, construction, and location of billboards prepared by a subcommittee of which Ald. Hepburn is Chairman and decided to postpone action until the next meeting of the committee, Thursday afternoon.

Corporation-Counsel Palmer and the engineers and attorneys for the companies owning and operating the St. Charles Air Line will hold a conference today on matters relating to the extension of the tracks on Sixteenth street. The roads have been unable to agree among themselves, and the Corporation-Counsel will endeavor to bring about a settlement.

Mayor Hopkins yesterday appointed Louis Legner to the position of Superintendent of the Bureau of Streets, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Supt. McCarthy. Mr. Legner held a position as deputy in the office of the Probate Court Clerk. He is a brother of William Legner of the West Side Brewing company and is a personal friend of Mayor Hopkins.

Corporation-Counsel Palmer has prepared a cross bill in the Illinois Central suit which will attack the turnstiles as a public nuisance, and Judge Payne will be asked to refer the case to a master to take testimony. The question of the legality of the turnstiles will be determined without reference to the city ordinance, which Judge Payne has pronounced invalid, or any prospective legislation on the subject by the City Council.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Cullom a Selfish and Exacting Politician.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your paper has been doing much of late to show up the real political character of the senior Senator from Illinois. In this work facts and incidents during his thirty years of office-holding are more valuable than opinions and preferences based upon expectations and promises.

In 1879, or the early part of 1880, a vacancy in the office of member of the Board of Equalization for the old Fifteenth District was caused by the death of Mr. Rogers (if not mistaken) of Macon County. A number of the prominent people in the district desired the appointment of Col. James F. Drish of Mattoon, Coles County, to the vacancy. Accordingly, letters were prepared, and the writer was selected to visit Springfield, submit them to Gov. Cullom, and urge the appointment. The presentment was satisfactory and the appointment was made. There was no question of the ability or qualifications of Col. Drish for the position. Besides, he had earned the respect of all who knew him by gallant and faithful service as an officer of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry in the War of the Rebellion.

The ensuing campaign of 1880 developed the ruling passion of the then Governor (Cullom) and he sought reëlection. Among other candidates for the office that year were Gen. John I. Rinaker of Carlinville, John B. Hawley of Rock Island (now of Omaha), and perhaps others. Col. Drish was an old and intimate friend and fellow-soldier of Gen. Rinaker, an officer possibly of the same regiment, and a former neighbor and fellow-townsman in Carlinville. Loyalty to an old friend and comrade caused Col. Drish to give his suppert to Rinaker. This act of independence was characterized as the basest ingratitude by the aspiring Governor (Cullom) who demanded the servile devotion to his interests of every appointee. He failed to remember that the appointment was made in obedience to the wishes of the people of the district. He did not recognize the comradeship rendered sacred by the perils of the battlefield, the loneliness of the dreary campfire, and the long and weary marches and privations of army life, nor the grateful patriotism that would honor the worthy ex-soldier Rinaker, who was and is the peer and more than peer of himself. Such were trifling considerations, apparently, when weigd against his inordinate officeholding ambition.

The writer was surprised at this exhibition of narrow selfishness and has never been able to admire Senator Cullom since. It is hoped that his successor may be a broader, abler, and better man and possess less of the shrewd and selfish cunning of the officeseeking politician. Let the good work of THE TRIBUNE go on and the best man win.

EX-COLES COUNTY.

P. S.—All that Cullom has done during nearly twenty years of Federal officeholding and more than twenty years of State and Federal office-holding—about thirty-three years in all—has been to keep himself in office. He has been so steadily employed working for himself that he has had no time left to work for the people, assuming he had the capacity. Contemplating his career for a third of a century and unable to find anything worth mention therein, naturally many Illinoisans are asking themselves why they should give the perpetual officeholder six years more in the Senate.

EX-C. C.

Appropriate Christmas Gifts.

Singing canary, $1.50; parrots that learn to talk, $5; at Kaempfer's bird store, 217 Madison st.

A beautifully illustrated tourist guide of the grand trip to the Orient per La Touraine, Feb. 6, will be sent upon application by Mr. Maurice W. Kozminski, General Western Agent, No. 166 Randolph street.

SPAULDING & CO.
(INCORPORATED)
Gold and Silver Smiths
Chicago

If You Will Allow Us

to point out a few particularly desirable pieces of Jewelry, Diamonds, Sterling Silverware, Watches and Leather Articles, we believe that the matter of Christmas giving will be vastly simplified in your mind.

At any rate the inspection will be a pleasant experience.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Cor. State and Jackson Sts.
CHICAGO
36 Ave de l'Opera
PARIS

MUSICAL BOXES

A rare opportunity to obtain one of the most delightful of all Christmas Gifts is afforded by our

GRAND HOLIDAY SALE!

Thousands of boxes, embracing every grade from the least expensive to the most elaborate. These goods were selected by our experienced Musical Box buyer, and are far in advance in construction of ordinary boxes but the immense number imported enables us to place the cost within the reach of everyone.

EVERY BOX MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Pretty Crank Boxes for Children	$ .30 to $2.00	each
Bijou Boxes, self-playing	2.00 to 6.00	"
Handsome Boxes, lever-winding	6.50 to 15.00	"
Elaborately Inlaid Boxes, lever-winding, with Piccolo, Sublime Harmony, and Zither attachments	18.00 to 75.00	"
Richly Carved Boxes. with interchangeable cylinders	75.00 to 600.00	"
Beautiful Table Boxes, with interchangeable cylinders, Sublime Harmony, Piccolo and Zither attachments	300.00 to 1000.00	"
The New Capital Boxes (American made), in 6 styles, any number of tunes desired. Very simple in mechanism and beautiful in tone. Extra airs at 30 to 50 cents each. Prices from	15.00 to 75.00	"

☞ A VISIT OF INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

Special. Our entire stock, crowding seven floors, over 100,000 square feet, is now especially arranged for the convenience of the Holiday trade. Pianos, Organs, Æolians, Musical Boxes "Washburn" Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos and Zithers, Violins, Sheet Music—in fact, EVERYTHING KNOWN IN MUSIC.

Lyon & Healy

COR. WABASH AVENUE AND ADAMS STREET.

N.B.—WE SELL SHEET MUSIC At HALF-PRICE

AND OFFER THE INESTIMABLE ADVANTAGE OF A FULL STOCK.

FOR GENTLEMEN

$8.00 French Enamel Cork Sole.

$8.00 German Cordovan Cork Sole.

PATENT LEATHER.

Winter Russia Calf, Calf Lined, $7.00.

ALL CUT TO

$4.98

Mail orders with cash inclosed will be filled, subject to approval, or money returned.

Two Stores { 169 State-st. (Palmer House.)
80 Adams-st. (Dexter Building.)

SMITH & STOUGHTON.

BY THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.,
209 and 211 WEST MADISON-ST.

AUCTION SALE AT OUR ROOMS
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Furniture, Carpets,

Rugs, Oilcloths, Brass and Enameled Beds, Upright Piano, and General Household Goods.

Open Evenings
Until Christmas Eve.

Wabash Av.
Adams St.

At REVELL'S, Christmas Presents.

2,000 Parlor Rockers.

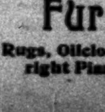
$3.25. $5.

To-Day, 2nd and 3d Floors.

2,000 Rockers ranging in price from $2.50 to $15.

Buy Gifts that will last a lifetime. Substantial Gifts.

Alexander H. Revell & Co
Wabash Av. and Adams St.



ECZEMA, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, Skin Diseases and Facial Blemishes removed by Regular Physicians. Consultation free; office or letter. John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, Champlain Bld'g, Chicago. Branches in New York, Boston, Phila., St. Louis. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

Clothing Opportunity —For the Holidays.

During the balance of this month we will offer our entire stock of Boys' and Children's Fine Clothing at a big reduction. This includes all of our stock—absolutely nothing reserved, absolutely no cheap goods purchased for this sale. Reason why? Simply to reduce our stock. We are able to give below an idea of what we have to offer—goods must be seen to appreciate values. A general reduction ranging from 20% to 50% off.

CHILDREN'S DOUBLE BREASTED 2-PIECE SUITS, 4 to 15 years, former price $4, $5, $6, now	$3.50
CHILDREN'S 2-PIECE SUITS, 4 to 15 years, former price $7, $8, $9, now	$5.00
BOYS' 3-PIECE SUITS, 10 to 16 years, former price $8 to $14, now	$5.00
BOYS' LONG PANT SUITS, 14 to 19 years, former price $12 to $20, now	$10.00

In addition to these few lots this sale embraces all other merchandise in our Boys' Dept., including Brokaw Bros. Clothing, and our stock of Overcoats, Ulsters, and Reefers, from 20% to 50% off former selling price.

20% off on our entire stock of Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps, including these styles: Derby, Polo Crush, Plush, Cloth Hats, etc.

This sale during the remainder of this month only. Open evenings until 9.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.
Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

Third Week of Special Sale.

CHRISTMAS

You begin to ask yourself what shall I give for a holiday present. What is there more satisfactory to the donor or more acceptable to the recipient than a useful and ornamental piece of

FURNITURE?

Thousands of beautiful pieces suitable for **Christmas Presents** at half price. Those who visit our salesrooms will not be disappointed. **Hereafter** we will be the cheapest furniture, drapery, and lace curtain house in Chicago for reliable goods.

JOHN A. COLBY & SONS.
148, 150, 152, 154 Wabash-av.
N. B.—Factory, 85 to 89 Henry-st.

Furniture and Interior Wood Work to order.

Endorsed by Great Artists.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
Wabash Ave., near Jackson St.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

SHOURDS & KASPER,
STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS.

On account of the expiration of our partnership Jan. 1, 1895, we shall offer our entire stock, comprising

$280,000 Diamonds,
60,000 Watches,
40,000 Jewelry,
10,000 Sterling Silver,
8,000 Novelties.

At LARGE DISCOUNT, and many goods LESS THAN COST.

OPEN EVENINGS.

FINE FURS

Special Novelties FOR Christmas.

Prices Greatly Reduced.

A. BISHOP & CO
THE RELIABLE
FURRIERS & HATTERS
156 STATE ST.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Rare Antiquities.

LAST DAY'S SALE at 1:30 P. M. Today.

CLOSING SALE.

Fine Collection —OF— Porcelains,
DRESDEN and SEVRES CHINA,
Royal Berlin, Vienna, and Japanese
Oil Paintings, Water Colors, Etc.

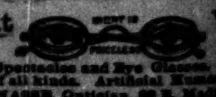
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN,
84 and 86 Randolph

CANDY

Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of candy by express, *prepaid* east of Denver or west of New York. Suitable for presents. Sample orders solicited.

Address
C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner,
212 State-st., Chicago.

Consult Us.



your Eyes, Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Instruments of all kinds. Artificial Human Eyes.

L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 E. Madison
Tribune Bldg.